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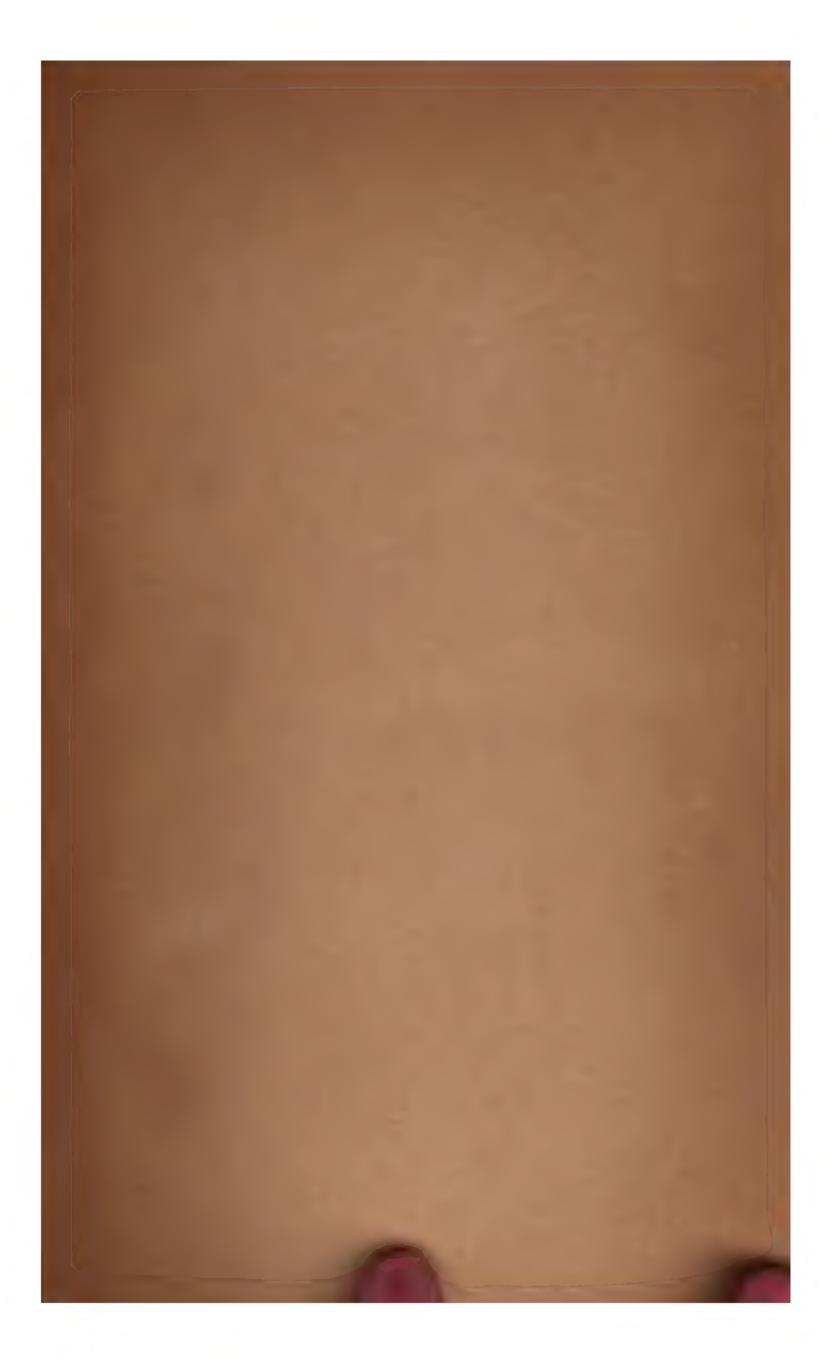
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PALAESTRA.

Untersuchungen und Texte aus der deutschen und englischen Philologie.

Herausgegeben

von

Alois Brandl, Gustav Roethe und Erich Schmidt.

LII.

Geschichte der Fabeldichtung in England bis zu John Gay (1726).

Nebst Neudruck von Bullokars "Fables of Æsop" 1585, "Booke at Large" 1580, "Bref Grammar for English" 1586, und "Pamphlet for Grammar" 1586.

Von Max Plessow.

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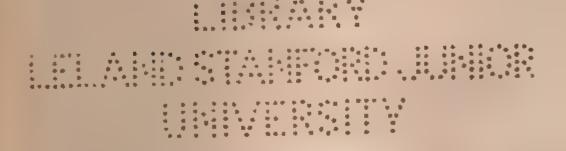
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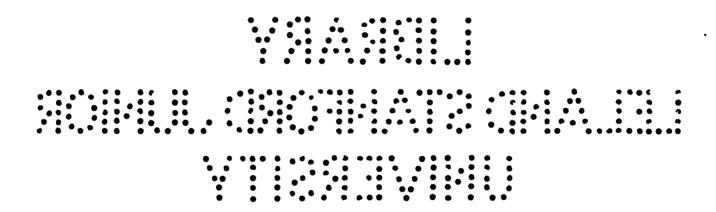


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Vorwort.

Die folgende Untersuchung ging hervor aus einer Seminararbeit über die Fabeln John Gays und deren Vorlage. Diese wurde erweitert zu einer Dissertation, in der die gesamten englischen Vorstufen vor Gay berücksichtigt werden sollten. Hierbei ergab sich die Schwierigkeit, daß die Fabelsammlung Bullokars, die kurz vor Shakespeares Auftreten erschienen war, weder im Original noch im Neudruck auf dem Kontinent aufzutreiben war. Ich reiste daher nach Ablegung der Doktorprüfung nach London und schrieb das Buch im Brit. Museum ab, um selbst einen Neudruck liefern. Dabei kam eine zweite Schwierigkeit zum Vorschein: Bullokars seltsame Schreibung. Sie durch die heutige englische Rechtschreibung zu beseitigen, dazu konnte ich mich als Philologe nicht entschließen, da sie für die Aussprachelehre jener Zeit zu lehrreich ist; sie beizubehalten, machte einen Schlüssel notwendig. Zu diesem hatte Bullokar kurz vorher das Material gegeben in seinem "Booke at large". Es ist so kraus, daß ich mich entschied, diese Schrift mit abzudrucken, damit sich Bullokar selbst erkläre. Da er außerdem in den Fabeln seine grammar notes verwendet, wie er sie in seiner "Bref grammar for English" von 1586 niedergelegt hat, so hielt ich es für geboten, auch dieses Buch zugleich mit dem darin enthaltenen "Pamphlet for grammar" neuzudrucken. So kommt es, daß sich zwei Männer, die so wenig miteinander gemein hatten wie Bullokar und Gay, auf dem Titelblatt dieses Buches zusammenfinden.

Als der Druck der Texte schon ziemlich weit gediehn war, erfuhr ich, daß ein Überblick über Bullokars Leben und seine Sprachlehre bereits in dem Jahresbericht der Oberrealschule zu Marburg a. L. 1904/05 von Oberlehrer E. Hauck vorliegt und daß er darin eine "Systematische Lautlehre Bullokars" ankündigt. Da sich Herr Hauck schon längere Zeit mit seiner Arbeit beschäftigt hatte, so nahm ich von einer grammatischen Ausbeutung von Bullokars Schriften Abstand und begnüge mich mit ihrer möglichst genauen Wiedergabe.

Zu besonderem Danke bin ich der Verlagsanstalt verpflichtet, die es mir durch Anschaffung zahlreicher neuer Typen wesentlich erleichterte, den Abdruck dem Original ähnlich zu machen; sowie einem ungenannten Wohltäter, der mir durch Vermittlung der Seminardirektion die Mittel zu der zweiten Englandreise gewährte; endlich den Verwaltungen des Brit. Museums und der Bodleiana für liebenswürdige Unterstützung zu jeder Zeit. In die mühsame Arbeit des Kollationierens hat sich mein Oxforder Freund Charles B. Smith in aufopfernder Weise mit mir geteilt. Wie viel seine Hilfe bedeutete, ist zu ermessen, wenn man bedenkt, daß bei dem Satz der Bullokarschen Schriften über fünfzig neugegossene Typenformen verwendet wurden, die auseinander zu halten eine Hauptaufgabe war.

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Die englische Fabeldichtung bis zu John Gay 1726.

A. Einleitung.

1. Literatur über Gays Fabeln.

John Gay (1685—1732) hat zwar mit der "Bettleroper" den glänzendsten Erfolg seines Lebens errungen; aber der seiner Fabeln erwies sich als dauerhafter, denn sie erlebten bis in die jüngste Zeit herein viele Neuauflagen und werden noch immer als Schul- und Kinderbuch in England und Indien gebraucht. Kurz nach ihm erklärten bereits die Kritiker, ihm gebühre der erste Platz unter den englischen Fabeldichtern. Uberdies wurden sie schon im 18. und später im 19. Jahrhundert in die meisten europaischen und einige asiatische Sprachen übersetzt. W. H. Kearley Wright zählt in dem bibliographischen Anhang seiner Neuausgabe von Gays Fabeln (London 1889) 131 Ausgaben auf. Gays Fabeln bezeichnen, wie der Gesamtherausgeber seiner Werke, John Underhill (London 1893, I 47), in Übereinstimmung mit anderen Kritikern bemerkt, den Gipfel der englischen Fabeldichtung überhaupt; und den Fabeln allein verdankt er noch heute seine Volkstümlichkeit.

Trotz dieser Wertschätzung hat ihnen die Forschung bisher wenig Aufmerksamkeit zugewendet. Die Fabeln des Schotten Henrysone des 15. Jahrhunderts sind von den Anglisten bedeutend mehr studiert worden. Wright und Underhill, die beide einen sorgsamen Neudruck der Fabeln nach den ursprünglichen Manuskripten geben, betonen zwar die Originalität Gays, sind aber auf die Quellen mit keinem

Worte eingegangen. Jacobs dagegen, der den "Æsop" des Caxton neudruckte (W. Caxton, The Fables of Æsop, London 1889, Bibl. de Carabas IV, I 197) streift die Neuerungsund Verschönerungssucht Gays gegenüber La Fontaine. Sarrazin in der Neuausgabe von Gays Singspielen (Engl. Textbibl. 2, S. VI) hat ihn zu einem Nachahmer des Lamotte gestempelt.

Eine historische Untersuchung wird allerdings weit auszugreifen haben. Da für Gay dieselben Quellen flossen wie für La Fontaine, so mußte den Nachahmern Äsops vor 1726 in voller Breite nachgespürt werden; und da seit mittelenglischer Zeit die Nachahmungen Äsops in England nie aufhörten, kam ich bis in jene Zeit zurück. Bei solchem Umfang des Stoffes ist mir gewiß manche Einzelheit entgangen; doch hoffe ich, daß eine Gesamtübersicht über die Entwicklung der englischen Fabeldichtung die Stellung Gays am deutlichsten erkennen läßt und daß ich zugleich über alles, was mit Fabelübersetzung, -anspielung und Tierepos zusammenhängt, also auch über die Satiriker der Shakespeare-Zeit, Licht verbreiten kann.

Unter Fabel versteh ich dabei ausschließlich Tiergeschichten mit Nutzanwendung. Die Dichter selbst haben Sie haben schon im Altertum den Begriff weiter gefaßt. auch Menschen, Pflanzen und Allegorien mit lehrhaften Reden eingeführt. Ebenso wird die Fabel im Mittelalter und von La Fontaine und Gay behandelt. Andererseits bezeichnete man als Fabeln auch legendenhafte Geschichten im Gegensatz zu true stories. So bestehn Drydens "Fables" 1700, außer Chaucers "Hahn und Fuchs", aus einer Reihe von Erzählungen berühmter Männer- und Frauengestalten. Bei einer so vagen Definition wäre meine Arbeit uferlos geworden. Nicht berücksichtigt ist natürlich die letzte Art von Fabeln; sonst ist jedoch alles, was ich als Fabel benannt fand, aufgenommen worden. Außerdem bin ich insofern über Fabel im strengen Sinn des Wortes hinausgegangen, als das Tierepos mit in betracht kam, das man

als Fabel ohne ausdrückliche Nutzanwendung und dafür mit ausfuhrlicher Phantasiegestaltung bezeichnen kann.

Eine außerst wertvolle Zusammenstellung der Asopischen Ubersetzungsliteratur bietet der "British Museum catalogue of printed books". Als Mangel darin ist u. a. das Fehlen des "Esopus cum vita" von Wynkyn de Worde (London 1535), der "Fables of Esope in Englysshe with all his lyfe and fortune" von W. Myddelton (London um 1550), der Ubersetzungen von William Barret 1639, der ersten Ausgabe der Fabeln von Sir Roger l'Estrange 1692, des "Æsop at Epsom" (London 1698) und des "Æsop at Amsterdam" 1698 anzuführen, die sich in Oxford auf der Bodleiana befinden. Vielfach unvollständig ist Robert Watts "Bibliotheca Britannica" (London 1824), obwohl sie auf den ersten Anprall umfängliche Auskunft gewährt. Wieviel ich dem "Dictionary of national biography" bei jedem einzelnen Dichter verdanke, kann ich hier nur flüchtig andeuten. Sehr gut ist ferner das Werk von Leopold Hervieux, "Les Fabulistes latins depuis le siècle d'Auguste jusqu' à la fin du moyen-âge" (Paris 1883 – 99, 5 Bde.), in dem alle vorhandenen lateinischen Fabeldichtungen des Mittelalters abgedruckt sind. Endlich nenne ich noch Sauersteins Dissertation über Lydgates Asop-Ubersetzung (Halle 1885), da bereits hier ein allerdings nicht ganz vollständiger Überblick über unsere Dichtungsgattung bis auf Lydgate herunter gegeben wird. Einzelabhandlungen sind bei den betreffenden Autoren namhaft gemacht.

2. Über Ursprung und Stil der Tiergeschichte und ihre Entwicklung vor ihrem Auftreten in England.

Das Tierepos ging von Indien aus. Sage und Mythus beschäftigten sich mit den Wesen, die über der Menschenwelt stehn; sie vermenschlichen die Götterwelt. Im Gegensatz hierzu bildete sich eine Dichtungsart, die von den Wesen unterhalb der Menschen handelte, um auch die Tiere zu vermenschlichen. Man gab ihnen Namen, Sprache und

Sitte, sowie einen möglichst passenden Charakter. Wesentlich für das Schicksal dieser Dichtungsart wurde es, daß sie frei von nationalem Gepräge und ohne geschichtlichen Hintergrund ist: das erleichterte ihr das Wandern über alle Grenzpfähle. Als Epos entbehrte sie zunächst der ausdrücklichen Lehrhaftigkeit; doch konnte sich eine lehrhafte Richtung leicht einstellen, da sich im Tier jede menschliche Schwäche sofort zur Karikatur steigert. Je weniger Zusammenhang zwischen Tiergeschichte und Ausdeutung bestand, desto notwendiger wurden breite Nutzanwendungen, die sich allmählich zur Hauptsache ausdehnten. Aus dem Tierepos entwickelte sich so die Tierfabel. Da die erzählende Einkleidung jetzt Mittel zum Zweck war, konnte sie von Tieren auf Pflanzen, leblose Wesen, Göttergestalten und dergleichen übertragen werden. Die Tierfabel begnügte sich oft mit einigen notdürftigen, abgerissenen epischen Zügen, sie wurde stilarm, während die Tierepik ausführlicher ist in der Anschauung und behagliche und humoristische Schilderungen Diese ganze Entwicklung vollzog sich wesentlich bereits bei den Indern und liegt so in der Sammlung Bidpai vor.

Auf zweifachem Wege gelangte die Fabel nach Westen. Nach Griechenland kam sie hauptsächlich durch den sogenannten Äsop. Die nach ihm bezeichnete Sammlung aus dem 5. Jahrhundert v. Chr. bildet die wichtigste Grundlage für die späteren Dichtungen. Sokrates, Aristophanes, Plato, Plutarch u. a. haben fleißig daraus geborgt, von Lateinern besonders Horaz. Als testimonia de Æsopo et fabulis Æsopicis sind in der "Fabularum Æsopicarum collectio, quotquot græce reperiuntur" (Oxoniæ 1718), 58 griechische und 10 lateinische Stellen aus verschiedenen Schriftstellern als Entlehnungen angeführt.

Als Gesamtübersetzer des Äsop ins Lateinische und zugleich aus Prosa in Jamben hat sich Phädrus betätigt unter Kaiser Augustus und dessen Nachfolger. Sein Name ließ den des Äsop für längere Zeit vergessen. Im 3. Jahrhundert n. Chr. wurde der Äsop durch Babrius (s. Jacobs I 216) in griechische Verse gebracht, der selbst wieder ins Lateinische übertragen wurde, wörtlich durch Julius Titanus, freier um 400 durch Avianus; seine Sammlung besteht allerdings nur aus 42 Fabeln.

Über die Aufnahme des Phädrus im Frankreich der Karolinger, über Fredegar, Paulus Diakonus, Alkuin usw. hat Gröber gehandelt im Grundriß f. rom. Phil. II 179 (ferner s. Junker, Grundriß der Geschichte der französ. Literatur 4. Auflg. S. 132).

Aus dem 9. Jahrhundert stammt die Teilübersetzung des Phädrus in lateinische Prosa, die "Æsopus ad Rufum" Das 10. Jahrhundert lieferte drei neue Bebetitelt ist. arbeitungen des Phädrus. Unmittelbar aus ihm schöpfte der französische Mönch Adémar, um 950-1030, der freilich nur 67 Fabeln in der Sammlung des Leydener Manuskriptes vereinigte, nach dem ersten Herausgeber 1709, Fr. Nilant, auch "Romulus Nilantii" genannt. Den beiden anderen lag der "Æsopus ad Rufum" als Quelle vor: das "Weißenburger Ms", jetzt in Wolfenbüttel, enthält 63, der "Romulus", dessen älteste Handschrift als Codex Burneianus im Brit. Museum liegt, 83 Fabeln (vgl. H. Österley, Romulus, die Paraphrasen des Phädrus und die Äsopische Fabel im Mittelalter, Berlin 1870; Hervieux I 226 ff.; Sauerstein S. 19 ff.; Jacobs I 5 ff.). Jetzt wurde der "Romulus" — nicht ohne Grund hatte man das Werk mit dem Titel hohen Alters ausgestattet — berühmter als Phädrus, dessen Name erst wieder 1596 erklingt, als seine Fabeln zum erstenmale gedruckt wurden.

Der zweite Weg führte von Indien über Syrien nach Arabien; er hatte aber für die abendländische Literatur keine nennenswerte Bedeutung.

B. Die englische Fabeldichtung vor John Gay.

1. Die Fabeldichtung bei den Normannen und Angelsachsen.

Von Frankreich zog die Fabel mit der normannischen Eroberung nach England. Ein Wandteppich in Bayeux aus der Zeit Wilhelms des Eroberers, von der Königin Matilde angefertigt, stellt Szenen aus den Äsopischen Fabeln dar, scheinbar nach der Sammlung Adémars; darunter "Wolf und Kranich", "Fuchs und Krähe", "Wolf und Schaf", "Schwalbe und Vögel" u. a., während "Adler und Schildkröte" dem Avian entlehnt ist (s. J. Comte, La tapisserie de Bayeux, Rouen 1879, der eine photographische Wiedergabe bietet; Jacobs I 181).

Um 1200 dichtete Marie de France 103 Fabeln (ed. K. Warnke, Bibl. Normannica VI, Halle 1898). Über die Entstehung des Werkes sagt sie selbst im Epilog Z. 9ff.:

Pur amur le cunte Willalme, le plus vaillant de cest reialme, m'entremis de cest livre faire e de l'Engleis en Romanz traire. Esope apelë um cest livre, kil translata e fist escrivre, de Griu en Latin le turna. Li reis Alvrez, ki mult l'ama, le translata puis en Engleis, e jeo l'ai rimé en Franceis.

Die Dichterin glaubte danach, einen englischen Äsop König Alfreds zu bearbeiten. Hervieux (I 583), der in 3 Hss. statt Alvrez den Namen Heinrich fand, meinte, die Stelle auf König Heinrich I. beziehn zu sollen; aber es sind 23 Hss.

vorhanden, und jene drei gehoren nicht zu den besten. Jacobs (I 161) dachte bei Alfred nicht an den König, sondern an den englischen Philosophen des 12. Jahrhunderts und läßt diesen durch Vermittlung des Juden Berachjah ha Nakdan aus einem arabischen Asop schöpfen. In der Tat hat dieser Jude in seinem "Mischle Schualim" ungefähr dieselben Fabeln (107) verarbeitet; was aber von anderen Forschern umgekehrt so erklärt wird, daß Berachjah von Marie abhänge (K. L. Roth, Die Asopische Fabel in Asien, Philologus VIII 131; M. Steinschneider, Die hebräischen Übersetzungen des Mittelalters und die Juden als Dolmetscher, Berlin 1893, § 275 und 573). Es ist daher vorsichtiger, mit Warnke (S. XLIV ff.) und Mall (Zs. f. rom, Phil. IX 161 ff.) eine verlorene englische Vorlage anzunehmen, deren Verfasser Alfred hieß und aus der Marie eine Anzahl unverstandener Worte mit übernahm. Daß man im 12. Jahrhundert eine Asopübersetzung dem König Alfred zugeschrieben hatte, ist bei der Volkstümlichkeit und Beliebtheit seines Namens durchaus begreiflich; ging doch auch eine Sammlung von Sprichwörtern im Mittelenglischen unter seinem Namen. Alfreds wichtigste Quellen waren vermutlich der "Romulus Nilantii" und der gewohnliche "Romulus", wobei freilich das Vorhandensein orientalischer Stoffe auffällig bleibt; auch die Tiersage und Bauernschwanke scheinen hereinzuspielen. Fortan stand bis zur Mitte des 13. Jahrhunderts die Fabeldichtung in keinem europäischen Lande in so hoher Blute wie in England, allerdings in lateinischer Sprache.

2. Die lateinische Fabeldichtung in England im 12. und früh-13. Jahrhundert.

Die ältesten Zeugnisse lassen sich in den Werken des John of Salisbury (ed. J. A. Giles, London 1848) nachweisen. Als er bei seinem Landsmann Papst Hadrian IV. (1154—59) weilte, gab ihm dieser eine Botschaft nach England mit, um unter Anwendung der Fabel von dem Haupt und den Gliedern die Nation zur Eintracht zu ermahnen

(I 46). In seinem Hauptwerke, dem "Polycraticus", spielt er auf "Wolf und Schaf", auf den mit der Löwenhaut bekleideten Esel, auf "Adler und Schildkröte" und andere Fabeln an (III 6 u. 7). Äsops Leben und Tätigkeit sind hier bereits der Mittelpunkt zahlreicher Legenden geworden; als Fabeldichter wird er mit Avian zusammen genannt (IV 189), dann als Tragöde bezeichnet (IV 231), endlich gemeinsam mit Roscius für einen Schauspieler gehalten (IV 278.) Auch sonst ist er für John of Salisbury ein geläufiger Gewährsmann (III 73, V 185).

Richard Löwenherz tadelte nach der Rückehr aus seiner Gefangenschaft (1194) das schlechte Betragen seiner Barone, indem er ihnen die indische Fabel von dem Menschen, dem Löwen und der Schlange erzählte, die er aus dem Orient mitgebracht haben wird. Alle drei werden von einem Landmann aus einer Grube befreit, und die Tiere erweisen sich ihrem Wohltäter später dankbarer als der Mensch (s. Jacobs I 183). Solche Anspielungen auf Fabeln setzen voraus, daß diese in den weitesten Kreisen bekannt waren.

Von Zeugnissen kommen wir zu Autoren, indem wir zu Walther von England, dem Kaplan Heinrichs II., übergehn. Er ließ seinen Schüler, den König Wilhelm von Sizilien, zur Übung in lateinischer Prosodie die drei ersten Bücher des Romulus gegen 1175 in Verse bringen, die er selbst dann noch verbesserte. Diese Fabelsammlung gewann weite Verbreitung, in England allein ist sie in 21 Hss. vorhanden (beschrieben von Hervieux I 432ff.). Sie ging unter dem Namen des "Anonymus Neveleti", ihres ersten Herausgebers 1610, bis Hervieux in Gualterus Anglicus den Verfasser entdeckte. Ursprünglich enthielt sie 60 Fabeln, die allmählich auf 68 anwuchsen, und übertraf für geraume Zeit den "Romulus" an Berühmtheit.

Nach Walthers Vorbilde brachte Alexander Neckam, gebildet in Paris, 1215 Abt in Exeter, um 1200 eine Reihe Prosafabeln des "Romulus" und einige von Walthers Fabeln, im ganzen 42, in Verse, betitelt "Novus Äsopus". Außerdem bearbeitete

er 8 Fabeln des Avian als "Novus Avianus". Die Fabeln des Lateiners sind meist denen des Asop beigefügt worden; oft segelten sie sogar unter Äsopischer Flagge, wie schon im "Romulus" das Vorhandensein der Fabel von dem Adler und der Schildkröte zeigt.

Einzelne Fabeln hat Neckam außerdem noch in seinem berühmtesten Werke "De naturis rerum" (ed. Th. Wright, London 1863) neben zahlreichen Tieranekdoten eingestreut. Nach dem "Romulus" schildert er u a., wie der schlaue Fuchs den eitlen Raben, der ein Stück Käse im Schnabel halt, zum Singen verleitet (S. 206) und wie die Frosche, die Jupiter zweimal um einen König anflehn, ihre Torheit schwer büßen müssen (S 348).

Eine andere kleine Sammlung, genannt "Anti-Avianus", enthalt 9 Fabeln des Avian; sie liegt in einem Ms. des 13. Jahrhunderts in Cambridge und scheint von einem Nachahmer Walthers herzurühren.

Mit einer größeren Fabelsammlung wagte sich dann Odo von Cheriton hervor, wieder ein in Paris gebildeter Englander, der 1233 die Güter seines Vaters in Kent übernahm. Als vielseitiger Polyhistor schrieb er auch um 1220 einen Band von 75 Asopischen Fabeln (ed. Hervieux IV), ziemlich weitschweifig und mit starker Betonung der Nutzanwendung; denn er verfolgte die Absicht, die Sittenlosigkeit der Geistlichen zu bekämpfen. Die Fabeln kommen in mehreren von Odos Schriften vor, im "Bestiarium vel brutarium", 1m "Opus sexaginta parabolarum", im "Aliud opus parabolarum" und in den "Narrationes quaedam", aber immer in derselben Gestalt. Mit der Gnomik seiner Landsleute war er so vertraut, daß er an drei Stellen Sprichworter in englischem Wortlaut einfügt. In der Fabel "De abbate, cibo et monachis" heißt es: Selde cumet se betere; in "De busardo et de nido ancipitris": Of (eie) hi the brothte of athele hi ne mythte, und endlich in "De lupo qui voluit esse monachus": That the Wolf hore hodi te preste the thu hym sette Salmes to lere, evere beth his geres to the groueward. Etwas abweichend steht im Ms. Harl. 219: If

al that the Wolf un to a preest worthe and be set un to book psalmes to leere, yit his eye evere to the wodeward.

Bei ihm findet sich auch, wenn wir von Berachjah ha Nakdan absehn, das erste Zeugnis für die Tiersage in England. Er redet von Ysemgrimo, id est Lupo; Tebergo, id est Cato; Chantecler, scilicet Gallus; Berengarius, scilicet Ursus; von Reinardus dagegen schon ohne Zusatz. Wie aus dem Gebrauch der Tiernamen hervorgeht, ist die Tierepik erst im Begriff, sich in England einzubürgern.

Ausgeprägte Fabeln begegnen ferner in seinen Parabeln, die er als Materialsammlung für Predigten anlegte und nach damaliger Gepflogenheit gerne mit erbaulichen Geschichten schmückte. Natürlich haben die Fabeln bei dieser nützlichen Verwendung viel von ihrem ursprünglichen Aussehn verloren. Wie alle Fabeldichter seiner Zeit schöpfte auch Odo aus dem "Romulus".

3. Die englische Fabeldichtung vor Chaucer.

Die erste Fabel, die uns ganz in englischer Sprache erhalten ist, steht in den "Old English homilies" des 12. bis 13. Jahrhunderts (ed. R. Morris, EETS XXIX 50). Sie handelt vom jungen Krebs, der nicht weiß, wie er vorwärts schwimmen soll, und seiner Mutter, die ihn lehrt, dies mit dem Strome zu tun. Sie ist dem Avian (Fab. 3) entlehnt.

Die erste selbständige Tiergeschichte in englischer Sprache ist die köstliche Novelle vom Fuchs und Wolf, noch vor 1272 in Kurz-Reimpaaren von einem Südengländer verfaßt, offenbar von einem Kleriker (ed. Th. Wright, Percy Society VIII; Mätzner, Altengl. Sprachproben I 130ff.; ferner s. A. Brandl in Pauls Grundriß f. germ. Phil. II 629). Die Grundlage ist Äsops Fabel vom Fuchs und Bock, die in den "Roman de Renart" aufgenommen und hier erweitert wurde. Von diesem Tierepos hat unser Dichter den Stoff entnommen, allerdings mit großer Freiheit. Sie handelt vom Fuchs Reneuard, der nach einem vergeblichen Anschlag auf den Hahn Sire Chauntecler durstig in einen Brunneneimer steigt und

in die Tiefe hinabgefahren, gerne heraus möchte. Der Wolf Sigrim läßt sich vom Fuchse betören, oben in den Eimer zu springen und so den Gefangenen herauf zu ziehn. Reneuard entrinnt mit Spott, wahrend Sigrim von den Klosterbrüdern entdeckt und halbtot geschlagen wird. Alle Vorzuge der Fabliaux-Technik sind dem Gedichte eigen. Reale Auffassung, launische Darstellung und eine leise Satire auf den Heuchler im Fuchspelz, der im Paradiese zu sein vorgibt, um den Wolf in die Tiefe zu locken, und beim Herauffahren ihm noch Seelenmessen zu lesen verspricht.

Eingefügt in das satirische Gedicht "Song on the times" (ed. Th. Wright, Poht. Songs, London 1839, S. 195ff.), das in der letzten Regierungszeit Eduards I., † 1307, in der Szeiligen Kreuzreim-Strophe geschrieben wurde, ist die Fabel vom Löwen, der über Wolf, Fuchs und Esel Gericht abhält. Fuchs und Wolf, als Abbild der Kirche und der Großen, bestechen den parteiischen Richter und werden daher trotz ihrer Übeltaten freigesprochen, während der Esel, der im Gefühl seiner Unschuld ohne Geschenke erscheint, verurteilt und in Stücke gerissen wird, weil er einmal Gras gefressen hat. Die Quelle scheint eine lateinische Dichtung in Distichen aus dem 13. Jahrhundert zu sein, der "Poenitentiarius sive Asinarius" (ed. Fr. Kritz, Erfurter Progr. 1850), in dem das Schicksal des armen Esels bereits einen literarischen Niederschlag gefunden hatte.

Hier ist auf eine Variante dieser Geschichte in der byzantinischen Literatur hinzuweisen. Der allerdings stark veränderte und mit Elementen der Tierepik vermischte und erweiterte Stoff ist in zwei griechischen Fassungen erhalten, die zwischen der Mitte des 15. und dem Anfang des 16. Jahrhunderts entstanden sind. Die ausführlichere, in gereimten Versen, ist die "Schone Geschichte vom Esel, Wolf und Fuchs", während die "Legende vom ehrsamen Esel" kurzer und reimlos ist (s. K. Krumbacher, Geschichte der Byzantinischen Litteratur von Justinian bis zum Ende des Oströmischen Reiches, München 1897, S. 880ff., worauf mich

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Dr. W. Reich freundlichst aufmerksam machte). Der Stoff ist aus den abendländischen Tiersagen durch eine italienische Zwischenstufe, wie die besonders in der gereimten Fassung zahlreich vorhandenen italienischen Wörter zeigen, nach dem Orient gelangt. Die Änderungen und Zutaten sind sehr groß, aber der gemeinsame Grundgedanke — Fuchs und Wolf erhalten trotz ihrer Übeltaten Verzeihung, während der arme Esel für den Galgen reif ist, da er einmal ein Lattichblatt gefressen hat — ist festgehalten. Gänzlich fehlt der Gerichtshof mit dem Löwen als Richter. Fuchs und Wolf befinden sich vielmehr auf einer Seereise, einer Pilgerfahrt in das Morgenland, und auf ihr Zureden hat sich ihnen der Esel angeschlossen. Den Anlaß zu ihrer Beichte gibt der angebliche Traum des Fuchses von einem entsetzlichen Sturm, der ihnen unheilbringend bevorstehe. Der Ausgang ist nun gerade entgegengesetzt, denn die Übeltäter erhalten ihre verdiente Strafe und zwar durch den, den sie verderben wollten, den Esel. Mit der Figur des Esels ist eine Wandlung vor sich gegangen: er ist nicht mehr der arme Tropf, der unschuldig stirbt oder doch Strafe erleiden muß; er ist jetzt schlauer und geriebener als der Fuchs. Von seinen fürchterlichen Feinden hat er sich zuerst durch eine List befreien wollen, indem er vorgibt, sein Herr weile mit vielen Jagdhunden in der Nähe, wie es der Hahn dem vom allgemeinen Landfrieden redenden Fuchs gegenüber in der Fabel mit so gutem Erfolge tut. Als er hiermit kein Glück hat, ist er noch nicht mit seinem Latein zu Ende. Denn als er sein Todesurteil hört, da erzählt er von einem großen und Wunder wirkenden Geheimnis, mit dem sein Hinterfuß ausgestattet sei; das Geheimnis offenbart sich dann dem Wolf in so gewaltigen Fußtritten, daß er über Bord fällt, während der Fuchs auf eine nähere Bekanntschaft verzichtet und schleunigst Reißaus nimmt. Der listige Esel mutet zuerst etwas merkwürdig an. Die Erklärung ist jedoch sehr einfach: es hat eben eine Übertragung und Verwechslung zwischen Pferd und Esel stattgefunden. Die Geschichte von der Stute und dem Wolf ist uns allen geläufig, sei es, daß die Stute von dem Geheimnis ihres Hinterfußes berichtet, sei es, daß sich der Wolf als Käufer des Fohlens oder als Arzt ausgibt. Anstelle des Pferdes erscheint schon sehr früh in den Fabeln (bei Bullokar, Valla Fab. 27, Rimicius Fab. 77) der Esel als der Held. Selbst Löwe (Bullokar, Æsop Fab. 32) und Bär (im "Pierce Pennilesse" des Thomas Nash) teilen das Schicksal des Wolfes und werden vom Esel oder von der Stute bestraft. Diese Beispiele zeigen jedenfalls, wie leicht charakteristische Züge einzelner Tiere auf andere übertragen wurden

Im "Ayenbite of inwyt" von Dan Michel, 1340, wird die Prosafabel vom Hund und Esel erzählt (ed R. Morris, EETS XXIII 155). Als Gewährsmann für den weit verbreiteten Stoff wird ausdrucklich Ysopes genannt. Der Esel will dem Beispiele des kleinen Hundes folgen und seinen Herrn freundlich begrüßen, indem er ihm seine Beine um den Hals legt; für sein törichtes Benehmen erhält er Schläge. Durch solche Fabeln, heißt es weiter, belehrte der weise Mann seine Familie. Im "Romulus" (I Fab. 17) und seinen Bearbeitungen (z. B. Odo) ist sofort die Rede vom Esel, wahrend bei Marie de France (Fab. 15) erst das Verhältnis des Hundes zum Herrn geschildert wird.

Hier erwähnen will ich auch ein kurzes Gedicht, wahrscheinlich noch vor 1350 entstanden, über die Abenteuer des "fals fox", der verwegen Hühner und besonders Gänse raubt und allen Nachstellungen schlau entgeht. Die Quelle ist unbekannt. Abgedruckt ist das Gedicht in den "Reliquiae antiquiae" (ed. Th. Wright, London 1841—43, I 4).

Langland schaltet nach Art der Kleriker im Prolog der zweiten Redaktion des "Piers Plowman" von 1377 (ed. W. Skeat, Oxford 1886, I 14) die Fabel von den Mäusen ein, die gerne der Katze eine Glocke umhängen wollten; aber als diese gebracht wird, wagt es keine, das schwierige Werk auszuführen. Eine erfahrene Maus gibt ihnen darauf den Rat, zufrieden zu sein; denn es sei besser für sie, von einem

Großen regiert zu werden — in Anspielung auf die politischen Zeitverhaltnisse —, als von vielen Der Stoff ist sehr alt und bereits im "Pantschatantra" (ed. Th. Benfey, Leipzig 1859, I 605) enthalten. Langland hat ihn wahrscheinlich von Odo übernommen, dabei aber sehr erweitert.

In "Barlaam und Josaphat", einer der beliebtesten Legenden des Mittelalters, sind Fabelstoffe bearbeitet worden. In der mittelenglischen Übersetzung aus dem 14. Jahrhundert (ed. Horstmann, Altengl. Legenden, Paderborn 1875) steht die Geschichte vom Vogel (Nachtigall), der den Bauern drei Wahrheiten lehrt, die dieser nicht befolgt (S. 220 V. 421 ff.), und die von den drei Freunden, von denen nur der dritte bei seinem Wohltäter im Unglück ausharrt, während die beiden anderen ihn verlassen (S. 222, V 541 ff). Beide Erzählungen kommen in dieser Fassung schon in der indischen Urquelle vor. Am Anfang des 12. Jahrhunderts hatte sie Petrus Alfonsus, ein getaufter Jude aus Spanien, in seiner "Disciplina Clericalis" aufgenommen, einer Sammlung von verschiedenen Stoffen aus jüdischen und arabischen Vorlagen, die als Anleitungen für Geistliche gedacht waren. Von hier aus wurden sie schnell weiter verbreitet und drangen auch in die Fabelliteratur. Parallelen zeigen die "Gesta Romanorum", Bromyards "Summa praedicantium", Lydgates "Bauer und Vogel" und Caxtons "Æsop" (Fab. 6 und 1 des Alfonce).

4. Der Niedergang der lateinischen Fabeldichtung im 14. Jahrhundert.

Nach Odo von Cheriton begnügt sich die lateinische Fabeldichtung meist mit einfacher Wiedergabe der alten Fabeln. Abschriften von Walthers Fabeln begegnen häufig im 14. und sogar noch im 16. Jahrhundert (s. Hervieux I 580). Außerdem lassen sich zwei mehr nach Selbstandigkeit strebende Nachahmer und Fortsetzer von Walther und Odo im 13. und 14. Jahrhundert — nur die Schrift bietet einen ungefähren Anhaltspunkt für die Abfassungszeit — nachweisen (s. Hervieux IV 184ff.), die aber dabei mehr und mehr von

der Form der Äsopischen Fabel abwichen und sich der Heiligenlegende naherten. In den Hss. dieser Zeit finden sich auch einzelne Fabeln eingestreut, so die von der Bäuerin und dem Wolf (= Avian Fab. 1) und von der Stadt- und Landmaus (= Horaz Sat. II 6); beide abgedruckt in den "Reliquiae antiquiae" (I 204 und I 320).

Besonders hervorgehoben zu werden verdient der Bischof von Rochester, Jean of Sheppey, der 1360 starb. Der dritte Band seiner "Sermones" (s. Hervieux IV 162ff.) enthält 73 Fabeln, von denen 52 aus Odo, die übrigen aus dem "Romulus" und dessen Bearbeitungen geborgt sind. Seine Fabeln zeichnen sich aus durch Kürze in der Erzählung und Genaugkeit im Ausdruck; die Nutzanwendung ist fast ganz unterdrückt. Wie die Odos richten sie sich scharf gegen die Prälaten. Anlaß zu Nachahmungen scheinen sie nicht gegeben zu haben.

Predigten mit Einmischung von Fabeln, die aus Odo geschöpft sind, enthalten ferner die "Contes moralisés" des englischen Franziskaners Nicole Bozon um 1350, der nach Frankreich auswanderte (s. Hervieux IV 85 ff.). In seinem Text hat er aber einzelne Satze immer noch in englischer Sprache eingefugt. So sagt er in "Bubo, pullus suus et accipiter" von der Eule: Bubo (anglice an howle) und: Hyt ys a fowle brydde that fylyzth hys owne neste; in "Mures et catus": Clym¹ clam¹ the Catte lepe over the damme; in "Vulpes et ovis in puteo". For was hyt never myn kynd Chese in welle to fynd; in "Leo et mus": de boverica (anglice fro the chepyn). Er verwendet nach Odos Vorbild auch Namen der Tiersage. In der Fabel von "Leo, lupus, vulpis et asinus" redet er vom Fuchs: Et tu Reginalde und vom Esel: Domine Baldewine.

Unter Odos Einfluß stehn endlich noch die beiden Dominikaner Robert Holkot, † 1349, und John Bromyard, ein Hauptgegner Wyccliffes. Die meisten von Holkots Schriften sind schwer zugänglich, viele noch nicht veroffentlicht, darunter auch seine "Four books of sermons". In Bromyards "Summa praedicantium" (ed. Nürnberg 1485) wimmeln die den Abhandlungen folgenden Beispiele geradezu von Fabeln, die oft als Äsopische bezeichnet werden. So berichtet er u. a. vom Adler, der gegen sein Versprechen die Jungen des Fuchses raubt, und dessen Rache (N IV, IV); vom alten, sich krank stellenden Löwen, der die ihn besuchenden Tiere verzehrt, und vom Fuchs, der an den Fußspuren die Schändlichkeit des Löwen erkennt (P VIII, XXIIII); vom prahlenden Fuchs, der trotz seiner vielen Verschlagenheiten von den Hunden ergriffen wird, während sich die Katze durch ihre eine Kunst, durch Klettern, auf einen Baum rettet (S. III, XVI).

5. Von Chaucer bis Lydgate.

Die hervorragendste Schöpfung der Tierepik in England ist Chaucers köstliche Erzählung vom Hahn und Fuchs in den "Canterbury tales" (ed. W. Skeat, Oxford 1894, IV 271ff.), deren Einfluß bei Lydgate, Henrysone, Spenser und sogar noch bei Dryden fühlbar ist. Wir erfahren die lustige Geschichte aus dem Munde des Nonnenpriesters, wie es scheint, im Anschluß an den "Roman de Renart", Branche 2, aber mit großer Freiheit der Vorlage gegenüber. Der Stoff ist auch früh in die Fabelliteratur gedrungen, so behandelt bereits Marie de France den Kern unserer Erzählung, jedoch ohne die Traumdeutung, in der Fabel vom Hahn und Fuchs (= Caxton V Fab. 3). Die gelungene Schilderung, wie der Hahn Chauntecleer den geriebenen Fuchs Daun Russell überlistet, ist weit gerühmt und zu bekannt, als daß ich näher darauf einzugehn brauchte. Nur hat Chaucer die vorangehenden Traumgeschichten zwischen Chauntecleer und Pertelote mit zuviel gelehrtem Beiwerk umgeben.

Daß er auch sonst die Tiersage kannte, zeigt eine Anspielung in der "Reeve's tale" Z. 4054—56:

"The gretteste clerkes been noght wysest men", As whylom to the wolf thus spak the mare; Of al hir art I counte noght a tare.

In der 17. Branche des "Roman de Renart" und seiner Bearbeitung aus der ersten Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts, dem "Renart le contrefet", wird das Abenteuer zwischen Wolf und Stute geschildert. Diese errat und vereitelt die bösen Absichten des Wolfes, indem sie ihn veranlaßt, die angebliche Inschrift ihres Hinterfußes zu lesen, mit dem sie ihm dann einen fürchterlichen Schlag versetzt. In Caxtons "Reynard", Kap. 27, nahert sich der Wolf der Stute unter der Vorspiegelung ihr Fohlen kaufen zu wollen. Der Preis, sagt die Stute, stehe auf ihrem Hinterfuße. Hier tut der Fuchs, als Zeuge und Anstifter jenes Vorgangs, den obigen Ausspruch. Über das Vorkommen der Begegnung zwischen Stute und Wolf in den Fabelsammlungen Äsops vgl. o. S. XXXV.

Endlich begegnet Renard, the foxes sone, in der "Legende der guten Frauen" (Z. 2448), während Chaucer merkwurdigerweise in seiner Übersetzung des "Rosenromans" die Namen aus der Tiersage Sir Isangrin, Tibers, Dan Belin nicht beibehalten hat.

Wohlvertraut war der Dichter außerdem mit den Asopischen Fabeln. Als Gewährsmann nennt er Asop in der "Tale of Melibeus" Z 2370, we Isope sagt: Ne trust nat to hem to whiche thou hast had som tyme werre or enmitte, ne telle hem nat thy conseil (= Caxton V Fab. S). Auf die Fabel von der Eiche und dem Riedgras weisen zwei Stellen in "Troilus and Criseyde", Buch I Z. 257: The yerde is bet that bowen wol and winde Than that that brest, und Buch II Z. 1387-89: And reed that boweth down for every blast, Ful lightly, cesse wind, it wol arise; But so wil not an ook whan it is cast (== Caxton IV Fab. 20); wahrend sich die Fabel vom irdenen und ehernen Topf wiederspiegelt in der Ballade "Truth" Z. 12: Stryve noght, as doth the crokke with the wal (= Avian Fab 9). In der "Knight's tale" Z. 1177—80 heißt es: We stryve as dide the houndes for the boon, They foughte al day, and yet hir part was noon; Ther cam a kyte, whyl that they were wrothe, And bar awey the boon bitwixe hem bothe. Diese Fabel ist sehr verändert, denn sonst kämpfen Löwe und Tiger,

oder auch Löwe und Bär (Croxall Fab. 60) um ein Reh, das ihnen inzwischen vom Fuchs geraubt wird. Der Raubvogel erscheint nur im Kampf zwischen Maus und Frosch oder zwischen zwei Hähnen. Endlich wird im Prolog des Weibes von Bath Z. 692: Who peyntede the leoun? auf das Zwiegespräch zwischen Mann und Löwe angespielt. Die Fabel kommt zuerst im Avian (Fab. 24) vor, später in vielen anderen Sammlungen, so bereits im "Romulus" (IV Fabel 15); doch handelt es sich hier nicht um einen "peynted", sondern in Stein gehauenen Löwen (= Caxton IV Fab. 15).

Chaucers Zeitgenosse Gower hat in seiner "Confessio amantis" (ed. Macaulay, Oxford 1899) mehrere Erzählungen als Fabeln bezeichnet. Indessen trifft der Ausdruck Fabel für diese langatmigen Erzeugnisse nicht zu; nur der Stoff einzelner ist den Tierfabeln entnommen. Im 5. Buche Z. 4937—5162 wird in der Geschichte von Adrianus und Bardus die Fabel von dem Menschen, dem Affen und der Schlange geschildert, um den Menschen als das undankbarste aller Geschöpfe hinzustellen. Es ist dieselbe Fabel, die Richard Löwenherz berichtet, nur hatte er anstelle des Affen einen Löwen. Gower hat den Stoff sehr erweitert. Fabel vom neidischen und habsüchtigen Mann des 2. Buches Z. 291ff. ist dem Avian entlehnt. Bei Gower wird ein Engel von Jupiter zu den Menschen geschickt, bei Avian Phöbus und später bei Bullokar (Fab. 107) Apollo; die übrigen Züge sind alle übereinstimmend: da der, der zuletzt wünscht, das doppelte des Gewünschten erhält, so läßt der geizige Mensch dem neidischen den Vortritt; dieser wünscht nun, auf einem Auge blind zu sein.

Die erste größere, wenn auch noch sehr unvollständige Übersetzung Äsopischer Fabeln ins Englische, die uns erhalten ist, hat John Lydgate verfaßt. Die mit "Æsop" bezeichnete Sammlung (ed. Sauerstein, Anglia IX 1ff.) besteht aus einem Prolog und sieben Fabeln, über deren Inhalt Sauerstein ausführlich in seiner Dissertation handelt. Er setzt sie zwischen 1388 und 1390 an, da die 7. Fabel vom Hund

und vom Schatten in dem sicher noch im 14. Jahrhundert geschriebenen Ms. Ashm. 59. II steht, und zwar während Lydgate in Oxford Student war; für eine Jugendarbeit sprechen ferner die geringe Ubung in der Behandlung des Verses und die Unbeholfenheit im Ausdruck. Lydgates Studentenzeit in Oxford müssen wir aber vor 1388 ansetzen, da er bereits 1389 Subdiakon in Bury St. Edmonds wurde und vor seinem Eintritt in das Kloster eine Reise nach Frankreich und Italien gemacht haben soll. Außerdem weist die ganze Anlage und Behandlung des Stoffes darauf hin, daß er die Fabeln erst während seiner Mönchszeit geschrieben hat. Beim Lesen aller Fabeln werden wir sofort an Odo und die Kleriker erinnert; es kommt ihm nicht so sehr auf die Fabel selbst an - was nicht verhindert, daß er sie sehr weitschweifig erzählt - als auf die moralischen Zutaten. Um recht eindringlich auf seine Leser, vielleicht auch Hörer - denn moglicherweise hat er selbst Predigten gehalten und darin Fabeln eingeschaltet — einzuwirken, folgt Vergleich auf Vergleich. Den Kleriker und die Ahnlichkeit mit Predigten zeigt die 1. Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein, in der er mitten in der Schilderung, als der Hahn den Stein gefunden hat, eine lange Abhandlung über Tugend und Laster, Mußiggang und Arbeit hält und dann die ausführliche Nutzanwendung mit den Worten schließt: The wordly man labounth for richesse And on the world settith al his intent; The vertuous, to avoide al idelnesse, With suffisaunce holdith hym self content; Eche man therfor with suche, as god hath sent, Thank the lord, and in vertu kepe him stabe. In der 2, Fabel vom Wolf und Schaf vergleicht er den Wolf mit dem folkes ravenous und das Lamm mit dem poraile; der arme Mann, der tugendhaft und zufrieden lebt, wird gepriesen, während dem Tyrannen mit der Hölle gedroht wird. In der 3. Fabel, die in der Form eines Streitgedichtes abgefaßt ist, handelt Lydgate von V. 111 bis zum Schluß, V. 224, über false jorrours and a false witnesse, womit Gott ein großes Unrecht geschehe. Ebenso ist es in den übrigen Fabeln, überall mit dem sehr stark ausgeprägten Hinweis auf Gott und den Glauben, indem er dabei zugleich kräftig für die Armen eintritt. Mit Ausnahme der 1. Fabel hat Lydgate allen anderen eine oft verhältnismäßig lange Einleitung vorangestellt, in der er das durch die eigentliche Fabel zu erläuternde Thema bereits im voraus moralisierend behandelt.

Der poetische Wert der Fabeln ist nur gering. Nachahmung haben sie nicht gefunden. Der größte Fehler ist eine maßlose Weitschweifigkeit; daneben wirken die vielen Vergleiche und Beispiele seiner oft übel angebrachten Gelehrsamkeit störend und langweilig. So führt er z. B. in der 5. Fabel von der Maus und dem Frosch von Z. 63—110 folgende Namen mit den entsprechenden Zutaten auf: Cresus, Mydas, Salamon, Diogenes, Alisaunder, Priamus, Aurora, Bachus, Thetus; ähnlich ist es in den übrigen.

Nach Sauerstein hat Marie de France Lydgate als Vorlage gedient. Übereinstimmungen zeigen sich im Übergang vom Prolog zu den Fabeln, in der Schilderung der eigentlichen Fabeln und in den Nutzanwendungen. Diese Annahme wird noch dadurch gestützt, daß er die Werke der Marie de France sicher kannte, deren "Lai des deuz amanz" er ins Englische übertrug. Die Fabeln unseres Dichters sind auch bei Marie die ersten sieben, nur die Reihenfolge ist verschieden. Es sind gleich Fabel 1, 2, 6, während 3, 4, 5, 7 den Fabeln 4, 7, 3, 5 bei Marie entsprechen. Romulus und Walther stehn zwar ebenfalls nahe, kommen aber nicht in Betracht, da sie die Fabel von der Kuh, dem Schaf, der Ziege und dem Löwen, die bei Lydgate fehlt, an 6. Stelle haben. Nun sagt aber Lydgate ausdrücklich am Ende jeder Fabel: Here endith the tale of Isope how that usw., nach der 2. Fabel: Here endith the secunde tale of Isope usw., während das Fehlen der Schlubworte nach der 4. Fabel ein Versehn des Schreibers sein kann. Auberdem tragen Fabel 2 und 3 eine auf ihre Zahl bezügliche Überschrift. Der Dichter hätte nicht so sehreiben können, wenn in seiner

Vorlage eine abweichende Reihenfolge gestanden hätte. Da die Fabeln bald nach ihrer Entstehung abgeschrieben wurden, so konnen die Verschiedenheiten nicht von spateren Schreibern herruhren. Ferner gibt der Dichter auffälligerweise an keiner einzigen Stelle den leisesten Hinweis darauf, daß seine Quelle französisch abgefaßt war. Im Gegenteil finden sich im Prolog recht bedeutende Abweichungen: während die französische Dichterin ihre Fabeln auf eine griechische Urquelle zurückfuhrt, kennt Lydgate diese ebensowenig wie den Kaiser Romulus; er hält Isopus vielmehr für einen romischen poyet laureat, der wahrend seiner Anwesenheit in Rom die Fabeln dichtete, um dem Senate zu gefallen. For whiche I cast to folwe this poyete, And his fabulis in Inglyssh to translete (Prol. Z. 29). Dies deutet vielmehr darauf hin, daß er einer lateinischen Vorlage folgt, die wahrscheinlich eine Übersetzung der Fabeln der Marie war. Dadurch läßt sich auch die verschiedene Reihenfolge leichter erklären.

In der Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein hat Lydgate bei der Beschreibung Chaunticleres — es ist der einzige aus der Tiersage verwendete Name — Chaucers "Hahn und Fuchs" vorgeschwebt. Auch der Prolog enthält eine aus Chaucer geborgte Stelle.

Neben seiner Asop-Übersetzung ist die Erzählung von dem Pferd, der Gans und dem Schaf zu nennen (ed Degenhart, Munchener Beitrage z. rom. und engl. Phil. 19), die, obgleich vom Dichter am Anfang der Nutzanwendung als Fabel bezeichnet, einem Streitgedichte näher kommt. Jedes der drei Tiere rühmt seine Vorzuge, jedes glaubt, dem Menschen am nützlichsten zu sein; Richter in diesem Streite sind Lowe und Adler, die sie auffordern, mit ihrem Lose zufrieden zu sein. In der Nutzanwendung tritt Lydgate für Gleichberechtigung aller Stände ein. Parallelen dieses Stoffes bieten die "Gesta Romanorum" und Nicale Bozons "Contes moralisés".

Die Geschichte vom Bauer und Vogel der Barlaamund Josaphat-Legende wird von Lydgate in einem langen Gedichte behandelt (ed. Halliwell, A selection from the minor poems of Dan John L., Percy Soc. II 179), scheinbar nach der französischen Übersetzung der "Disciplina clericalis" des Petrus Alfonsus.

Die Erzählung von der Krähe, die dem Phebus die Untreue seines Weibes kund tut und dafür ihrer weißen Federn und des Gesanges beraubt wird, weicht noch mehr von der Form Äsopischer Fabeln ab. Quelle war der französische "Roman der sieben weisen Meister".

Außerdem finden sich Anspielungen auf Tierfabeln in den übrigen Gedichten.

Die englischen "Gesta Romanorum" (EETS XXXIII), die zu Anfang des 15. Jahrhunderts entstanden sind, enthalten eine beträchtliche Anzahl von Fabeln. Einzelne Fabeln der lateinischen Vorlage, die meist aus Odo stammen, sind nicht übersetzt worden; andererseits wurden aber auch neue aufgenommen, darunter 9 aus Odo, die nicht in der Quelle stehn.

6. Die Fabeldichtung in Schottland.

Das älteste Zeugnis der Kenntnis von Tierfabeln vermittelt Barber in seinem "Bruce" von 1375 (EETS XI). Im 9. Buche wird von dem Fuchs erzählt, der in des Fischers Hütte eingedrungen ist und gerade einen Lachs verzehrt, als der Fischer eintritt. Da der einzige Ausweg versperrt ist, nimmt der Fuchs seine Zuflucht zu einer List: er ergreift den Mantel des Fischers und wirft ihn ins Feuer; während sich der Fischer vergebens bemüht das Kleidungsstück zu retten, entkommt der Fuchs. So verliert er den Lachs, den Mantel und den Fuchs. Diese Geschichte, zu der keine weitere Fassung bekannt ist, ist für die frühe Aufnahme der Fabeln in Schottland von einiger Wichtigkeit, denn erst mehr denn 100 Jahre später dichtete der bedeutendste Fabeldichter vor Gay. Robert Henrysone, der Schulmeister von Dunfermline. Ich übergehe dabei das "Buch von der Eule" von Richard Holland 1450, da es zu weit von der reinen Tierfabel abweicht.

Henrysone verfaßte in der Chaucerstrophe (ab ab bcc) zwischen 1476 und 1486 einen Prolog und 13 Fabeln; mit eingerechnet ist dabei ein zweiter Prolog, der der 7 Fabel unmittelbar vorangeht. Eine Analyse aller Fabeln gibt Diebler in seiner Dissertation über Henrysones Fabeldichtungen (Halle 1885), einen Neudruck in der Anglia (IX 337ff. und 453ff.), ferner D. Laing (Edinburg 1865, S. 100ff.). Den Quellen nach, die vom Dichter zu verschiedenen Zeiten benutzt wurden, scheiden sich die Fabeln in drei Gruppen Die erste besteht aus dem Prolog und den Fabeln 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13. Vorlagen waren die Fabeln Walthers - Diebler nennt ihn noch den "Anonymus", da er die Untersuchungen von Hervieux nicht kannte -, denn Prolog Z. 28: Dulcius arrident seria picta jocis ist wortlich dem Prolog Walthers entnommen, der beginnt Ut juvet, ut prosit, conatur pagina praesens: Dulcius arrident seria picta jocis. Henrysone glaubt, das Original vor sich zu haben, da er Esope diese Stelle in den Mund legt. Bei Walther entsprechen die Fabeln der Reihenfolge nach 1, 12, 4, 18, 20, 2, 3.

Daneben hat der Dichter auch aus Lydgates Übersetzung geschopft, denn wie dieser schildert er Äsop als poet lawriate und stempelt ihn sogar zu einem nobill clerc. Fabel 1, 3, 2 von Lydgate hat er zu Fabel 1, 6, 12 benutzt und dessen 5. Fabel von der Maus und dem Frosch zu der 2. Fabel von der Stadtmaus und Landmaus und der 13. Fabel von dem Frosch und der Maus. Der Schluß des Prologs klingt zugleich an Walther und Lydgate an, die beide keine Beziehung zueinander hatten.

Uber die Abfassungszeit gibt der zu Fabel 7 gehorende Prolog Aufschluß; denn die von der Überlieferung völlig abweichende Lebensbeschreibung Asops muß Henrysone vor 1484, vor dem Erscheinen von Caxtons "Æsop" verfaßt haben, da die dort gegebene Biographie für die damalige Zeit als allein zutreffend galt. Ebenfalls vor 1484 sind die Fuchsgeschichten. Fabel 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 entstanden, da sie noch als Asopische bezeichnet werden, wahrend Caxton Fabel 10 dem Petrus

Alfonsus zuschreibt. Angeregt zu den Fuchsfabeln wurde er hauptsächlich durch Caxtons "Reynard" von 1481; außerdem borgte er aus dem "Roman de Renart", besonders aus den Branchen 5, 10, 11, aus der alten sächsischen Tiernovelle vom Fuchs und Wolf (zu Fab. 3 und 10), und aus der "Disciplina clericalis" des Petrus Alfonsus. Hauptquelle für "Chantecleir and the fox" ist Chaucers "Geschichte des Nonnenpriesters", wie sich denn überhaupt an vielen Stellen zeigt, daß Henrysone seinen Chaucer gut kannte. Vielleicht hat er auch Odo von Cheritons "Gallus qui est capellanus bestiarum" gekannt. Die Namen der Tiersage übernimmt er nicht, sondern ersetzt sie, mit Ausnahme Chantecleirs, durch schottische; der Fuchs wird Tod, der Wolf Freir Wolf Wait-Skaith genannt.

Da die 11. Fabel vom Wolf und Widder bei Caxton steht, in den anderen Quellen aber fehlt, so kann sie erst nach 1484 geschrieben sein. Diebler meint, es sei dies die einzige Fabel, die sich bei Gay wiederfände. Eine Entlehnung Gays ist aber ausgeschlossen, denn bei Henrysone bekleidet sich ein Widder mit dem Fell des toten Schäferhundes und verfolgt so den Wolf, bis er eines Tages seine falsche Hülle verliert und entdeckt wird, während in seinem "Shepherd's dog and wolf" (I Fab. 17) die Hauptpersonen der Schäferhund und der Wolf sind; von einem Widder und einer Verkleidung ist keine Rede.

Danach haben wir für die Abfassungszeit folgendes Ergebnis: Von 1476 etwa bis 1481, vor Caxtons "Reynard", sind Fabel 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, zwischen 1481 und 1484 die Fuchsgeschichten Fabel 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, und bald nach 1484 die 11. Fabel nach Caxtons "Æsop" geschrieben.

Henrysone überragt seine Vorbilder durch eine wortreiche und schwungvolle Sprache, Klarheit im Ausdruck, fließende Verse, gewandte Darstellung, treffende Kleinmalerei und dramatische Belebung. Er hat die Fabeltechnik im Gegensatz zu Lydgates Unbeholfenheit auf eine künstlerische Höhe emporgehoben. Bei ihm beobachten wir zuerst La Fontaines Auffassung, daß die Fabel lehren und zugleich ergötzen müsse. So schlägt er anstelle von Lydgates moralisierenden Reden und Vergleichen oft einen humorvollen und dabei geistreichen Ton an, der angenehm berührt. Auch Henrysone bekundet noch ein starkes religiöses Empfinden, indem er die zunehmende Entfremdung von der Kirche beklagt und für Hingabe an den wahren Glauben eintritt; gegenüber Lydgate läßt sich aber bereits eine merkliche Abnahme dieser durch Odo hereingebrachten religiösen Richtung spuren, die der Fabeldichtung ihrem ganzen Wesen und Ursprung nach fremd ist. Ferner fehlt es dem Dichter nicht an Originalität; wesentlich seine eigene Erfindung sind die 4. und 5. Fabel, die als Fortsetzungen der dritten gedacht sind.

Henrysones Abhängigkeit von Lydgate scheint mir größer, als man bisher angenommen hat. Im allgemeinen geht er zwar mehr gerade auf sein Ziel los wie dieser oder ersetzt die moralisierenden Einleitungen durch behagliche Eingangsschilderungen. Besonders auffallend ist Lydgates Einfluß in der Nutzanwendung, denn auch der Schotte sagt ausfuhrlich, wer mit den Tieren gemeint sei; so in der 6. Fabel mit dem emfältigen Schaf the pure Commounis, mit dem Wolf ane Shiref stout, mit dem Raben ane fals Crownaus; in der 7. Fabel vom Löwen und der Maus wird der Löwe mit einem Fürsten verglichen, der sich des Tieres Großmut zum Vorbild nehmen solle, die Mäuse mit dem Volke, das die Treue bewahrt, obgleich sie oft verkannt wird. Abnlich ist es in der 13. Fabel. Sehr an Lydgate erinnert der Schluß von Fabel 5 und Fabel 8, da er in beiden in die Form eines Gebetes ausklingt. Daß Henrysone nicht immer die Weitschweifigkeit Lydgates meidet, zeigt sehr deutlich Fabel 8 "The preiching of the swallow", wo der Dichter der eigentlichen Fabel lange religionsphilosophische Betrachtungen über Gott und Gottes Allmacht vorausschickt, die 112 Zeilen von den 329 vorhandenen, also ein Drittel der ganzen Dichtung umfassen; darauf folgen noch ausführliche Schilderungen über die Reize und Annehmlichkeiten des Landlebens und eine Jahreszeitenbeschreibung, Z. 156: June . . . that jolye tyde usw., die trotz aller Schönheit denn doch sehr bedenklich "eine gewisse sättigende Fülle poetischer Malerei" überschreiten. Weiter verweise ich auf die 2. Fabel, in der die Darstellung der Lebensgewohnheiten der Stadt-, besonders aber der Feldmaus einen zu breiten Raum einnimmt; auf die 6. Fabel von "Dog, sheip, and wolf" — in der Form eines Streitgedichtes erzählt — wo eine kleine Abhandlung über Rechtsverhältnisse, über digesten und codices gegeben wird; auf die 4. Fabel, wo der Fuchs lange astronomische Betrachtungen anstellt, über die Stellung der Gestirne, obgleich dies ein alter Zug der Tiersage ist, da die mittelalterlichen Dichter es liebten, die Tiere aus der Stellung der Sterne auf ihr Schicksal schließen zu lassen. Die Aufzählung von 66 Tiernamen in der 5. Fabel und die vielen Gespräche zwischen Wolf und Landmann in der 10. Fabel sind ebenfalls zu ausgedehnt. Überhaupt hat bei Henrysone ein Zusammenfluß von Tierfabel und Tierepos stattgefunden, der dem Weiterleben seiner Fabeln sicher hindernd im Wege stand. In der Nutzanwendung, die in den Fuchsgeschichten am kürzesten behandelt ist, hat der Schotte sein Vorbild an Ausführlichkeit noch übertroffen. Diebler tadelt das Verhältnis von Fabel und Nutzanwendung nur in der 12. Fabel, wo es sich, in Strophenzahl ausgedrückt, wie 13:10 stellt. Hierher gehören aber noch: Fabel 1 mit 8:6, Fabel 6 mit 16:9, Fabel 13 mit 19:9, Fabel 7 mit 24:7 und Fabel 8 mit 38:9. Endlich ahmt er Lydgate auch darin nach, daß er recht oft seine Schulmeisterweisheit anzubringen sucht und sich wie dieser auf Solomon, Aristotell und ähnliche Gewährsleute beruft.

Henrysone gebührt unzweifelhaft das Verdienst, die Fabeldichtung in Schottland tatsächlich erst zu Ansehn gebracht zu haben. Daß seine Fabeln trotz vieler Vorzüge verhältnismäßig nur geringen Erfolg hatten, ist besonders darauf zurückzuführen, daß er sich zu wenig um Grenze und

Begriff der Fabel gekümmert hat. Zu Nachahmungen haben sie, abgesehn von Dunbar und Wyatt, nicht angeregt, dagegen wurden sie 1570 in Edinburg gedruckt. Da sie als newlie imprentit bezeichnet werden, so ist mindestens ein alterer Druck anzusetzen, nach Diebler zwischen 1508—15. Der Londoner Buchhaudler Richard Smith ließ 1577 eine Übersetzung ins Englische erscheinen, vermutlich nach der Ausgabe von 1570. Endlich veröffentlichte Andrew Hart 1621 in Edinburg einen als newlie reuised and corrected bezeichneten Neudruck; der Text ist aber schlecht und unbrauchbar, da er zu viel Abweichungen aufweist.

Henrysones Einfluß verrät sich in William Dunbars Gedicht vom Fuchs und Lamm aus dem ausgehenden 15 Jahrhundert, das ein Liebesabenteuer Jacobs IV. von Schottland schildert (ed. J. Schipper, Wien 1894, S. 35), Indes verdankt der Dichter nur die Einkleidung den Tierfabeln seines Landsmannes, der lange in Dunfermline lebte, wo das Abenteuer stattfand

7. Von Caxton bis zu Spenser.

Inzwischen waren in England zwei Werke erschienen, die für die Fabelliteratur von besonders großer Bedeutung wurden: William Caxtons "Reynard the Foxe" von 1481 (ed E Arber, London 1895) und sein "Æsop" von 1484. Ihr Einfluß auf Henrysone ist schon gezeigt worden. Das Tierepos übertrug Caxton in 43 Kapiteln nach einer 1479 in Gouda veröffentlichten Prosafassung, der "Hystorie van Regnaert die Vos". Die Urquelle war die französische Fassung des Pierre de St Cloud, die um 1250 von dem Flamländer Willem als "Van den vos Reinaerde" ins Holländische übersetzt, am Ende des 14. Jahrhunderts umgearbeitet und erweitert und 1479 gedruckt wurde Caxton folgt getreu seiner Vorlage; er hat sogar viele Wörter in mederdeutscher Form beibehalten, da bei der nahen Verwandtschaft beider Sprachen keine Gefahr vorlag, daß diese Ausdrücke nicht verstanden wurden. Der "Reynard" fand solchen Beifall, daß Caxton selbst ihn bereits

1489 und kurz darauf R. Pynson 1503, ebenfalls unverändert, neu herausgab. Dagegen sah sich der unbekannte Herausgeber des "Raynarde the Foxe" von 1550 genötigt, die nach so kurzer Zeit schon etwas veraltete Sprache Caxtons zu bessern, während der Inhalt unangetastet blieb.

Caxtons, Reynard the Foxe" ist für die englische Literatur wichtiger als seine Äsopübersetzung, denn bisher hatte England im Gegensatz zu Frankreich, Holland und Deutschland an der Ausgestaltung und Entwicklung der Tierepik nur geringen Anteil genommen. Die alte Tiernovelle vom Fuchs und Wolf und Chaucers Geschichte vom Hahn und Fuchs schildern nur Episoden aus der Tiersage, erst durch Caxtons Übertragung wird England die ganze Gruppe des Reynardkreises erschlossen.

Das volkstümlichste Buch Caxtons, nach der Zahl seiner Ausgaben, waren die Fabeln Äsops. Quelle war die französische Übersetzung des "Romulus" durch den Lyoner Augustiner Julien Macho, gegen 1482, die wiederum zurückgeht auf die um 1480 von Antonius Sorg in Augsburg veröffentlichte lateinische Sammlung (164 Fab). Der vorangestellte Prolog Walthers: Ut iuuet, ut prosit, conatur pagina praesens usw. fehlt bei Macho und Caxton; die ersten 4 Bücher enthalten die 80 Fabeln des Romulus, daran schließen sich als 5. Buch 17 Fabulae extravagantes und 17 Fabeln des Remicius; dahinter stehn 27 Fabeln des Avian, während 23 Fabulae collectae des Alfonsus (15) und Poggius (8) den Schluß bilden. Macho und Caxton haben die 13. und 14. Fabel des Alfonsus und die 1. Fabel des Poggius nicht übertragen. Als Caxtons eigene Zutat sind 6 kleine Geschichten anzusehn, die nicht bei Macho stehn. Die ersten drei sind wiederum den "Facetiæ" des Poggius entnommen, während er für 4 (Pill maker) und 5 (Widow) keine Parallele bietet. Die letzte Erzählung (Worldly and unworldly priest) scheint auf einer Anekdote aus der Zeit Caxtons zu beruhn.

Als Verfasser der den Fabeln vorangehenden Vita Æsopi, die Jacobs in seiner Ausgabe nicht mit abgedruckt

hat, wird Rimicius bezeichnet. Für die Lebensschicksale des großen Fabeldichters lagen dem Mittelalter zwei Fassungen vor: eine kurzere, aber darum nicht weniger phantasievolle, von dem griechischen Monch Maximus Planudes, der gegen 1310 gestorben ist, und eine längere und an Abenteuern reichere lateinische Übersetzung von Rinuccio d'Arezzo oder Rimicius, wie er falschlich genannt wird. M Planudes benutzte eine ältere Vorlage, in der die mit dem Salomonischen Sagenkreise verknüpften Geschichten vom weisen Akir, dem Sultan Sinagrip und Anadam bearbeitet waren, deren Urquelle in der hebraischen Achikargeschichte, zuerst aufgezeichnet im Buche Tobit des 2. oder 3. Jahrhunderts v. Chr., nachgewiesen ist (s. Krumbacher, S 897 Anm.) Das Mittelalter wagte diese Autoritaten nicht anzuzweifeln; aber auch die spätere Zeit übernahm alles als bedingungslose Wahrheit, bis endlich die Kritik in der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts anfing, zunachst freilich unter heftigstem Widerstande, diese legendenhaften Beschreibungen zu zerstören.

Caxtons Fabeln wurden schon 1500 neu gedruckt durch R. Pynson. Hieran reiht sich eine dem Drucker W Myddylton um 1550 zugeschriebene Ausgabe, die aber nur die ersten 5 Bucher (114 Fab.) enthalt: es folgen noch: Henry Wykes für John Waley 1570, darauf zwei Neudrucke für Andrew Hebb (dwelling at the Bell in Paules Churchyard) 1634 und 1647, endlich die funfte und letzte Ausgabe von A Roper 1658 Mit Ausnahme Myddyltons haben alle den ursprunglichen Text bewahrt, abgesehn von einigen veralteten Ausdrücken, die modernisiert wurden.

Erwähnenswert ist ferner, daß Caxton auch andere Dichtungen unserer Literaturgattung druckte: Chancers "Erzählung des Nonnenpriesters" und Lydgates "Pferd, Gans und Schaf".

Außerdem wurde der Asop — es sind die Distichen Walthers von England — am Anfang des 16. Jahrhunderts in lateinischer und griechischer Sprache veröffentlicht. Lateinisch von R. Pynson 1502 als "Esopus eum commento optimo

et morali", nach der Antwerpener Ausgabe von 1488, und von Wynkyn de Worde 1503 als "Fabule Esopi cum commento" nach einer Pariser Ausgabe von 1490, 1516 neu erschienen. Wie es scheint, sagt Hervieux (I 561) hat W. de Worde um diese Zeit eine englische Übersetzung der Fabeln Walthers veröffentlicht, erhalten ist sie jedoch nicht. Eine Sammlung von 391 lateinischen Fabeln, über die bei Bullokar noch näher zu handeln sein wird, ließ W. de Worde 1535 folgen.

Ein griechischer Äsop ist nicht überliefert, doch haben wir sichere Kunde, daß damals die Fabeln im Originaltext in den Schulen gelesen wurden. Von hervorragenden Pädagogen des 16. Jahrhunderts urteilt Thomas Elyot günstig über die Fabeln und empfiehlt sie als Lesestoff für die Schulen. Im 10. Kapitel seines "Governour" von 1531 (ed. H. Croft, London 1880) schreibt er über die Anordnung im Unterricht und über die Auswahl der Autoren: After a fewe and quicke rules of grammer, immediately, or interlasynge hit therwith, wolde he redde to the childe Esopes fables in greke: in whiche argument children moche do delite. And surely it is a moche pleasant lesson and also profitable, as well for that it is elegant and brefe, (and nat withstanding it hath moche varietie in wordes, and therwis moche helpeth to the understandinge of greke) as also in those fables is included moche morall and politike wysedome.

Der Lehrer müsse indessen unter den Fabeln sorgfältig auswählen und nur solche nehmen. wo Tugend und Recht belohnt werde. Auch müsse er die Fabeln den Kindern ausführlich erklären. Im 25. Kap. rühmt er an den Fabeln, daß sie vortreffliche Lehren enthalten. Hier heißt es: I suppose no man thinketh that Esope wrate gospelles, yet who doughteth but that in his fables the foxe, the hare, and the wolfe, though they neuer spake, do teache many good wysedomes?

Die bekannte Geschichte von der Stadt- und Feldmaus wird in Thomas Wyatts Satire "On the mean and sure estate", zwischen 1540—42 entstanden, trefflich geschildert. Den

Stoff hat der Dichter aus Horaz (Sat II 6) entlehnt, die Art des Erzahlens borgt er von Henrysone, dessen "Uponlondis mous and burges mous" er sicher kannte. Dr Nott (Works of Surrey and Wyatt, London 1815) führt als Übereinstimmung die Stelle an: Cumfurth to me, my awin sister deir, Cry, peip, anis, von der Wyatt Z. 42 den Ausdruck Peep, quoth the other übernommen hat. Auffallende Ähnlichkeit zeigen ferner die Stellen über das Leben der Landmaus im Winter, Henrysone Z. 8 und 9, Wyatt Z. 6 – 8; wahrend der Inhalt abweichend dargestellt ist Der schottische Dichter laßt die Stadtmaus zuerst die Landmaus besuchen, worauf dann beide zur Wohnung der Stadtmaus pilgern und dort die bekannten Abenteuer zu bestehn haben, aus denen beide mit heiler Haut davonkommen Bei Wyatt geht die Landmaus sofort zur Stadtmaus und verliert hier ihr Leben.

Roger Ascham, der Lehrer der Königin Elisabeth, bestätigt uns, daß man Elyots Vorschläge verwirklicht hatte und die Fabeln in den Schulen las, auch Übungen damit anstellte, indem man sie in Verse brachte. So wird es uns auch verständlich, daß wir gerade bet den Dichtern der zweiten Halfte des 16. Jahrhunderts sehr häufig Anspielungen auf Fabeln finden werden. Ascham selbst ist ein Gegner dieser Unterrichtsmethode. In seinem "Scholemaster" (ed Dr. Giles, London 1865), gedruckt 1570, schreibt er auf S. 192 des zweiten Buches: This kind of exercise is all once with paraphrasis, save it is out of verse either into prose, or into some other kind of metre; or else out of prose into verse, with was Socrates' exercise and pastime (as Plato reporteth) when he was in prison, to translate Æsop's fables into verse. Quintihan does also greatly praise this exercise, but because Tullius doth disallow it in young men, by mine opinion it were not well to use it in grammar schools etc.

Das Jahr 1570, in dem Henrysones und Caxtons Fabeln neu gedruckt wurden, ist außerdem noch wichtig durch die Ubertragung der indischen Fabeln der Sammlung Bidpai ins Englische durch Thomas North unter dem Titel "The morall philosophie of Doni (ed. Jacobs, Bibl. de Carabas III, London 1888). In Europa war der Bidpai zuerst bekannt geworden durch die lateinische Übersetzung Johanns von Capua 1270; North folgte einer italienischen Vorlage. Viel Verbreitung und Nachahmung haben diese Fabeln indes nicht gefunden; sie wurden 1601 zum zweitenmale veröffentlicht. Nach einer französischen Fassung übersetzte dann endlich J. Harris 1699 die Fabeln des Bidpai. Sein Buch ist durch einige Angaben über das Leben Pilpays, wie man Bidpai in Frankreich nennt, sowie über verschiedene Bearbeitungen seiner Fabeln interessant; die meisten Übersetzungen gehn danach auf eine persische Urquelle zurück. Einzelne Fabeln Bidpais wurden später, so 1711, mit den Äsopischen vereinigt.

Die Fabel von der Heuschrecke und Ameise hatte Abraham Fleming in seiner aus dem Lateinischen übertragenen Schrift "A panoplie of epistles or a looking-glasse for the unlearned" von 1576 aufgenommen. In Briefform geben hier die berühmtesten Autoren des Altertums ihren Freunden und andern treffliche Ermahnungen und Ratschläge. Sokrates warnt den Lysistratus vor Trägheit und Eitelkeit, indem er ihm (S. 227) das Schicksal der Heuschrecke vorhält, die im Winter hungern muß, da sie den Sommer untätig verbringt, im Gegensatz zur arbeitsfreudigen und schaffenden Ameise.

8. Von Spenser bis zu Milton.

Während England auch in der Zeit vom ausgehenden 16. bis zur Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts keine größeren selbständigen Fabeldichtungen besitzt, lassen sich zahlreiche Anspielungen auf die Äsopischen Fabeln nachweisen; doch fehlt es nicht ganz an eigenen Produkten.

Mehrere Fabeln sind in Spensers "Shepheard's calendar" (ed. R. J. Todd, London 1805, Bd. I) nacherzählt. Inhalthaltlich stehn sie der lateinischen Sammlung Wynkyn de Wordes 1535 näher als Caxtons Übersetzung. In der Februar-Ekloge begegnet die Fabel von der Eiche und dem Riedgras (the tale of the oak and the brere), die der Dichter

von Chaucer gelernt haben will. Die Erzählung ist lebendig und anschaulich, aber, wie auch die übrigen Fabeln Spensers, zu umfangreich. In der Embleme zu dieser Ekloge heißt es von alten Leuten, daß sie weniger Furcht vor Gott hatten als junge Leute, oder Gott uberhaupt nicht mehr fürchteten, da sie reicher an Erfahrung und Weisheit seien; dabei wird auf Asops Fabel vom Affen und Lowen hingewiesen. Der Affe -- gewöhnlich der Fuchs -- ist beim ersten Anblick des Löwens sehr erschreckt, allmählich gewöhnt er sich so daran, daß er nicht allein alle Angst verliert, sondern sogar mit dem Löwen zu scherzen anfängt. In der Mai-Ekloge erzählt Spenser in anmutiger, aber zu ausführlicher Weise mit wesentlichen Abweichungen, die Fabel von dem leichtglaubigen Zicklein, das während der Abwesenheit der Mutter von dem falschen Fuchse überlistet und verzehrt wird. Spenser offenbart sich hier als Vorläufer zu Drydens "Hind and panther", denn im vorangestellten "Argument" schreibt er, daß unter den beiden Schäfern, Piers und Palinode: berepresented two formes of Pastoms or Ministers, or the Protestant and the Catholike. Mit dem. Zicklein sind die wahren und treuen Christen, mit dem Fuchs die falschen und treulosen Papisten gemeint, d. h. gerade umgekekrt wie bei Dryden. Wenn Spenser die romische Kirche unter dem Fuchs versteht, so schließt er sich einem Gebrauche seiner Zeit an, denn in den Saturen "The hunting of the Romish foxe", "Yet a course at the Romyshe foxe" u. a. "Reynard's downfall or the hunting of the fox" sogar noch 1680, wird stets das Papsttum mit dem Fuchs bezeichnet: scheinbar eine Folge der Nachwirkung der Reformationszeit

Spensers Gedicht "Prosopopoia or mother Hubberd's tale" (ed. Todd, Bd. VII), das von Morley als eine: pleasant satirical fable. in Chaucer's thyming ten syllabled lines genaunt wird (Engl writers IX 367), ist eine Satire auf die Mißbrauche verschiedener Stande. Näher steht es dem Tierepos, kann aber auch hierzu nicht gerechnet werden, da die beiden Übeltäter, der Fuchs und der Affe, dem Dichter nur als Ein-

kleidung dienen, während wir nach wirklicher Schilderung des Tierlebens vergeblich Umschau halten. Zuerst werden Fuchs und Affe Bettler, dann Soldaten; darauf ist der Affe ein Schäfer, der Fuchs sein Schäferhund; später sind sie vorübergehend tätig als Geistliche und Höflinge; schließlich gelingt es ihnen, dem Löwen die Krone zu stehlen und die Regierungsgewalt an sich zu bringen, bis endlich Jupiter einschreitet und nun beide die wohlverdiente Strafe erhalten. So oft der Dichter Fuchs und Affe unter neuer Gestalt schildert, geht eine scharfe und treffende Satire der dargestellten Gesellschaftsklasse voraus. Die Form ist der Tierepik entlehnt, während sich in den Tierverwandlungen der Einfluß Ovids zeigt.

Von Spensers Zeitgenossen ist zuerst John Lyly zu nennen, da er oft Fabeln und Fabelanspielungen in seinen Werken verwertet. In seinem Roman "Euphues" (ed. Bond, Oxford 1902), 1579 erschienen, kommen zwei kurze Stellen vor. S. 318 heißt es: as the dogge doth in the maunger, who neyther suffereth the horse to eate haye, nach der Fabel "Dog in the manger"; in den meisten Fassungen tritt anstelle des Pferdes ein Ochse dem Hund entgegen. Und S. 480 spielt er auf die Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein an: A dunghill cock doeth often find a jewell, Enivying that, he knowes not to be treasure.

In der Fortsetzung des "Euphues" in "Euphues and his England", von 1580, werden die Fabeln ausführlicher vorgetragen. Über die Quelle zu der Geschichte vom Fuchs und Wolf: gooing both a filching for foode, sagt er (S. 43): I can-not tell whether it bee a Caunterbury tale, or a fable in Æsope, (but pretie it is, and true in my minde). Fuchs und Wolf wollen zunächst sehn, ob König Löwe schläft, um bei ihrem Diebstahl nicht ertappt zu werden. Da der Fuchs den Wolf versichert, dies sei der Fall, so tritt dieser in die Höhle des Löwen, um hier zu stehlen. Vom Löwen sofort gepackt, beichtet er sein Vorhaben. Dieser verachtet ihn und entläßt ihn mit den Worten:

For this is sufficient for you to know, that there is a lyon, not where he is, or what he doth. In dieser Form steht die Fabel nicht bei Asop, sie ist vielleicht als eine selbstandige Schöpfung Lylys anzusehn. Oder es hat ihm Asops "Lowe, Fuchs und Wolf" vorgeschwebt, wo der Wolf den Fuchs beim Lowen verleumdet, und dieser, da er die Verleumdung gehort hat, darauf dem Wolf gehorig zurückzahlt; der Dichter hat aber dann die Fabel stark verandert.

In demselben Werk hören wir (S. 215), wieder umgeandert, Äsops Fabel vom Adler, der dem Hirsch, als er
anderen Tieren Leid zufügen will, Sand in die Augen streut,
Gleichzeitig nimmt er aber in seinen Flügeln einen blinden
Käfer mit in sein Nest, der die jungen Adler tötet, so: hath
she with the vertue of his fethers, consumed that flye in
his owne fraud. Endlich erzahlt er, indem er hier der Überlieferung folgt, die bekannte Fabel vom Streit zwischen Wind
und Sonne, who should have the victorye (S. 224).

In seinem Drama "Endimien, the man in the moone" kehren diese beiden Fabeln, vom Adler und Käfer (V, 1) und vom Streit zwischen Wind und Sonne (Epdog) wieder, aber bedeutend kürzer.

Sir Philip Sidney spielt in seinem Schäferroman "Arkadia" 1580 (ed. Grosart. London 1877, II 170) auf die Fabel vom kleinen Hund und Esel an, die uns zuerst im "Ayenbite of inwyt" Dan Michels begegnet war. Bei Sidney heißt es: The asse dit hurt when he did thinke to kisse.

Hier ist eine Übersetzung von 377 Fabeln Asops aus dem Jahre 1585 einzureihn, betitelt "Æsops fables in true orthography with grammar-notes" von William Bullokar (1520 1590). Dieser wollte seinen Landsleuten zeigen, wie falsch ihre Rechtschreibung ware und wie sie lautlich richtig schreiben mußten. Wollte er sich von seinen Bemühungen Erfolg versprechen, so mußte er einen Stoff wahlen, der moglichst vielen bekannt und geläufig war. Daß er für seinen Versuch Asopische Fabeln wahlte, spricht wohl genügend für ihre weite Verbreitung.

Wenn ich über Bullokars Fabeln ausführlich handle ausführlicher als über bedeutendere spatere Übersetzer -, so geschieht dies mit Rücksicht auf den hier beigefügten Neudruck seiner Fabeln. In literarischer Hinsicht ragen sie nicht hervor, sie erreichen kaum den Durchschnitt, wenn auch Wartons Urteil, in dem Bullokars Sprache als English dogrell bezeichnet wird, vielleicht etwas zu streng ist (s. History of Engl. poetry 3 III 139). Wir müssen beachten, daß diese Fabeln in erster Linie für Kinder bestimmt sind; daher mußte Bullokar eine einfache und leicht verständliche Sprache wählen. Ferner bemühte er sich, so wortgetreu als moglich zu übersetzen. Für Bullokars Englisch war dieses doppelte Bestreben nicht von Vorteil. Seine Entschuldigung in der Vorrede zu den Fabeln S. 7, er ubersetze nicht: in the best phrase, damit der Latein lernende Leser beide Sprachen um so leichter vergleichen könne, bessert die Sache nicht. Auch begnugte er sich oft nicht mit einer einzigen Übertragung eines Wortes oder Satzes, sondern stellte andere, ebenso gut mögliche Ausdrucke häufig gerade bei den einfachsten Wendungen in Klammern danoben, um seinen Schülern copiam verborum beizubringen. Diese Zutaten machen uns heutzutage seine Sprache ziemlich ungenießbar. Er stellte zwar in der Vorrede S. 7 in Aussicht, seine nachste Übersetzung in gutem und fließendem Englisch zu schreiben; doch hat er sein Vorhaben nicht mehr ausführen können.

Da Bullokar hauptsachlich für Kinder schreibt, so sollte man eigentlich erwarten, daß er nur die besten und für seinen Zweck geeignetsten Fabeln ausgewählt hätte. Aber er übertragt alles, ohne im geringsten zu prufen. So kommt es, daß viele Fabeln — oft fast wortlich, oder doch nur mit geringen Abweichungen — mehrmals erzahlt werden, z. B. "Of the wolf and the crane", "Of the emot and the grass-hopper" je zweimal, "Of a cat being changed into a woman", "Of a husbandman and his sons", "Of two friends and a bear" je dreimal. Bei den drei letzten ist allerdings die Überschrift etwas geandert, indem es einmal heißt "Of a young man and

a cat", "Of the husbandman teaching his sons", "Of two friends and a she-bear". Andererseits darf man sich jedoch durch die Titel im Inhaltsverzeichnis nicht irrefuhren lassen, denn manchmal tragen verschiedene Fabeln dieselbe Bezeichnung, z. B. "Of a countryman and a snake" oder "Of the eagle and the crow".

In seiner Auswahl nahm er kritiklos alles auf, was den Namen Äsops trägt. An dem festbegrundeten Ruhm einer solchen Autorität wagte man damals noch nicht zu zweifeln: dazu bedurfte es noch eines Zeitraumes von etwa 100 Jahren und vor allem eines Bentley. Wenn Bullokar auch Fabeln übersetzt wie "Of a man refusing a glister" oder "Of a young man being feeble through the act of generation and a wolf" und andere, ähnlichen, für uns anstößigen Inhalts, die man also heute wohl schwerlich Kindern vorlegen würde, so darf uns dies nicht weiter befremden; denn einerseits müssen wir auch hier wieder die Ehrfurcht vor der Autorität berücksichtigen, und dann brauchen wir uns nur daran zu erinnern, daß das 16 Jahrhundert in Sitten und Anschauungen viel derber war. Auch über die Nutzanwendungen dürfen wir nicht zu streng urteilen.

Uber die phonetische Schreibung Bullokars wird in dem Vorwort zu den Neudrucken gehandelt werden.

Auf die Quelle von Bullokars Fabeln geh ich etwas naher ein, um bei dieser Gelegenheit zu zeigen, wie die Übersetzungen Äsops anfingen, sich durch Veränderungen und Hinzufugungen mehr und mehr von der ursprunglichen Vorlage zu entfernen. Bullokar folgt laut Vorrede einem lateinischen Text. I mostly followed one only impression in Latin to the end there-of. Leider kann er uns dieses Buch nicht naher bezeichnen, da er es verlegt hat. Im Vorwort vor dem Inhaltsverzeichnis nennt er ein bei Thomas Marsh in London 1580 gedrucktes Buch, das seiner Quelle am nachsten komme, und ein zweites, das 1571 bei den Eiben von James Junta in Lyon veröffentlicht worden sei Beide Drucke konnte ich nirgends auftreiben, selbst nicht im Brit.

Museum noch in der Bodleiana; auch von Bibliographen kennen sie weder Watt, noch Hazlitt, noch Lowndes. Daher war es nicht möglich, festzustellen, in welchem Verhältnisse die genannten Texte zu unserer Übersetzung stehn. einzigen, noch dazu recht dürftigen, Anhaltspunkt gibt Bullokar in seinem Inhaltsverzeichnisse. Hier führt er neben den Fabelüberschriften und Seitenzahlen in seinem Buche auch stets die lateinischen Titel mit an. auf denen die entsprechenden Fabeln in den Ausgaben von 1580 und 1571 gestanden haben. Immerhin genügt diese Mitteilung, um zu erkennen, daß die Lyoner Ausgabe von 1571 als Quelle nicht in betracht kommen kann; denn es fehlen darin nicht weniger als 113 Fabeln, dabei ganz die den Schluß bildenden 11 des Poggius. Außerdem stimmt bei vielen vorhandenen wieder die Reihenfolge nicht. Dagegen könnte man die Londoner Ausgabe von 1580 als Bullokars Vorlage bezeichnen, so gut patit alles nach seinen Bemerkungen im Inhaltsverzeichnis, hatte er nicht ausdrücklich betont, daß er einem anderen Text feigte. Alle Fabeln einschließlich der 11 Geschichten des Preggins haben danach bei Marsh gestanden und zwar in derselben Anonimung. Eine ganz nahe Verwandtschaft russenen Bullokars Quelle und der Ausgabe von 1580 ist French in

Hamischriftliche Verwerke des Exemplares Douce A 51 der Bolleiana aus dem Knde des 18 Jahrhunderts da bereits all Th. Warnes Liberatungeschichte verwiesen wird, die Bulliefen Übersetzung einmal auf W.J. Windes "Esoph 1535, nach über Moderntin 1550 auf Cautius "Esoph und endlich all eine lateinsche Ausgabe um 1475 zurückführen, sind mitte Weite.

All desen Androdungen date im nicht nicht degnügt.

- wiesen geschäll Beligkers – wingstich nicht nicht – Vordes de endigten. Algesenn darint dat eine sambiche Zahl

- d ausgeben dungdungen wart wiede nicht Aufgabe noch
modung gesch zusch dat die Fabein gege albem Procke

- die ungenen gun ein die Babein des angebe der Seinen-

zahlen, manchmal auch ein Inhaltsverzeichnis; daneben storen haufig viele Ungenauigkeiten. Doch das ganze Material ließ sich bald in bestimmte Gruppen teilen — ich gebe hier naturlich bloß das Ergebnis an -, von denen schließlich nur eine für uns in betracht kommt, die eröffnet wird durch den Straßburger Druck von 1515.

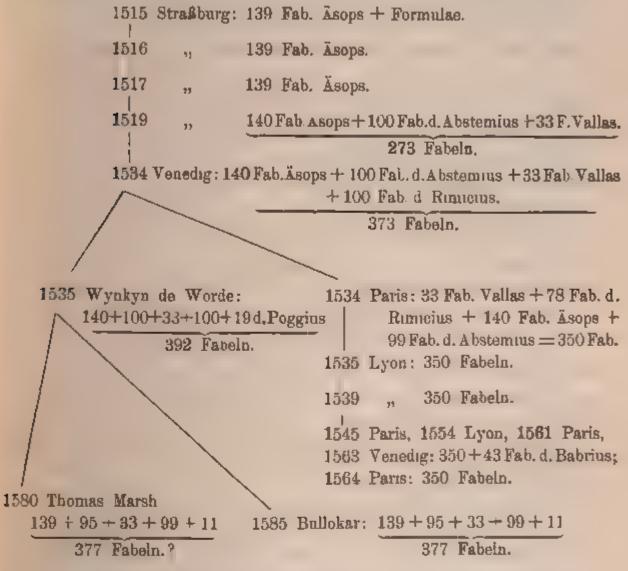
Dieser besteht aus einem Leben Äsops nach M. Planudes, 139 Fabeln und den "Familiarum colloquiorum formulae et alia quaedam per Des. Erasmum Roterodamum". Nach mittelalterlicher Sitte erscheinen für die Fabeln als interpretes atque authores eine Reihe von Namen wie Guilielmus Goudanus, Hadrianus Barlandus, Erasmus Roterodamus und andere. In den Neudrucken von 1516 und 1517 (apud Matthiam Schurerium), ebenso wie in allen spateren, fehlen die "Formulae" des Erasmus. Bereits aus dem Jahre 1519 haben wir eine vierte Ausgabe. Diese hat eine ausführlichere Lebensbeschreibung Äsops und fügt hinzu: 1 Fabel des Nicolaus Gerbellius Phorcensis, 100 Fabeln des Laurentius Abstemius und 33 des Laurentius Valla; die Fabeln der beiden letzten Verfasser sind ohne Nutzanwendungen.

In der nächsten in Venedig 1534 erfolgten Ausgabe wurden die Fabeln abermals vermehrt um 100 des Rimicius, wahrend die des Abstemius und Valla Nutzanwendungen erhalten haben. Diese Fabelsammlung ist mehrfach nachgeahmt worden, so schon in demselben Jahre in einem Pariser Druck und im folgenden durch Wynkyn de Worde Die Pariser Ausgabe und ihre zahlreichen Ausflusse sind aber so abweichend vom Original und Bullokar gestaltet, daß sie nicht von Bullokar benutzt worden sein konnen. Paris 1534 hat zunächst ein um viele Abenteuer bereichertes Leben Asops (fast zehnmal so lang), dann folgen in etwas verandertem Text die 33 Fabeln des Valla und 78 Fabeln von den 100 des Rimicius; dahinter kommt erst die Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein, die den Anfang der 140 Fabeln Asops in Venedig 1534 macht; wahrend diese übereinstimmen, weichen die des Abstemius wieder ab. Es fehlen in Paris 1534: Fabel 29

"De heremita virgine aegratante" (übrigens auch bei Bullokar), Fabel 31 "De vidua virum petente", Fabel 74 "De sene ob impotentiam libidinem carnıs relınquente". Neu dagegen sınd: Fabel 95 "De viro clysteria recusante" und Fabel 96 "De asino aegrotante et lupis visitantibus"; im ganzen sind es also nur 99 Fabeln. Lyon 1535 ist ein genauer Abdruck von Paris 1534 und nicht von Venedig 1534, wie der Katalog des Brit. Museums sagt.

Wynkyn de Wordes "Æsop" von 1535 ist dagegen eine genaue Wiedergabe von Venedig 1535 in Prologen, Widmungen, Gewährsleuten, Text, Zahl und Reihenfolge der Fabeln. Außerdem sind noch 19 Geschichten des Poggius neu angereiht worden. Es ist die letzte erhaltene Ausgabe, auf die Bullokars Übersetzung zuruckgeht. Kleinere, aber verhältnismaßig unwesentliche Unterschiede bestehn auch zwischen Bullokar und W. d. Worde. Vor dem Leben und den Fabeln Asops hat Bullokar zwei Prologe in Versen und drei Widmungen in Prosa weggelassen, ferner die Namen der meisten interpretes atque authores, ebenso alle auf Abstemius, Valla und Rimicius bezuglichen Widmungen und Beschreibungen. Fabel 37 "De vipera et lima" und Fabel 38 "De lupis et agnis" sind in der englischen Fassung umgestellt worden (ob dies auch bei Marsh 1580 der Fall ist, läßt sich nicht feststellen, da beide von Bullokar als auf S. 9 stehend verzeichnet sind). Fabel 131 "De simils et pardale" fehlt. Von den 100 Fabeln des Abstemius sind nicht übersetzt: Fabel 19 "De nautis sanctorum auxilium implorantibus", Fabel 23 "De viro, qui ad cardinalem nuper creatum gratulandı gratıa accessit", Fabel 29 "De heremita virgine aegrotante", Fabel 44 "De scurra et episcopo", Fabel 50 "De heremita et milite. Vallas Fabeln sind wieder vollständig, dagegen ist die 15. Fabel des Rinneius "De homine et ligneo dec" ausgelassen und von den 19 Faneln des Poggius fehlen Fabel 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17 und 18.

Es muß dahingestellt bleiben, ob diese Veranderungen von Bullokar herrühren oder ob er eine bloß verwandte Vorlage ohne jede Abweichung übertrug; obgleich die letzte Annahme durch seine Worte in der Vorrede gestützt wird. Es läßt sich folgende Tabelle für Bullokars Äsop aufstellen:



Besonderen Erfolg scheint Bullokars Übersetzung nicht erzielt zu haben; am meisten hinderlich war wohl seine phonetische Schreibung. Hier ist wieder ein handschriftlicher Vermerk des Exemplares Douce A. 51 der Bodleiana anzuführen: There are other editions of this book in 1621 and 1647, but they are both different from the present. Eine Ausgabe des "Æsop" von 1621 ist weder im Brit, Museum, noch in der Bodleiana vorhanden, auch kennt sie keiner der genannten Bibliographen. Aus dem Jahre 1647 ist nur ein Neudruck von Caxtons "Æsop" überliefert. Der Zusatz, but they are both different from the present laßt mit ziemlicher

Sicherheit darauf schließen, daß auch mit dem "Æsop" von 1621 eine Nachahmung Caxtons gemeint war.

Von Zeitgenossen Spensers sind noch Robert Greene und Thomas Nash hervorzuheben. Jener hatte 1592 in "A groatsworth of witte bought with a million of repentaunce" Shakespeare bezeichnet als die aufstrebende Krähe, geschmückt mit unsern Federn, nach der bekannten Fabel von der Krähe, die sich mit Pfauenfedern putzte. Auch in den anderen, nicht dramatischen Werken Greenes (ed. Grosart in der Huth Library) finden sich Anspielungen auf Fabeln. So heißt es in "Mamilla, a mirror or looking-glasse for the ladies of England" (II 52): But the foxe will eate no grapes, nach der Fabel von dem Fuchs und den Weintrauben (== Caxton IV Fab. 1). Ferner in der "Anatomie of fortune" (III 192): It is hard for thee with the crabbe to striue against the stream, so auch in "Planetomachia" (V 115) und in "Metamorphosis" (IX 32), entsprechend der Fabel, die schon in den "Old English homilies" steht. Ähnliche Stellen sind noch, um nur einige zu nennen: The cat may catch a mouse and neuer haue a bel hanged at her eare (Mourning garment IX 167); Wylt thou wyth the woolfe barke at the moone (Anatomie of fortune III 224, Planetomachia V 55).

Ein beredtes Zeugnis für die große Beliebtheit der Fabeln sind besonders die Dichtungen von Thomas Nash (ed. Grosart, Huth Library, London 1883/84). In fast allen Werken begegnen Anspielungen auf Äsopische Fabeln, meistens wird sogar Äsop angeführt. Ich beschränke mich aber auch hier auf einige Beispiele, die mir bei einer Durchsicht der Dichtungen von Nash aufgefallen sind.

In der Vorrede zu Robert Greenes "Menaphon" von 1589 "To the gentlemen students of both universities", heißt es (S. XXIV): the glowworme mentioned in Æsops fables, namelie the apes follie, to be mistaken for fire, S. XXVI: which makes his famisht followers to imitate the kidde in Æsop, who enamored with the foxes newfangles, forsooke all hopes of life to leape into a new occupation.

Nach Prof. J. Schicks Auffassung (vgl. Archiv, Bd. 90 S. 190 ff.) in seiner Besprechung von Gregor Sarrazins Buch "Thomas Kyd und sein Kreis", ist unter dem kidde der Dichter Thomas Kyd zu verstehn. Wahrscheinlich schwebte Nash die Fabel von dem leichtgläubigen Zicklein und dem Fuchs vor, die Spenser in der Mai-Ekloge des "Shepheard's calendar" erzählte.

In der Epistel zu Sir Philip Sidneys "Astrophel and Stella" von 1591 sagt er (S. XI): and that the cockscombes of our days, like Æsop's cock, had rather haue a barley kernell wrapt up in a ballet; S. XLV erwähnt er wieder Æsop's glowworme.

In der "Anatomie of absurditie" führt er auf S. 45: Æsop's cocke, which parted with a pearle for a barlie kurnell an, S 49. except you have recourse to those recorded fables of crowes and rauens. Daß Nash die Fabeln für sehr geeignet hält, um daraus zu lernen, sagt er S 43: yet euen as the bee out of the litterest flowers, and sharpest thistles gathers honey, so out of the filthiest fables, may profitable knowledge be sucked and selected.

In "The death and buriall of Martin Mar-Prelate" S. 186 lesen wir. They will praise you as the fox did the foolish crow; und auf derseiben Seite wird auch eine Episode aus der Tiersage herangezogen: They will commend you to the skies, as the woolfe did the cornie, and the ramme; and say to you, o you are no ravenous beast; you content your selues with grasse usw., but at the last, he will eat you both (quoth Reinold the Foxe, who is mine author). Ferner außert er sich hier ähnlich über die Fabeln wie in der "Anatomie of absurditie", namlich. To conclude, (for it is now no time to fiddle out fables, though it be the fittest learning for your capacities).

In "Martins mouths minde" erzahlt er die Geschichte vom Fuchs und Lowen. Vom Fuchs heißt es S. 150, first peering at him a farre of; then looking on him, but behinde a bush, till at the last, finding his roaring to be without biting.

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he presumed to iest cheeke by iole with him. Während in Spensers Februar-Ekloge ein Affe an die Stelle des Fuchses getreten war, folgt Nash wieder der Äsopischen Überlieferung.

Es genügt wohl, darauf hinzuweisen, daß sich auch in den "Harvey-Greene tractates" (1593) und in "Lenten stuffe" Fabeln finden. In der letztgenannten Dichtung erwähnt er neben Äsop einen Alfonsus Poggius, womit wohl Petrus Alfonsus oder Poggius the Florentin gemeint ist, die er beide nicht mehr kennt und daher in einem Namen zusammenbringt. Eine sonderbare Vorstellung hat er übrigens von Äsop und dessen dichterischem Schaffen gehabt, wenn er, ähnlich wie einst John of Salisbury im "Polycraticus", im "Pierce Pennilesse" S. 93 schreibt: Not Roscius nor Æsope, those tragedians admyred before Christ was borne.

Seine Fabelkenntnis verwendet Nash im "Pierce Pennilesse" an mehreren Stellen: I will not contradict it, but the dog may worry a sheepe in the dark (S. 47) oder: If he be a judge or a justice (as sometimes the lyon comes to give sentence against the lamb) S. 53.

Während die Tiersage mit Raynard the Fox, der: may well beare up his taile in the lion's den (S. 35), nur flüchtig angedeutet wird, nehmen die Abenteuer des Bären einen breitern Raum ein. Der Bär ist chiefe burgomaster aller Tiere unter dem Löwen und hat dank seiner Stellung ganze Herden von Schafen, Ochsen, Ziegen und andern Tieren verzehren können; aber er ist ein Feinschmecker, der mehr Abwechslung verlangt. Besonders angetan hat es ihm horseflesh. Das Ziel seiner Wünsche ist bald gefunden, jedoch ist er zum offenen Angriff zu feige, weil es ein großes Tier war und well shod. So versucht er es denn mit einer Seine Absicht wird indes von der Stute durchschaut, und sie versetzt ihm einen fürchterlichen Schlag mit dem einen Hinterfuß. Andere Abenteuer des Bären reihn sich Zunächst holt er sich beim Affen Rat über sein Mißgeschick. Obwohl ihn der Hunger plagt, wagt er sich doch nicht an eine Herde heran, da die Wächter in der Nähe

sind, und vergiftet nun den Bach, wo diese zu trinken pflegen. Vollkommen wiederhergestellt, richtet sich sein Sinn für einige Zeit auf Honig Der Fuchs soll ihm den Honig verschaffen und für diesen Dienst für immer des Königs poulterer sein. Zu diesem Zweck verbindet sich der Fuchs mit einem alten Chamäleon, aber ihr Anschlag wird durch eine Fliege vereitelt, und sie werden gefangen gesetzt. Über ihr Schicksal kann uns der Dichter keine genaue Auskunft geben: Einige sagen, sie seien gehängt worden. Der Bar geht, nachdem alle seine Unternehmungen fehlgeschlagen sind — auch eine Hirschkuh ist ihm entwischt melancholisch in die Wälder zurück und stirbt dert for pure anger.

Diese Erzählung — eine der wenigen selbständigen Schöpfungen auf dem Gebiete des Tierepos — ist im allgemeinen recht ansprechend, wenn auch das Ende des Helden etwas sonderbar anmutet. Für das Abenteuer des Bären mit der Stute war die bekannte Fabel Asops von dem Wolf und der Stute die Quelle. Wie weit der Dichter bei den übrigen Schilderungen vom Reineke Fuchs, wie weit er von den Äsopischen Fabeln beeinflußt ist, oder wie weit es seine eigenen Erfindungen sind, läßt sich nicht feststellen.

Wie Anders in seinem wertvollen Buche über Shakespeares Belesenheit (Shakespeare's books, Berlin 1904, S. 2
und 17 ff.) nachgewiesen hat, konnte der große Dramatiker
die Äsopischen Fabeln, die auch er wahrscheinlich noch als
Schulbuch in lateinischer Sprache gelesen hat. Die häufige
Verwendung in seinen Dichtungen läßt vermuten, daß Shakespeare keine geringe Meinung über ihre Nutzlickeit gehabt
hat. Anders hat außer allgemeinen Anspielungen folgende
sieben Fabeln angeführt: "Landmann und Schlange"; "Krahe
mit fremden Federn"; "Esel in der Löwenhaut", "Wolf
in Schafshaut"; "Fuchs und Weintrauben"; "Jäger und Bar";
"Eiche und Riedgras". Die beiden ersten und die letze
Fabel kommen an zwei und mehr Stellen vor. Zu diesen

ist die Fabel von der Ameise und Heuschrecke nachzutragen in Lear II 4, wo der Narr zu Kent sagt: We'll set thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there's no labouring i'the winter.

Von hervorragenden Schriftstellern der Zeit Shakespeares sind noch Thomas Lodge und Francis Bacon zu erwähnen. In Lodges , Catharos, Diogenes in his singualarity" (ed. im Hunterian Club XXVIII) werden eine ganze Reihe von Fabeln erzählt, einige mit Änderungen. Übereinstimmend mit der Überlieferung ist die Fabel vom hungrigen Fuchs, der die Krähe, die ein Stück Fleisch hat, zum Singen verleitet (S. 28), und die vom geizigen Bauer, der die Henne tötet, die ihm jeden Tag ein Ei legte, und dann in ihrem Innern nichts findet (S. 31). Ähnlich ist die Fabel von den Schäfern, die auf den Rat der Wölfe die Hunde abschaffen, damit bessere Beziehungen zwischen ihnen eintreten. fressen die Wölfe ungehindert ihre Schafe auf (S. 17). Ferner die vom Hahn und Kapaun, die der Fuchs beide überlistet Die Beschreibung des Hahnes: with a crimsom combe, the verie Chauntecleere of all the dunghill ist Chaucer nachgebildet. Abweichend geschildert sind die Fabeln vom Wolf, der dem Esel Staub in die Augen wirft, um ihn zu töten, aber seine boshafte Tücke selbst mit dem Leben büßen muß (S. 19); von der Wachtel, die sich von den Habichten töten läßt, um ihre Jungen zu retten (S. 24); und vom Hasen, der sich dem Löwen als lawyer vorstellt und in drei Prüfungen seine Gelehrsamkeit und seinen Scharfsinn beweist (S. 20). Äsops Name begegnet in Æsop's mouse und Æsop's crow.

Francis Bacon führt in seinen englisch und lateinisch geschriebenen Werken (ed. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath, London 1859) oft Aussprüche aus den Fabeln Äsops an. In dem "Advancement of learning" teilt er die Poesie in 1. Narrative, 2. Dramatic, 3. Parabolical. Hier hebt er unter 3. die Fabeln Äsops an erster Stelle hervor. Sonst macht Bacon keinen Unterschied zwischen erfundenen Geschichten und

Tierfabeln, die er beide als Fabeln bezeichnet in seiner Schrift "Of the wisdom of the Ancients".

Auf die Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein wird in dem "Advancm. of learning" (III 319) und in den lateinisch geschriebenen "De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum" (1 480) hingewiesen. Ausführlicher sind die Fabeln in den "Colours of good and evil" geschildert. So die von den beiden Fröschen, deren längjähriger Wohnsitz - ein flacher Teich - während einer großen Dürre austrocknet, und die vermeiden, in einen tiefen Brunnen zu springen, da sie hier nicht wieder herauskommen würden, wenn nicht genügend Wasser vorhanden ware (VII 81); die Fabel vom Fuchs, der sich eben rühmt, vor den Hunden sicher zu sein und gleich darauf von ihnen ergriffen wird, während sich die Katze durch ihre eine Kunst, durch Klettern, auf einen Baum rettet: Multa novit vulpes, sed felis unum magnum (VII 82), die ebenfalls in "De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum" (1 687) steht; die Fabel vom alten Mann wird vorgetragen, der in der Tageshitze ermattet unter seiner Burde zusammenbricht und den Tod herbeisehnt, aber bei dessen Erscheinen seinen voreiligen Wunsch bereut (VII 83). Als Bacon in den "Essays civil and moral" über vain-glory (VI 503) handelt, führt er wieder Asop an: It was prettily devised of Æsop: The fly sat upon the axletree of the chariot-wheel, and said: What dust do I raise? usw. In dem Abschnitt "Of nature in men", wo er beweisen will, daß die angeborene Natur des Menschen bei jeder Gelegenheit oder Versuchung wieder durchbricht, beruft er sich auf Asops Fabel von der Katze, die in eine Frau verwandelt worden war und die: sat very demurely at the board's end, till a mouse ran before her (VI 470)

In dieser Zeit ist mit dem Tierepos eine Wandlung vor sich gegangen. Der unbekannte Verfasser der "Most delectable history of Raynard the Fox" von 1629 verbessert und reinigt zunachst Caxtons Sprache und verändert dabei gleichzeitig den Stoff, indem er unter Zusammenziehung der 43 Kapitel Caxtons in 25 einzelne Stellen auslaßt, andere neu

einschaltet. Aber er verkennt vollkommen den Zweck der Tiersage, wenn er Nutzanwendungen hinzufügt: with sundry excellent morals and expositions upon seuerall chapter. Die Technik Odos und der Kleriker, Lydgates und Henrysones ist übernommen, denn wie sie einst in ihren Nutzanwendungen zu den Fabeln, so erklärt hier der Verfasser ausdrücklich, wen man unter Fuchs, Wolf usw. zu verstehn habe. Durch diese moralisierende Tendenz wird auch die Tierepik allmählich zum bloßen Zweckmittel herabgederückt. Ein Neudruck dieses Buches erfolgte 1640.

Im Auftrage von Francis Eglesfield brachte William Barret 1639 eine lange Biographie und 113 Fabeln Äsops in englische Verse. Die Fabeln, besonders aber die Nutzanwendungen sind kurz und schlicht erzählt; inhaltlich stehn sie Bullokars Übersetzung nahe, doch wurden einige, wie die 16. Fabel "Fox and eagle", die 25. Fabel "Hart and sheep u. a. neu aufgenommen.

1646 erschien für Andrew Hebb, der die beiden Neudrucke von Caxtons "Æsop" von 1634 und 1647 veranstaltet hatte, eine Übersetzung von 45 Fabeln des Äsop und 31 des Phädrus wörtlich nach dem Lateinischen des Guilielmus Hermannus Goudanus, mit dem ausdrücklichen Hinweis, daß sie für den Gebrauch in grammar schools bestimmt seien. Die Äsopischen Fabeln stimmen mit Wynkyn de Worde 1535 und Bullokar überein. Dem Namen des Phädrus, der seit 1596 durch R. Pithon wieder zu Ehren gebracht war, begegnen wir zum erstenmal auf unsrer Wanderung in England. Vollständig wurden seine Fabeln in London erst 1668 herausgegeben in lateinischer Sprache, wie es heißt, in derzeditio apud Anglos prima. Von 1708 ab, fast am Ende unseres Abschnittes, folgen dann neue Ausgaben — zunächst alle noch lateinisch — in kurzen Abständen.

Thomas Browne (1605—1682) spricht in seiner "Pseudodoxia epedemica" (ed. S. Wilkin, London 1880) oft von Fabeln: used for moral and religious illustrations (I 72). Er denkt dabei aber nicht an Tierfabeln, sondern erzählt Geschichten

von Orpheus, von Geryon und Cerberus, von Niebe usw. Dagegen zeigen Kenntnis der Asopischen Fabeln Aussprüche wie: I wish men were not still content to plume themselves with other feathers, nach der Fabel von der Krähe mit den Pfauenfedern (I 359), oder: wheter a lion be also afraid of a cock (I 365), nach der Fabel vom Esel, Lowen und Hahn. Als wichtiges Zeugnis dafür, daß der Bieber sich selbst verstümmele, um seinen Verfolgern zu entgehn, wird auf Äsops Fabeln hingewiesen (I 240).

Der berühmte Kanzelredner Jeremy Taylor (1613 67) bezeugt uns, daß die Geistlichen noch im 17. Jahrhundert eine bereits seit dem 13. Jh. beobachtete Gewohnheit beibehalten hatten ihre Predigten durch Tierfabeln zu erläutern und interessanter zu machen. Wie viele Zitate in Taylors Werken (ed. R. Heber, London 1828) dartun, benutzte er eine lateinische Ausgabe der Fabeln des Phadrus; daneben kannte er auch Avian (VI 560) Sehr ausführlich erzählt er die Fabel vom Affen, der Richter ist zwischen Fuchs und Wolf (XIV 309). Der Fuchs hat einen Diebstahl begangen und ist um die Beute vom Wolf geprellt worden. Beide klagen einander des Diebstahls an, werden aber vom Affen gebührend zuruckgewiesen. Die Fabel von der eitlen Fliege (III 304) und die von dem Esel, der die Gerste verschmaht, die das Schwein übrig gelassen hat, da er dessen Schicksal vermeiden will (V 322), sind kurzer behandelt, Nicht als Fabel anzusehn ist die Geschichte von Abraham und dem idolatrous traveller (H 330).

Endlich sei noch Miltons gedacht, der in lateinischer Sprache — wahrscheinlich in seiner Jugend — eine Fabel geschrieben hat "Apologus de rustico et hero" (ed. R. J. Todd, London 1826, VI 263), die aber erst 1673 veröffentlicht wurde Ein Pachter bringt dem Besitzer seines Grundstuckes in jedem Jahre einige sehr schone Äpfel. Dieser laßt den Apfelbaum, da er alle Fruchte haben wollte, umpflanzen. Nun gent der Baum ein, und so verliert er alles, da er alles haben wollte.

9. Die Fabelübersetzungen und -bearbeitungen in der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts.

In der zweiten Halfte des 17 Jahrhunderts erscheinen in unaufhörlicher Reihenfolge, fast Jahr für Jahr, neue Übersetzungen oder doch neue Ausgaben alterer Drucke. Die Fabeln müssen, nach der Zahl der Veröffentlichungen zu urteilen, einen der am meisten bevorzugten und begehrten Lesestoffe der damaligen Zeit gebildet haben. Gegen die Wende dieses und den Anfang des nächsten Jahrhunderts werden daneben einige selbständige Fabeldichtungen geschrieben, die aber weniger beachtet worden sind. Eine Auderung tritt erst mit dem Erscheinen des ersten Bandes von Gays Fabeln ein; denn jetzt treten die Asopischen mehr zuruck. Gay hat dann eine ganze Reihe mehr oder weniger bedeutende Nachfolger gefunden. Die meisten von ihnen wurden indessen bald wieder schneil vergessen, und nur seine Fabeln haben es vermocht, neben den gegen Ende des 18. und im ganzen 19. Jahrhundert von neuem stark hervortretenden Asopischen ehrenvoll ihren Platz bis auf die heutige Zeit zu hehaupten.

Eine in Versen geschriebene Übersetzung von 231 Fabelo des Äsop "The Phrygian fabulist" gab Leon Willan 1650 heraus, mit einer Lebensbeschreibung nach Maximus Planudes, der auch für die übrigen die Hauptquelle blieb.

Von großerer Bedeutung ist John Ogilby (1600 -1676), der sich schon vorher als Übersetzer Virgils und Homers einen Namen gemacht hatte, mit seinen 81 "Fables of Æsop" paraphrased, in verse", von 1651. Dieses Buch, von William D'Avenant und James Shirley empfohlen und mit einigen für Äsop und Ogilby äußerst schmeichelhaften Versen ausgeschmückt, wurde bereits zwei Jahre spater neu gedrückt Der dritten, vermehrten Ausgabe (132 Fab.) von 1665 wurde ein zweiter Teil "Æsopic's or a second collection of fables" ("Androcleus or the Roman slave". 31 Fabeln — "The Ephesian matron or widows tears", 17 Fabeln) beigegeben, der eigene Geschichten und Fabeln Ogilbys enthält.

Die Angaben des "Dictionary of national biography" (ed. Sidney Lee, London 1895) Vol. LH 17. He is known to have written two heroic poems called "The Ephesian matron", and "The Roman slave", and, but the first two were never published, etc. sind daher zu berichtigen. Der erste Teil wurde 1668 schon wieder neu herausgegeben und, zusammen mit den "Æsopic's", 1675 zum funftenmale, ein Jahr vor seinem Tode. Die meisten Fabeln sind in heroischen Reimpaaren geschrieben, daneben verwendet Ogilby aber auch andere, oft kunstvolle Strophen.

Aus dem Jahre 1651 besitzen wir noch eine andere Sammlung von 213 Fabeln des Asop in Prosa und Versen, die bei F. Eglesfield in London erschien und sich noch großerer Beliebtheit erfreute als das Werk Ogilbys. Übersetzer benutzt eine griechische Vorlage. Er wendet sich, wie dies schon Ogilhy getan hatte, mehr an die erwachsenen Leser. Let children look upon the pictures, look thou further (Vorrede). Die Fabela seien zwar meist bekannt, aber er habe sie etwas geändert, vergroßert und vor allem verbessert. Der Erfolg hat dem Verfasser recht gegeben, denn 1698 war das Buch bereits zum 14., 1721 zum 18. ma.e erschienen. Die 14. Ausgabe ist als school book bezeichnet, exactly corrected by W. D. oder W Dugard, wie die auf die Fabeln folgende Abhandlung "The English rudiments of the Latin tongue" zeigt. In dieser Gruppe ist die Vita Æsopi den Fabeln nachgestellt.

Die "Fabulae selectiores" von James Shirley von 1656 bieten uns 40 Äsopische Fabeln in griechischer, lateinischer und englischer Sprache. Sie sind ebenso wie die vorhergehenden "Colloquia familiaria" und die folgenden "Dialoge" Lucians für den Schulgebrauch bestimmt.

Nur in lateinischem und englischem Text abgefaßt sind "Æsops fables" von Charles Hoole (1610—1667) aus dem folgenden Jahre, die 1700 neu aufgelegt wurden. Das erste Buch enthalt 233, das zweite 207 Fabeln. Hoole scheint dieselbe oder eine ähnliche Vorlage benutzt zu haben wie Bullokar,

denn bis zur 157. Fabel ist seine Reihenfolge festgehalten, von da ab sind vereinzelt neue Fabeln eingeschoben worden.

Ein zwischen 1665 und 1666 veröffentlichtes Werk von 110 Fabeln ist in englischer, französischer und lateinischer Sprache geschrieben. Die englische Fassung, von Aphara Behn, ist in Versen und zwar weit kürzer als die beiden anderen in Prosa. Das Leben Äsops, wieder nach M. Planudes, hat T. Philipott verfaßt. Neu erschienen ist diese Sammlung 1687 und 1703.

Der unbekannte Übersetzer von 350 Äsopischen Fabeln in Versen von 1673 hat sich Oglesby (= Ogilby) wegen seiner ausgezeichneten Sprache zum Muster genommen. Der Wert der Fabeln, nicht bloß für Kinder, sondern gerade für weise Leute, stehe außer Zweifel, da u. a. auch Bacon ihrer Nützlichkeit höchstes Lob spendet und sie häufig in seinen Essays und anderen Schriften anführt. 130 Fabeln habe er Ogilbys Sammlung entlehnt, während 150 von den übrigen bisher noch in keiner Übersetzung enthalten seien. Nur den Text der Nutzanwendungen hat er etwas verändert.

Bisher waren im 17. Jahrhundert fast nur Fabelübersetzungen begegnet. Die weite Verbreitung der Fabeln und das starke Interesse für diese - denn nur so lassen sich die vielen Ausgaben erklären -- haben zweifellos auch die Teilnahme für das nah verwandte Tierepos wieder lebhafter angeregt, das zuletzt im "Pierce Pennilesse" des Thomas Nash und im "Raynard" von 1629 vertreten war. Aus dem Jahre 1681 stammt die "Most delightful history of Reynard the Fox" von John Shurley. Die Prosa von 1629 ist in heroische Verse gebracht; nur Kap. 14 fehlt, in dem berichtet wird, wie Isegrimm und seinem Weibe Arsewind die Schuhe abgezogen werden für Reynard, der nach Rom pilgern will. Die Nutzanwendungen behält Shurley bei; er hebt sogar hervor, daß der "politische" Staatsmann und der schmeichelnde Höfling hierin ihren Schatten erblicken mögen wie in einem kristallenen Spiegel.

Neben Reynard wird jetzt auch sein Sohn Reynardine

Mittelpunkt und Held zahlreicher Abenteuer. So bereits 1684 in der Geschichte von "Reynard the Fox, and Reynardine his son". Die mit D. P. gezeichnete Vorrede scheint fast eine Wiederholung der von 1681 zu sein, obgleich nicht Shurley, sondern eine in Deutschland geschriebene Reineke-Fuchsdichtung die Quelle war. Der erste Teil besteht aus 8, der zweite aus 9 Kapiteln. Die Nutzanwendungen sind ebenfalls bewahrt.

Etwa 20 Jahre nach Ogilby versuchte sich der bedeutendste Dichter der zweiten Halfte des 17. Jahrhunderts auf dem Gebiete der Fabeldichtung, ohne indessen Hervorragendes zu leisten 1687 veröffentlichte Dryden sein Gedicht "The hind and the panther", das unter dem Bilde der Hindin den Katholizismus gegen den Vertreter der englischen Kirche, den Panther, verteidigt (ed. Sir Walter Scott. Revised and corrected by G. Saintsbury, Edinburg 1884).

Dryden schwebte dabei, neben Äsops Fabein und Chaucers "Erzahlung des Nonnenpriesters", vornehmlich Spensers "Mother Hubbard's tale" vor, wie aus seinen eigenen Zeilen hervor geht. Um dem Vorwurfe zu begegnen, daß er Tiere eingeführt habe, die not natives of Britain seien, entschuldigt er sich im dritten Teil auf S. 195 mit den Worten:

Let Æsop answer, who has set to view Such kinds as Greece and Phrygia never knew, And mother Huebard, in her nomely dress, Has sharply blamed a British honess

Aber ebenso wenig wie die letzte Geschichte kann Drydens Gedicht zum Tierepos gerechnet werden, da auch hier die Tiere nur die Einkleidung bilden, von einer Tierfabel naturlich gar nicht zu reden. Sehon Sir Walter Scott hat richtig über die Form des Gedichtes geurteilt, indem er in der Vorrede dazu schreibt: Dryden gives us two examples of the more pure and correct species of fable. There, which he terms in the preface episodes, are the tale of the swallows reduced to defer their emigration, and that of the

pigeons, who choose a buzzard for their king. Selbst diese beiden Erzählungen sind so ausführlich und umständlich und mit so viel Schilderungen ausgestattet, daß man sie kaum als Fabeln bezeichnen kann; die Stoffe sind zwar der Tierfabel entnommen, diese tritt aber zu sehr zurück. Von beiden ist die "Tale of the swallow" jedenfalls weit eher eine Fabel, als die "Tale of the pigeons and the buzzard", in der der Dichter nach mehr denn 200 Versen endlich den Bussard einführt, nachdem er uns vorher den Charakter Jakobs II., das Taubenhaus und die Tauben beschrieben hat. Auf den Inhalt näher einzugehn kann ich mir ersparen.

Ein weiteres Zeugnis der Kenntnis Äsopischer Fabeln findet sich im zweiten Teil, wo es heißt: Methinks, an Æsop's fable you repeat; You know who took the shadow for the meat, mit einer Anspielung auf die bekannte Fabel vom Hund und Schatten.

Aus der Tiersage begegnen die Namen Reynard, mit dem Zusatz false, Isgrim und wiederholt Chanticleer.

Drydens "Hind and panther" rief eine Gegenschrift hervor, betitelt "The hind and the panther transvers'd to the story of the country-mouse and the city-mouse", verfaßt von Matthew Prior und Charles Montague, dem späteren Lord Halifax. Da auch hier nur die äußere Form unserer Dichtgattung entlehnt ist, kann ich auf nähere Angaben verzichten.

Beide Dichter haben aber zweifellos wie ihr Gegner die Fabeldichtungen gekannt, wie Stellen in Priors Werken (ed. London 1779) bezeugen. Zunächst hat er zwei eigene Fabeln "When the cat is away, the mice may play", und "The widow and her cat" die von einigen Swift zugeschrieben werden; indes mit Unrecht, denn, wie wir noch bei Gay sehn werden, hat Swift wohl versucht, Fabeln zu schreiben, aber keine vollendet. Eine dritte ist bezeichnet "A fable from Phædrus", bestehend aus nur 6 Zeilen, 1710 geschrieben. Eine Anspielung findet sich noch in "Paulo Purganti and his wife", Z. 83:

The lion's skin too short, you know (as Piutarch's morals finely show), Was lengthened by the fox's tail.

Anstelle von Äsop ist hier einmal Plutarch genannt, der, wie oben gezeigt ist, Äsops Fabeln in seinen Werken verwendet hat. Als Vertreter der Tiersage ist wieder Chanticleer zu begrüßen in "The widow and her cat".

Als Fabelubersetzer in englische Prosa betätigte sich 1689 Philip Ayres mit "Three centuries of Æsopian fables", von Äsop, Phadrus, Camerarius und anderen, die 1702 neu aufgelegt wurden. Die Vorrede enthalt eine ganze Reihe von testimonia Æsopi, die meist griechischen und romischen Schriftstellern entnommen sind. Viele von den Fabelu sind kleine Geschichten verschiedenen anekdotenhaften Inhalts.

1691 schloß sich Robert Burton an nut seinen "Delightfull fables in prose and verse", die 1712 neu erscheinen konnten als "Æsop's fables in prose and verse".

Hieran reiht sich dann eine der erfolgreichsten Fabeltibersetzungen in England, die des Sir Roger l'Estrange "Fables of Æsop and other eminent mythologists with morals and reflexions" vom Jahre 1692. L'Estrange schreibt die Fabeln, um einem Übelstande abzuholfen. Seiner Meinung nach lehre man in allen Schulen die Fabeln in einer durchaus unwürdigen Weise, die in Versen geschriebenen entfernten sich zu weit von der eigentlichen Erzahlung, die in Prosa hatten eine ungenugende Moral. Um eine gute Grundlage fur einen besseren Unterricht der Kinder zu gewinnen, wahlt er von den verschiedensten Sammlungen die besten Beispiele aus: auch franzosische Autoren benutzt er darunter La Fontaine. Die Zahl der Fabeln erreicht 500, von diesen haben 180 über Deutschland nach Rußland Eingang gefunden. Die Fabeln und Nutzanwendungen sind in gutem und ansprechendem Stil erzahlt, aber überflussigerweise ist zur Erlauterung der Nutzanwendung immer noch eine reflexion hinzugefugt, die genau, ott an neuen Beispielen, das erlautert, was man aus der Fabel lernen soll und kann. Was

l'Estrange mit seinen reflexions erstrebte, ist ihm gründlich mißlungen. Es ergibt sich auf den ersten Blick, daß sie, obgleich oft sehr geistreich, für Kinder viel zu schwer und umfangreich sind. Als krassestes Beispiel führe ich Fabel 38 an, wo Fabel und Nutzanwendung eine halbe Seite ausfüllen, die reflexion vier und eine halbe.

Geradezu unbrauchbar als Schullektüre sind sie durch das Hineinziehn politischer Zwecke, da er eifrig die Ziele und Bestrebungen der Jakobiten unterstützt. In den Neuauflagen ist dann mancherlei geändert und verbessert worden. So wurden schon in der zweiten von 1694 neue Fabeln aus Phädrus, Avianus und Camerarius, in der dritten von 1699 ein neuer zweiter Teil angefügt als "Fables and storyes moralized", hier fehlen die reflexions; andere folgten noch 1704, 1708, 1714 und 1724.

Im ausgehenden 17. Jahrhundert hatte sich Äsop auch die englische Bühne erobert. Sir John Vanbrugh machte ihn zum Helden seines Stückes "Æsop", das 1697 mit sehr annehmbarem Erfolge aufgeführt wurde (ed. W. C. Ward, London Durch die Erzählung von 8 Fabeln erzielt Äsop an den geeigneten Stellen großen Eindruck. Vanbrugh selbst bezeichnet seinen "Æsop" als eine freie Übersetzung der französischen Komödie "Les fables d'Ésope" von Boursault (1638 -1701), die 1690 in Paris gespielt worden war. (Boursault hatte auch noch eine andere Komödie verfaßt "Esope à la cour"; neben ihm ist ferner Lenoble zu nennen mit seinem "Ésope-Arlequin"). Vanbrugh schrieb, wahrscheinlich durch den Erfolg des ersten Teiles ermuntert, eine Fortsetzung des "Æsop". Von dieser ganz selbständigen Schöpfung sind aber nur drei Szenen vollendet worden. Über die Unterschiede zur Quelle handelt kurz Ward, ausführlicher und zugleich den ganzen Aufbau berücksichtigend M. Dametz (John Vanbrughs Leben und Werke in den Wiener Beitr. z. Engl. Philologie, Bd. VII).

Das Jahr 1697 ist außerdem wichtig durch das Erscheinen von R. Bentleys berühmter Schrift "A dissertation

upon the epistles of Phalaris, the fables of Æsop". Der hervorragende Kritiker tritt als erster in England den abenteuerreichen, entstellten und unmöglichen Berichten über Asops Leben entgegen. Er schließt sich dabei den Anschauungen des Franzosen Meziriac an, der bereits 1646 in "Les fables d'Æsope, traduites . . du Grec . . . par M. P. Millot. Ensemble la vie d'Æsope composée par Monsieur de Meziriac" (Bourg en Bresse), die alten Lebensbeschreibungen als ungeheuerliche Phantasiegebilde verworfen und Asop mehr als einen Philosophen geschildert hatte. Bentley hatte sich diese Auffassungen zu eigen gemacht, obgleich er Meziriacs Beschreibung nur vom Hörensagen kannte. Dafür mußte er sich dann bittere Vorwurfe gefallen lassen von Boyle, dem vierten Grafen von Orrey, in dessen mißglückter Widerlegungsschrift "Dr. Bentley's dissertations on the epistles of Phalaris, and the fables of Æsop examin'd", 1698. Bentleys Ansicht trug den Sieg davon und war schon nach kurzer Zeit überall anerkannt.

Endlich brachte das Jahr 1697 einen "Æsop naturaliz'd, and expos'd to the publick view in his own shape and dress", in Cambridge erschienen, in einer Auswahl von 100 Fabeln in Versen.

1698 veröffentlichte Dr. Walter Pope einen Band von 110 "Moral and political fables, ancient and modern", in Prosa mit Reimen untermischt.

Drydens "Fables", die 1700 herauskamen, haben, wie bereits in der Einleitung angedeutet wurde, nichts mit Tierfabeln zu tun. Nur die darin enthaltene Erzahlung von Chaucers "Nun's priest's tale" ist hier zu erwähnen.

Ferner nenne ich noch ein 1700 in Edinburg erschienenes Buch, betitelt "Some observations on the fables of Æsop". Fabeln sind darin nicht enthalten; der Verfasser hat jedoch die des l'Estrange gelesen und gibt zu etwa 133 Fabeln ausführliche Erklärungen, ähnlich den reflexions. Fabeln gleichen oder verwandten Inhalts betrachtet er dabei zusammen.

10. Von 1701—1725.

Im 18. Jahrhundert ist zunächst ein Denkmal der Tiersage zuverzeichnen "The most delectable history of Reynard the Fox" von 1701. Es ist ein genauer, nur sprachlich verbesserter Abdruck von 1629. Dahinter folgt dann ein zweiter Teil des Reynard, während die Abenteuer und der Tod des Reynardine den Schluß bilden.

Ein Jahr später veröffentlichte Thomas Yalden (1671 -1736) seinen "Æsop at court or state fables", bestehend aus einem Prologe und 16 Fabeln. Alte überlieferte Stoffe aus den Äsopischen Fabeln sind vom Dichter frei behandelt worden, aber mit starkem politischen Einschlag. Im Prolog "Æsop to the king" kündigt er an, für wen er schreibt; denn wenn er beginnt mit: Victorious prince! Parties distract the state, so kann damit nur Wilhelm III. gemeint sein. Dieser war hauptsächlich von den Whigs herübergerufen worden, die ihn aber nur so lange unterstützten, als er sich ihrem Parteiinteresse gefügig zeigte. Da die Tories genau so verfuhren, wechselten sich beide oft ab in den leitenden Stellen. Yalden ist ein Gegner der Whigs. So sagt er von ihnen in der 4. Fabel: How senseless are our modern Whiggish tools Beneath the dignity of British fools. Auf der anderen Seite lobt er natürlich die Führer der Tories. Wegen der Hereinziehung politischer Zwecke haben wir den Dichter in gewisser Weise als Vorläufer Gays zu betrachten, nur mit dem Unterschiede, daß dieser nicht mehr in der Partei steht, sondern mehr über den Parteien. Die Fabeln sind kurz erzählt; immer aber geht den Reden, die weit überwiegen, und den Handlungen eine vorbereitende Einleitung voran. Auch die Nutzanwendung zeichnet sich durch Kürze aus; leider paßt die Anwendung meist nicht zur vorher gegebenen Fabel. Die Rhetorik begnügt sich wesentlich mit Ausruf und Frage, daneben sucht der Dichter auch öfter durch Häufung von Synonymen die Wirkung zu erhöhn. Yalden hat die Fabeln in den verschiedensten Versmaßen geschrieben; er nimmt sich sogar die Freiheit, die

Nutzanwendung in einem anderen Metrum zu geben als dem in der Fabel angewendeten. Die Tiersage vertritt wieder Reynard, in abgekürzter Form auch Ren. Die Gattung des Streitgedichtes, dem wir schon bei Lydgate und Henrysone begegnet waren, kommt in der 10. Fabel vor, wo sich Nachtigall und Kuckuck streiten, wer besser singen könne, und der Esel den Schiedsrichter spielt.

Eine eigentumliche Erscheinung der englischen Literatur glaube ich am besten im Zusammenhange mit Thomas Yalden zu behandeln, da er ihr hervorragendster Vertreter ist. Wie ich bereits zeigte, stehn wir in dieser Zeit inmitten der hartnackigsten Parteikampfe zwischen Whigs und Tories. Um peinliche Folgen zu vermeiden und gewiß auch um populär zu wirken, griffen manche Politiker - denn um solche handelt es sich vornehmlich - zu einem ehen so gefahrlosen wie die Phantasie ansprechenden Mittel: sie schrieben anonym unter dem Namen Asops und gebrauchten dabei seine Fabeleinkleidung Wie die zahlreichen Bücher dieser Art zeigen, muß dieses Verfahren während der letzten Jahre des 17. und der ersten zwanzig des 18. Jahrhunderts geradezu eine Modesache gewesen sein, die allerdings schnell wieder erloschte. Mehrere solcher Schriften sind überdies verloren gegangen, wie aus Erwähnungen ihrer Titel hervorgeht. Alle ohne Ausnahme sind politisch gefärbt und voll von Anspielungen auf Staatsaktionen, mogen es nun — je nach der augenblicklichen Stellung des Verfassers zur herrschenden Parter - Anklage- oder Verteidigungsschriften sein. Gegen das Prinzip der Fabel sind individuelle Personen eingeführt. wenn auch ihre Namen gewohnlich nur mit dem Anfangsbuchstaben angedeutet werden; spätere Leser haben sie oft mit Tinte ausgefüllt. Im allgemeinen sind 8 bis 15 Fabeln zn einem Bande vereinigt. Alle sind in Versen abgefaßt; betreffs Erfindung sind manche jedoch neuartig. Auffallend haufig werden in den Fabeln Namen aus der Tiersage gebraucht. Chanticleer, Reynard, Isgrim, Brum und andere. und nach La Fontaines Beispiel werden den Tieren schon

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hier, besonders in der Anrede, Titel verliehn. Die ältesten dieser Schriften, die für 6 d. oder 1 s. käuflich waren, da es den Verfassern auf möglichst große Verbreitung ankam, gehören dem Jahre 1698 an.

Im "Æsop at Tunbridge", geschrieben by no person of quality, werden mit scharfer Satire in 12 Fabeln die Tagesereignisse gegeißelt. Diese Schrift greift die Regierung der Whigs an und verteidigt, wie l'Estrange, die Anhänger der Stuarts; sie hatte in diesem Jahre sogar zwei Auflagen. Der Verfasser des "Æsop at Bathe" nennt sich, im Gegensatz zu dem des "Æsop at Tunbridge", a person of quality und wendet sich in 8 Fabeln heftig gegen die Jakobiten und zugleich gegen die Whigs. "Old Æsop at Whitehall", by a person of what quality you please, gibt den jungen Æsops in Tunbridge und Bathe in 10 Fabeln gute Ratschläge und nimmt die Regierung gegen ihre Anschuldigungen in Schutz. Hier heißt es in der Vorrede: It is now the mode, it seems, for brutes to turn politicians. Ein ähnliches Ziel verfolgt der Verfasser des "Æsop at Epsom" in 10 Fabeln, die Charles Montague, dem inimitable author of the country-mouse and city-mouse gewidmet sind. Mit den Anschauungen des "Old Æsop at Whitehall" ist er nicht ganz einverstanden; er hält zu Wilhelm III., den er in der Nutzanwendung der letzten Fabel zu trösten sucht, aber nicht zu den Whigs. Ebenfalls an den "Old Æsop at Whitehall" schreibt "Æsop at Amsterdam", wo der Verfasser in der Verbannung lebt. Fabeln setzt er auseinander, daß und warum er ein Gegner aller monarchischen Maxime ist; seine Ideale sind freedom, liberty und property. Zum Schluß preist er Amsterdam, das die Flüchtlinge schützt Die im "Æsop at Tunbridge" vertretene Ansicht wird fortgesetzt im "Æsop return'd from Tunbridge", bestehend aus 12 Fabeln, und im "Life of Æsop at Tunbridge", nur 3 Fabeln enthaltend. Endlich stammt aus dem Jahre 1698 noch eine Schrift "An answer to the dragon and grashopper". In einem kurzen Dialoge zwischen einem old monkey und weazel wird im Sinne der Whigs energisch

Front gemacht gegen die bisher genannten Schriften und gegen einen "Æsop at London", den ich nicht habe auftreiben können.

Aus dem nächsten Jahre besitzen wir nur den "Æsop from Islington", der sich im 8 Fabeln fast ausschließlich mit der Habeas-Corpus-Akte beschaftigt.

1701 erschienen: "Æsop at Paris", worin zu jeder der 9 Fabeln, die letzte ausgenommen, ein langerer Brief in Prosa hinzufugt ist, und "Æsop in Spain", eine Epistel und 8 Fabeln enthaltend, 1703 unverandert neu gedruckt als "Esop's advice both to the princes and people of Europe". Beide Schriften befassen sich mehr mit politischen Einzelheiten, ohne ein bestimmtes Parteiinteresse zu vertreten.

"Æsop the wanderer" von 1704 richtet sich in einer Einleitung und 10 Fabeln gegen die Politik Ludwigs XIV, wahrend Marlboroughs Siege gepriesen werden. Dabei werden auch die gesamten europaischen Verhaltnisse besprochen.

Von spateren Schriften sind noch erhalten: "Æsop at Oxford" von 1709, ausnahmsweise 27 Fabeln enthaltend, die von politischen Tagesanspielungen aller Art geradezu wimmeln; "Æsop at the Bell tavern in Westminster" von 1711, dessen Verfasser ein Anhanger der Stuarts ist, der einige von den Fabeln des PEstrange ausgewahlt hat: "Æsop at Utrecht" von 1711 oder 1712, aus nur 2 Fabeln bestehend, die beide im Sinne der Torys die Konigin von England preisen und den König von Frankreich verspotten; und endlich "Æsop in Masquerade" von 1718, der in 15 Fabeln ungenannten Höflingen treffliche Lehren erteilt.

Die uberlieferten englischen Denkmaler sind hiermit erschopft, bis auf einen "Esop in Downing-Street" von 1831. Die Asop-Mode blieb nicht auf England beschränkt, sie ergriff, wenn auch nicht in demselben Maße, Holland und Frankreich.

Wieder frei von politischen Anspielungen ist eine John Locke zugeschriebene Übersetzung von 203 Asopischen Fabeln aus dem Jahre 1703, betitielt "Æsop's fables in English and

Latin". Als Gewährsleute werden hauptsächlich Gulielmus Hermannus Goudanus und H. Barlandus angeführt. Eine neue Auflage erschien 1723.

Im folgenden Jahre übertrug John Toland die Fabeln Äsops mit den moral reflections of Monsieur Baudoin aus dem Französischen. Toland benutzte nicht den ersten Druck von Baudoins Übersetzung von 1660, der 118 Fabeln enthält, sondern einen der folgenden von 1669 oder 1680, die nur 117 Fabeln haben. Während nun Baudoin das Leben Äsops noch nach M. Planudes erzählte, folgt Toland — sicherlich durch Bentleys Schrift angeregt — als erster Übersetzer in England dem Franzosen Meziriac. Toland handelt auch über das Wesen der Fabel und unterscheidet fünf Arten: reasonable oder rational, moral, mixed, proper und most proper fables.

Ebenfalls ganz unter französischem Einfluß steht der im gleichen Jahre veröffentlichte "Æsop dressed or a collection of fables writ in familiar verse" des Bernard Mandeville. Wie er in der Einleitung hervorhebt, ahmt er La Fontaine nach, und nur zwei von den 39 Fabeln hat er selbst erfunden; da es ohne Zweifel die schlechtesten sind, so verhehlt er uns ihren Namen. Unter dem familiar verse versteht er das Kurzreimpaar. Die Fabelsammlung ist enthalten in dem 1724 in zweiter Ausgabe erschienenen Buche "The virgin unmask'd or female dialogues" etc.

Die letzte Reynard-Dichtung unseres Abschnittes fällt in das Jahr 1706. In vier Büchern wird berichtet vom "Crafty courtier or the fable of Reynard the Fox", wie der Titel lautet. Pfingsten, das liebliche Fest, wird nicht genannt; hier heißt es nur: der Frühling war gekommen. Der unbekannte Verfasser übersetzt die lateinischen Jamben des Hartmannus Schopperus aus Frankfurt a. M. von 1567, Kaiser Maximilian II. gewidmet. Schopper folgt dem niederdeutschen "Reynke Vosz de olde, nyge gedrucket by Ludowich Dietz" in Rostock 1549. Dieses Werk war schon 1550 und 1562 in Frankfurt neu gedruckt worden (s. K. Goedeke, Grundriß z. Geschichte d. deutsch. Dichtung, Dresden 1884, I 482).



Schottland scheinen 2 Fabeln anzugehören, die sich in den "Petitions, tracs etc. relating to the union of the English and Scottish Parliaments" von 1706 und 1707 finden, da sie zusammen mit dem "Generous and noble speech of William Wallace of Elderslie at the battle of Falkirk" und einem Bericht über den tapferen Angriff des Bischofs von Dunkeld, William Sinclair, gegen überlegene englische Phinderer auf dem vorletzten Blatte stehn. Es ist die Fabel von der Stadtmaus und Landmaus, ohne Titel, und die Fabel vom Pferd und Hirsch Beide sind im heroischen Reimpaar in bemerkenswerter Kürze abgefaßt.

1708 folgte Edmund Arwacker mit "Truth in fiction, or morality in masquerade, a collection of 225 select fables of Æsop and other authors" in Versen Zu den Nutzanwendungen sind noch lateinische und griechische Zitate gefügt.

In demselben Jahre erschien ferner eine Ubersetzung von J. Jackson, 216 Fabeln enthaltend. Er benutzte die Fabeln des l'Estrange, den er wegen seiner hervorragend guten und fließenden Übertragung ins Englische lobt. Nur die reflexions läßt er weg, da sie erstens ihren Zweck nicht erfullten und dann zu offen erkennen ließen, daß sie gewissen Parteizwecken dienten. Als Ersatz dafür werden auch hier, ahnlich wie bei Arwacker, einige englische Verslein zu jeder Nutzanwendung gestellt. Interessant ist seine Einteilung in rational fables, wo nur Menschen, in moral fables, wo nur Tiere, und in mixt fables, wo beide gemeinsam vorkommen. Neu herausgegeben wurde das Buch 1715 und 1727.

Der Verfasser des Gedichtes "Eagle and robin" des Jahres 1709, H. G. oder Horat. Gram, wie er ein andermal schreibt, ist stolz auf sein Werk, da weder Mr. Ogleby (= Ogilby) noch Sir Roger l'Estrange Äsops Adler kannten. Durch einen glücklichen Zufall habe er diese Fabel mit funf anderen in seiner Bibliothek entdeckt und aus dem Griechischen in Kurzreimpaaren übersetzt. Indessen weicht diese Geschichte von eagle und robin insofern von der Form



einer Äsopischen Fabel ab, als nebensächliche Dinge zu ausführlich geschildert werden. Ähnlich verhält es sich in seiner selbständigen Schöpfung "Robin Read-breast with the beast".

In bescheidenem Maße haben sich ferner Addison und Steele als Fabeldichter versucht. Addison äußert sich über den Wert der Fabeldichtung in sehr günstigem Sinne im Tatler No. 147 aus dem Jahre 1710: The virtue which we gather from a fable, or an allegory, is like the health we get by hunting; und im Spectator No. 183 von 1711: Fables were the first piece of wit that made their appearance in the world, and have been still highly valued not only in times of the greatest simplicity, but among the most polite ages of mankind. Er gibt dann im Anschluß hieran einige Reispiele von alten Fabeln und Allegorien und nennt einige Fabeldichter, darunter Beileau und La Fontaine, who by his way of writing, is come more into vogue than any other author of our time.

Als Steele von verschiedenen Seiten gefragt wurde, warum er sich den wiederholten Angriffen seiner Gegner gegenüber ruhig verhalte, antwortete er im Tatler No. 115: I shall act like my predecessor Æsop, and give him a fable instead of a reply, er ersahlt farauf die Fabel. The mastiff and the euron. Unter gleichen Umständen bedient sich Addison, wahrscheinlich nach Steeles Vorbild im Tatler No. 229 der Fabel. The owie the base and the sunt.

The Fabel with To representable switcher Marie and Lowe, and the Changer im The log ther Emaching ther From von Bath anspired sourcited Stocks in anadiaulisther Weise im Spectarity No. 17 and 1771, was read sour and the Folds von Esse, we say must be Inventage therefore the Anapproch between an assemble in a look sain in Tablet No. 212.

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Nutzanwendungen. In der Ausgabe von 1711 sind am Schluß
50 neue Fabeln hinzugefugt worden.

Der letzte und zugleich hervorragendste Fabelübersetzer vor Gay ist Samuel Croxall, der 1722 mit 196 Fabeln von Asop und anderen an die Offentlichkeit trat. Wie er in der Vorrede betont, will er über die Persönlichkeit und das Leben Asops noch nicht abschließend urteilen. Der neuen Richtung Meziriac-Bentley steht er zweifelnd gegenüber, wenn er auch viele Fehler in der Beschreibung des M. Planudes zugibt. Die Fabeln sind zumeist kurz und treffend in anschaulicher Prosa geschrieben; Naturschilderung fehlt, wie überhaupt jede Ausschmückung Die Nutzanwendungen ersetzt er durch applications, die im allgemeinen ausführlicher sind als die Fabeln. Er folgt hierin dem Beispiele von l'Estrange, der die Nutzanwendungen noch um reflexions vermehrt hatte. Aber während dieser eifrig die Sache der abgesetzten Stuarts vertrat, ist Croxall ein Anhänger der Whigs und unterstützt das Haus Hannover Seine applications, die das heranwachsende Geschlecht im Sinne der Wahrheit, Freiheit und Tugend erziehn sollen, richten sich ausdrücklich gegen Sir Roger l'Estrange, von dem er in der Vorrede sagt: In every political touch, he shews himself to be the tool and hireling of the popish faction. Leider tritt auch bei ihm das Parteiinteresse zu sehr in den Vordergrund. Townsend und Valentine, die 110 Fabeln Croxalls und 50 von l'Estrange in den "Chandos Classics" 1866 neu herausgaben, haben daher mit Recht die applications und reflexions weggelassen; unklug handelten die beiden, eigene hinzuzudichten. Immerhin war Croxalls Fabeln ein großer Erfolg beschieden, denn bereits 1724 wurden sie zum zweitenmale und bis 1836 sogar 24 mal veroffentlicht.

Viel Aufsehn unter den Zeitgenossen erregte 1723 Bernard Mandevilles Dichtung "The fable of the bees". Der Titel ist nicht ganz treffend gewahlt; denn der Dichter selbst bemerkt in der Vorrede; to be a tale they want probability, and the whole is rather too long for a fable. Nur die Einkleidung, soweit der grumbling hive in betracht kommt, ist unserer Dichtgattung entlehnt, während die Fabel von Anfang an nur ein äußerer Vorwand zu einer ätzenden Anklage sozialer Mängel ist.

11. Fabelanspielungen in Sprichwörtern.

Bevor ich zu Gay übergehe, will ich noch auf Fabelanspielungen in Sprichwörtern hinweisen. Ihr Vorkommen ist ein wichtiger Beweis, daß die Fabeln Gemeingut und allen Schichten des Volkes geläufig geworden waren. Thomas Wright sieht in der lateinischen Fabel "De pullo busardi" (Percy Soc. VIII 228) den Ursprung des sehr alten und volkstümlichen Sprichworts: It is a dirty bird that fouleth its own nest, das bereits in dem frühme. Gedicht von der Eule und Nachtigall, V. 98—100, begegnet: Thar-bi men segget a vorbisne Dahet habbe that ilke best That fuleth his owe nest (ed. Percy Soc. XI 4). Wie die Sammlung "Adagia" des Erasmus um 1500 zeigt, waren fabelartige Sprichwörter auch in lateinischem Text gebräuchlich: Multa novit vulpes, sed echinus (sonst meist felis) unum mgnuam (I 5). Bei einer Durchsicht von Hazlitts "English proverbs and proverbial phrases" (London 1869) habe ich zahlreiche ähnliche Stellen gefunden wie die folgenden: A barley-corn is better than a diamond to a cock (S. 2); Fie upon hens, quoth the fox, because he could not reach them (S. 130); Foxes, when they cannot reach the grapes, say they are not ripe (S. 137); The raven chides blackness (S. 383), usw. Einmal wird sogar Äsop genannt: Thou must learn of Æsop's dog to do as he did (S. 402).

C. Die Fabeln John Gays.

1. Äussere Entstehungsgeschichte.

Gay hat zwei Bände Fabeln geschrieben. Der erste, den er auf Wunsch der Prinzessin von Wales verfaßte, besteht aus einem Dialog zwischen einem Hirten und einem Philosophen und fünfzig Fabeln und wurde 1726 vollendet, jedoch erst ein Jahr später gedruckt. Der zweite Band, den der Dichter kurz vor seinem Tode beendigte, enthält nur sechzehn Fabeln und wurde sechs Jahre später, 1738, veröffentlicht. Über die Quellen seiner Fabeln gibt der Dichter weder in diesen, noch in seinen übrigen Werken oder Briefen irgendwelche Andeutungen. Alle Stellen aus Briefen Gays und seiner Freunde, soweit sie sich überhaupt auf die Fabeln beziehn, lasse ich hier gesammelt folgen (s. Elwin, Works of Pope, London 1871, Vol. VII).

Den ersten Hinweis finden wir in einem Briefe Popes und Bolingbrokes an Swift vom 14. Dezember 1725; hier heißt es: Gay is writing tales for Prince William. Swift schreibt am 27. November 1726 an Pope und ist erstaunt, daß Gay nur so langsame Fortschritte mache; er sagt: How comes friend Gay to be so tedious? Another man can publish fifty thousand lines sooner than he can publish fifty fables. Gay erwidert darauf am 18. Februar 1827, die Fabeln seien bereits vollendet und er hoffe, daß sie bald veröffentlicht werden können In einem Briefe an Pope — ohne Datum — der aber kurze Zeit nach dem Erscheinen der Fabeln geschrieben sein muß, bedauert Gay, daß er sie verfaßt habe, ohne den Rat des Freundes befolgt zu haben:

Why did I not take your advice before my writing fables for the Duke, not to write them; denn seine Hoffnungen auf eine gute Stelle bei Hofe waren nicht in Erfüllung gegangen.

Damit sind alle Hindeutungen auf die Fabeln des ersten Teiles erschöpft. Über die Quellen, die er benutzt haben mag, enthalten sie nichts, nur für die Zeit der Abfassung sind sie von Wert; zugleich zeigen sie uns den persönlichen Mißerfolg, der ihn sehr verstimmte.

In einem Schreiben vom 1. Dezember 1731 teilt er Swift mit, daß er damit beschäftigt sei, einen zweiten Band Fabeln zu schreiben. Im folgenden Jahre berichtet er ihm, er hoffe sie bald zu beendigen, und schließt mit den Worten: I find it the most difficult task I ever undertook, but have determined to go through with it; and after this, I believe I shall never have courage enough to think any more in this way. Noch mehr sagen uns die beiden folgenden Briefe. Der erste, vom 16. Mai 1732, ist an Swift, der zweite, aus demselben Jahre, von diesem an Gay und die Herzogin von Queensberry gerichtet. Unser Dichter glaubt, Swift billige es nicht, daß er wieder Fabeln schreiben wolle; er habe aber schon fünfzehn oder sechzehn vollendet, und zwar seien sie in der Nutzanwendung mehr politischer Art. fährt er fort: Though this is a kind of writing that appears very easy, I find it the most difficult of any that I ever undertook. After I have invented one fable and finished it, I despair of finding out another; but I have a moral or two more, which I wish to write upon. Swift erwiderte darauf, Gay habe ihn ganz mißverstanden: For there is no writing I esteem more than fables, nor anything so difficult to succeed in, which however you have done excellently well, and I have often admired your happiness in such a kind of performance, which I have frequently endeavoured in vain. I remember, I acted as you seem to hint; I found a moral first and "then" studied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleased, and so left off that scheeme for ever.

Diese wichtige Stelle zeigt außerdem deutlich, daß die Fabeln von Prior "When the cat is away, the mice may play" und "The widow and her cat" mit Unrecht Swift zugeschrieben wurden.

Diese Briefe sind deshalb wertvoll, weil sie angeben, wie Gay beim Dichten seiner Fabeln verfuhr. Quellen zu den Fabeln werden auch hier nicht genannt, diese vielmehr als invented bezeichnet, was durch die Widmung an den Prinzen von Cumberland bestätigt wird, wo es heißt: these new fables, invented for his amusement. Gays Ausspruche deuten klar an, daß wir von vornherein darauf verzichten müssen, bei invented fables genane Ubereinstimmungen mit alten Fabeln zu finden. Soweit sich indes mit einiger Sicherheit Ähnlichkeit des Stoffes, sei es betreffs der handelnden Tiere oder der Handlungen oder der Umgebung findet, habe ich natürlich solche Fabeln mit herangezogen. Dagegen sind die Fabeln mit umso größerem Nachdruck auf stilistische Beeinflussungen hin zu untersuchen.

2. Allgemeines Verhältnis La Fontaines zu England.

Als der Dichter von der Furstin seinen Auftrag erhielt, standen ihm Vorbilder in überreichem Maße zur Verfügung.

Die alten heimischen Erzeugnisse waren allerdings vergessen, aber die Fabelmode der letzten Jahrzehnte im allgemeinen und die Fabeln von Croxall im besonderen blieben nicht ohne Einfluß auf ihn. Croxall folgte, gleich seinem formalen Meister l'Estrange, der Nutzlichkeitsrichtung, gab die Erzählung möglichst knapp und trocken und betonte mit aller Kraft die Nutzanwendung. Einige Spuren wenigstens verraten, daß ihn Gay benutzt hat.

Abweichend von diesem vorherrschenden Schema hatten La Fontaine und seine Nachahmer die Fabeln behandelt, und selbst ein oberflachlicher Kenner der Fabeln Gays wird sofort durch die Ahnlichkeit seiner Technik auf La Fontaine hingewiesen. Eine Übereinstimmung zwischen beiden haben die Kritiker auch längst behauptet, ohne sie jedoch näher zu begründen.

Schon in Charakter, Temperament und Lebensgewohnheiten erinnert Gay an La Fontaine. Auch er ist ein begabter und geistvoller Kopf, dem es an Ehrgeiz mangelt, außer dem eines Hofmannes. Jeder Zwang ist ihm ebenso zuwider; seiner ausgeprägten Sinnlichkeit genügt es, das Leben in ungebundener Weise und in behaglicher Untätigkeit zu genießen. Gleich ihm versteht er es nicht, mit seinem Gelde auszukommen, und bedarf stets der Gönner, um auf deren Kosten zu leben und zu reisen.

Beachtenswert ist demnächst, daß Gay die Fabeln nicht aus eigenem dichterischen Antriebe oder literarischen Interesse schrieb. Daß die Prinzessin Karoline gerade unsern Dichter aufforderte, der sich auf dem Gebiete der Fabeldichtung weder versucht noch bewährt hatte, erklärt sich allein aus den Beziehungen Gays zum Hofe; denn von seinen Schöpfungen hatte nur "Trivia, or the art of walking the streets of London" von 1716 einen größeren Erfolg erzielt. Da in dieser Zeit die Erziehung an den Fürstenhöfen Europas wesentlich nach französischem Muster geschah, so liegt es nahe anzunehmen, daß die Prinzessin Karoline unsern Dichter auf La Fontaine als Vorbild hingewiesen hat, der seine Fabeln, 1568 zuerst veröffentlicht, dem Dauphin gewidmet und darin hervorgehoben hatte, daß sie Wahrheiten enthalten: qui servent de leçons, während er das 12. Buch von 1694 dem Enkel Ludwigs XIV. zugeeignet hatte.

Ferner unterstützten die beiden Reisen Gays nach dem Festlande, wo er sich hauptsächlich in Frankreich aufhielt, die Möglichkeit französischer Beeinflussung. Die französische Kultur und Literatur, die damals allen als erstrebenswertes Ideal vorschwebten — denn Frankreich stand zu jener Zeit auf dem Gipfel geistiger Macht —, konnte er so im eigenen Lande kennen lernen. Gay hat zwar keinen der großen Vertreter der französischen Literatur mehr gesehn,

aber der Ruhm und Einfluß ihrer Werke bestanden noch unvermindert, da es von der späteren Regierungszeit Ludwigs XIV. an bis zum Auftreten Voltaires keinen wirklich hervorragenden Autor mehr hervorgebracht hatte. Daß unser Dichter die franzosischen Klassiker ohne allerdings La Fontaine zu nennen — kannte und schätzte, zeigt seine "Epistle to the Right Honourable William Pulteney, Esq" Dieser hatte ihn im Sommer 1717 zur Wiederherstellung seiner geschwachten Gesundheit nach Frankreich mitgenommen. Langere Zeit weilten sie auch in Paris. Die zweite Reise nach Frankreich, von der wir nur wenig wissen, machte der Dichter im Jahre 1719.

Bereits lange vor dieser Zeit hatte La Fontaines Name in London einen hervorragenden Klang. Während der Regierung Karls II., an dessen Hofe sich eine kleine Kolonie freiwilliger und verbannter französischer Flüchtlinge gebildet hatte, wurde La Fontaine in der englischen Hauptstadt mehr gefeiert als in Paris. Bei der Vorliebe der katholischen Stuarts für französische Sitten und Gebräuche ist es erklärlich, daß die Franzosen — unter ihnen waren Träger der hochsten Namen — bald einen großen Einfluß auf den König und dessen Umgebung gewannen. In der Politik und in literarischer Hinsicht spielten sie bald die fuhrende und tonangebende Rolle. Am Londoner Hofe ging es fast so zu wie am Pariser, darnach wurden auch in den vornehmen Kreisen Londons ganz nach Muster der Pariser Salons feingeistige Gespräche über Dichter und Philosophen, Religion und Theater geführt. Die Herzogin von Mazarin war die Fuhrerm dieser Gesellschaft und St. Evremond ihr literarisches Haupt. Beide waren bestrebt, einen der großen Dichter Frankreichs nach England herüber zu rufen. Ausschlaggebend war das Urteil St Evremonds, der La Fontaine als seinen Lieblingsschriftsteller empfahl; daß dieser auf das glänzende Angebot eingehn wurde, durfte man umso eher voraussetzen, als er sich meist in Geldnot Die Verhandlungen zogen sich mehrere Jahre bin. La Fontaine war nicht abgeneigt, der Emladung zu

folgen (vgl. M. Saint-Marc Girardin, La Fontaine et les Fabulistes, Paris 1876; Ch. Marty-Laveaux, Œuvres complètes de La Fontaine, Paris 1863, Bd. III). Der Schwester des englischen Gesandten in Paris, die ihren Bruder im Jahre 1633 besuchte und La Fontaine mit nach England nehmen wollte, widmete er die Fabel "Le renard Anglais". In der Widmung à madame Harvey — lobt er diese, England und die Engländer. La Fontaine kam nicht nach London, da er inzwischen neue Gönner in Paris gefunden hatte. Jedenfalls werden diese Bestrebungen, infolge deren der französische Dichter auch die Fabel "Un animal dans la Lune" geschrieben hat, seinen Namen und seine Werke in London berühmt gemacht haben.

Unmittelbare Zeugen für das Bekanntsein La Fontaines in England nach der Revolution von 1688 waren zunächst die Fabeln von l'Estrange 1692. Stofflich ganz abhängig von La Fontaine war Mandevilles "Æsop" von 1704, während Addison im Spectator No. 183 aus dem Jahre 1711 besonders die künstlerische Vollendung seiner Fabeln betonte. Zu diesen gesellt sich ferner Prior, der La Fontaine in seinem "Hans Carvel', nachahmte und in dem Gedicht "The turtle and the sparrow" Z. 330 ff. zitiert:

And what La Fontaine laughing says, ls serious truth in such a case: "Who slights the evil, finds it least; And who does nothing, does the best".

3. Übereinstimmungen zwischen La Fontaine und Gay.

Die folgenden Beispiele dürften zeigen, daß Gay durch den französischen Dichter in stofflicher Hinsicht angeregt wurde. Da La Fontaine keine Fabel erfunden, sondern alle der Überlieferung entnommen hat, so war diese bei der Vergleichung mit zu berücksichtigen. Als typische Vertreter der Tradition habe ich dabei die Fabeln von l'Estrange und

Croxall zu grunde gelegt. Ferner mußte noch das Verhältnis der französischen Nachahmer La Fontaines zu Gay untersucht werden. In erster Lime habe ich solche Fabeln beider Dichter angeführt, die in ihren ubereinstimmenden Zügen mehr oder weniger von der Überlieferung abweichen. Besonderes Gewicht ist dabei auf Übereinstimmungen in der Nutzanwendung gelegt; denn, wie aus den mitgeteilten Briefstellen hervorgeht, war diese fur Gay am wichtigsten; erst zu dieser dichtete er die passende Fabel. kommen Ahnlichkeiten der auftretenden Tiere, ihrer Handlungen und Reden, sowie ihrer Umgebung erst in zweiter Rethe in Betracht. Entsprechen sich Nutzanwendung und Fabel, dann hat sicher eine Entlehnung stattgefunden. Manchmal hat Gay aus mehreren Fabeln Zuge geborgt, die wesentlich auf gleicher Nutzanwendung aufgebaut, wenn auch verschieden in der Ausführung waren.

Am deutlichsten ist Gays "The spaniel and the chameleon" (I Fab 2) von La Fontaines "Philomèle et Progné" (III Fab. 15) geborgt. Zwar fehlt es nicht an Verschiedenheit der redenden Tiere und der Nutzanwendung — der englische Dichter zeigt die Schaden der Höfe, der franzosische die schlechten Seiten der Menschen überhaupt. Dagegen stimmen beide Dichtungen darin vorzuglich überein, daß sie zwei in gleicher Lage und Umgebung befindliche Tiere vorführen, deren Handlungen und Reden gleichen Beweggrunden entspringen und dasselbe Ziel verfolgen. Progné findet eines Tages zufällig Philomèle, die schon seit langer Zeit ein zuruckgezogenes Leben in der Einsamkeit führt; sie macht thr den Vorschlag, das bisherige stille Dasein aufzugeben. Sie moge ihre Talente verwerten, und eine glanzende Zukunft sei ihr sicher. Le désert est-il fait pour des talents si beaux? Venez faire aux cités éclater leurs merveilles. Aber Philomèle kennt die Schlechtigkeit der Menschen nur zu gut, sie hat zu trube Erfahrungen gemacht und weiß genau, wie es hinter der glanzenden außeren Hulle aussieht, und welches Schicksal ihr schließlich doch bestimmt wäre. Sie lehnt daher

die Einladung ab und sagt: En voyant les hommes, hélas! Il m'en souvient bien d'avantage.

Die Rolle der Progné hat bei Gay der Wachtelhund, übernommen, der auch ganz zufällig das in der Einsamkeit lebende Chamāleon findet, dessen Dasein durchaus dem der Philomèle entspricht. Es folgt nun fast der gleiche Dialog zwischen beiden: also zuerst die Einladung des Hundes:

Dear emblem of the flatt'ring host.

What, live with clowns! a genius lost!

To cities and the court repair;

A fortune cannot fail thee there;

Preferment shall thy talents crown.

Believe me, friend, I know the town.

Dann die Ablehnung von seiten des Chamäleons; nur ist die Entgegnung — es sollte an den Hof kommen —, besonders gegen die Höflinge gerichtet, nicht allgemein gegen die Menschen überhaupt. Daß das Chamäleon einst am Hofe gelebt und dort eine hervorragende Rolle gespielt hatte, aber für verschiedene Missetaten von Jupiter in seine jetzige Gestalt verwandelt worden war, ist eine Zutat des englischen Dichters.

Ein zweites gutes Beispiel sind "Le loup et le renard" (XII Fab. 9) und "The fox at the point of death" (I Fab. 29), in denen sich die Nutzanwendungen und teilweise auch die Tiere entsprechen. Betrachten wir zunächst die französische Fabel. Ein Fuchs, unzufrieden mit seiner Beute — oft nur ein alter Hahn oder magere Küchlein — begibt sich in die Lehre zu einem Wolf. Bald hat er auch dessen Handwerk erlernt und sucht sich nun, bekleidet mit einem Wolfsfell, neue Nahrung. Das Glück ist ihm hold, er findet bald ein Schaf; eben schickt er sich an, das erwählte Beutestück zu packen; da kräht plötzlich ein Hahn in der Nähe. Vergessen sind alle guten Lehren, er eilt davon, den Hahn zu suchen. Der Dichter schließt:

Que sert-il qu'on se contrefasse?
Prétendre ainsi changer, est une illusion:
L'on reprend sa première trace
À la première occasion.

Der englische Dichter schildert einen Fuchs, der sein letztes Stundlein herannahn sieht. Seine Sippen sind um ihn versammelt, und er rat ihnen, ihr sündhaftes Leben aufzugeben und ein ehrenhaftes zu beginnen. Ein anderer Fuchs entgegnet darauf, ein guter Name, einmal verloren, sei nicht wieder zuruck zu gewinnen. Der erste schickt sich gerade an zu antworten, da ereignet sich ein unvorgesehner Zwischenfall, der ihn alle guten Vorsätze vergessen läßt. Es heißt bei Gay:

Nay then, replies the feeble fox, (But hark! I hear a hen that clocks) Go, but be moderate in your food; A chicken too might do me good

In den vorliegenden Beispielen habe ich Übereinstimmungen und zugleich Abweichungen ausführlicher hervorgehoben, um dadurch die freie Art anzugeben, mit der Gay seine Vorlage benutzte; in den folgenden Fabeln will ich hauptsächlich nur ahnliche Zuge berücksichtigen, denn die Verschiedenheiten sind hier meist noch großer.

Die Quelle zu "The shepherd's dog and the wolf" (I Fab. 17) seh ich in "Le loup et les bergers" (X Fab. 6). In der französischen Fabel denkt der Wolf darüber nach, woher es wohl kommen moge, daß er sich so allgemeinen Haß zugezogen habe; daß er hin und wieder em Schaf verzehre, um seinen Hunger zu stillen, sei alles, was er getan habe; aber in Zukunft wolle er auch dies vermeiden und sich nur noch von Gras ernähren oder lieber vor Hunger sterben. Da erblickt er plotzlich mehrere Hirten mit ihren Hunden, die sich gerade ein gebratenes Schaf schmecken lassen, und alle seine guten Vorsatze sind dahin. Die Menschen sind ja weit schlimmer, sie ernahren sich von den Tieren, die sie bewachen sollten, und da sollte er auf Beute verzichten, wo sein Verbrechen weit geringer ist! Bergers, bergers, le loup n'a tort, schließt der Dichter.

Gay hat an die Stelle der schmausenden Kirten einen Schaferhund gesetzt, zu dem der Wolf spricht. Die Gedanken

HV

und Begründungen seiner Rede sind durchaus dieselben, ebenso das Schlußwort des Wolfes, daß die Menschen weit gefräßiger und schlimmer seien als Wölfe: A wolf eats sheep but now and then — Ten thousands are devour'd by men.

Dieblers Annahme, daß diese Fabel nach Henrysones elfter vom Wolf and Widder verfaßt sei, ist bereits widerlegt worden (s. o. S. XLVI). Dagegen hat Croxalls fünfzehnte Fabel "The wolf in sheep's clothing" eine leise Ähnlichkeit mit der elften von Henrysone; nur verkleidet sich hier der Wolf als Schaf und gewinnt so Gelegenheit, in aller Ruhe viele Schafe zu verzehren, bis ihn endlich doch sein Schicksal ereilt und er gehängt wird. Näher jedoch steht sie La Fontaines "Le loup devenu berger" (III Fab. 3).

Daß der Mensch schlechter und verwerflicher handle als die Tiere, finden wir ferner bestätigt in "La perdrix et les coqs" (X Fab. 8), wo es heißt: C'est de l'homme qu'il faut se plaindre seulement: und in "L'homme et la couleuvre" (X Fab. 2), wo die Schlange mit anderen Worten dasselbe ausdrückt. In zwei Fabeln Gays, die in der Ausführung allerdings sehr abweichen, ist die gleiche Nutzanwendung ausgesprochen: in "The philosopher and the pheasants" (I Fab. 15), wo der Dichter einen Fasan sagen läßt: Man then avoid, detest his ways, und ähnlich in "Pythagoras and the countryman" (I Fab. 36).

In "Le paon se plaignant à Junon" (II Fab. 17) erwidert die Göttin auf die Klagen und Wünsche des Vogels, er möge damit aufhören, denn Fehler hätten alle; er möge vielmehr das Gute schätzen lernen, das ihn vor anderen auszeichne. In "The peacock, the turkey. and the goose" (I Fab. 11) beklagt sich nicht der Pfau, sondern die beiden anderen Vögel. Er entgegnet darauf, wie Juno in der französischen Fabel: Neid verführe sie, nur seine Fehler zu sehn und seine Vorzüge dabei zu vergessen, die sie lieber anerkennen sollten. Croxalls "The peacock's complaint" (Fab. 97) ist ähnlich, paßt aber, abgesehn von kleinen Abweichungen, besser zu der französischen Fabel.

Der Bar in "La cour du lion" (VIII Fab 7) ist zu aufrichtig: er läßt sich den schlechten Geruch anmerken, der sich in der Hohle des Lowen unangenehm fühlbar macht, und wird dafür vom Lowen bestraft. Das gleiche widerfahrt dem Affen, der in zu dummer Weise schmeichelt, während sich der Fuchs — um schlaue Ausflüchte nie verlegen aus der gefahrvollen Lage rettet Der Maler in "The painter who pleased nobody and everybody" (I Fab. 18) verfahrt anfänglich wie der Bar (parleur trop sincère) er malt zu natürlich, ohne zu schmeicheln Daher ist sein Atelier hald verödet. Er verfällt dann aber nicht in die törichte Handlungsweise des Affen (fade adulateur), sondern handelt schlau wie der Fuchs, indem er sich eine Venus- und eine Apollobuste kauft und bald von der einen, bald von der anderen bei seinen Bildern Züge verwendet. Nun verbreitet sich sein Ruhm schnell, und er ist gerettet.

Dies ist ubrigens die einzige Fabel, bei der ich Übereinstimmungen mit einer solchen von Lamotte finden konnte, der 1719 fünf Bände Fabeln (ed. Paris) veröffentlicht hatte. In "Le portrait" (8. 220) hat ein Maler ein Bild vollendet und zeigt es dem Auftraggeber; dessen Freunde üben eine ungünstige Kritik, die auch bei einem zweiten Versuche nicht besser ausfällt. Um nun dem Besteller zu zeigen, wie nichtig und falsch das Urteil seiner Freunde ist, wendet der Maler eine List an, durch die sie sich wirklich tauschen lassen. Einige Züge in der Erzahlung zeigen eine gewisse Ähnlichkeit mit Gays Fabel, die Nutzanwendung ist dagegen verschieden.

In "Le renard, le singe et les animaux" (VI Fab. 6) ist der Lowe gestorben. Die Tiere versammeln sich, um einen neuen Konig zu wählen. Die Wahl fällt auf den Affen Der Fuchs, darüber erbittert—seinen Groll läßt er abei niemand merken —, stellt dem Affen eine Falle. Dieser fällt darauf hinein und wird abgesetzt. Nur wenige sind geeignet, eine Krone zu tragen. Dieser Fabel entspricht Gays "The hon, the fox and the geese" (I Fab. 7). Der Lowe

und Begründungen seiner Rede sind durchaus dieselben, ebenso das Schlußwort des Wolfes, daß die Menschen weit gefräßiger und schlimmer seien als Wölfe: A wolf eats sheep but now and then — Ten thousands are devour'd by men.

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um (Fab. 55).

Vielleicht hat Gay mehre Fabeln La Fontaines benutzt in .The eagle and the assembly of animals (I Fab. 4), wo Jupiter seinen Adler zu den Tieren schickt, unter denen große Unzufriedenheit herrscht, und diesen sagen läht:

> Be happy then and learn content; Nor imitate the restless mind And proud ambition of mankind.

Die Person des Gottes und die Versammlung der Tiere — diese allerdings erst auf Jupiters Befehl — lagen vor in La besace (I Fab. 7), die Unzufriedenheit der Tiere in Les grenouilles qui demandent un roi (III Fab. 4); auch in L'ane et ses maîtres (VI Fab. 11), wo es heißt: Notre condition jamais ne nous contente — La pire est toujours la présente. Die gleichen Grundgedanken können freilich auch Croxalls Lupiter and the camel (Fab. 96) und The fox und the hare appeal to Jupiter (Fab. 59) entlehnt sein.

Die anmaßende und prahlende Fliege in "The man, the cat, the dog, and the fly" (II Fab. 8) wird in gleicher Weise gebührend zurückgewiesen in La Fontaines "La mouche et la fourmi" IV Fab. 3) und in Croxalls "The ant and the fly" (Fab. 73).

Ebenso hatte Gay für das eitle und dummstolze Lastpferd in "The pack-horse and the carrier" (II Fab. 11) zwei
Vorbilder zur Verfügung: La Fontaines "Le mulet se vantant
de sa généalogie" (VI Fab. 7) und Croxalls "The boasting
mule" (Fab. 145). Hier zeigt sich größere Übereinstimmung
Gays mit der englischen Fassung.

Noch geringer sind die gemeinsamen Züge in "The 2 g and the fox" (II Fab. 1) und "Le loup et le chien" (I Fab. 5), wo in dem gemeinsamen Spaziergang und den angean spiten Unterhaltungen eine gewisse Ähnlichkeit vorliegt; "The car. the horse, and the shepherd's dog" (I Fab. 46) einerseits und "Le cheval et le loup" (V Fab. 8) und "Le temard, le loup et le cheval" (XII Fab. 17) andererseits, in denen die Angreifer durch den Huf des Pferdes die get untende Strafe erhalten. "Lhomme et la puce" (VIII Fab. 5)

und "The man and the flea" (I Fab. 49) sind die einzigen Fabeln, die bei beiden Dichtern denselben Titel haben

Gays "The counsel of horses" (I Fab. 43) ist nach dem Vorbilde von Croxalls "The wanton calf" (Fab 77) geschrieben, wahrend La Fontaine keine entsprechende Fabel hat.

4. Gays Streben nach Originalität.

Auffallig bleibt es immerhin, daß sich bei Gay so wenig unmittelbare Übereinstimmungen gerade der beliebtesten Fabelstoffe zeigen. Schon seine Zeitgenossen, dann auch alle spateren Forscher bis auf Underhill bestatigen und erkennen seine Originalität besonders ruhmend an Daß Gay so sehr nach Originalität strebte, erklärt sich zum Teil aus den hohen Erwartungen, die er an seinen Auftrag knupfte, Um seinen Anspruch auf eine gute Stellung am Hofe, die ihm in Aussicht gestellt war, zu rechtfertigen, wollte er nicht als bloßer Nachahmer oder Übersetzer erscheinen, sondern seine Fabeln sollten moglichst selbstandige Schöpfungen sein. Wie aus Briefen an Swift und andere Freunde hervorgeht, wurde er durch seine Ernennung zum gentleman-usber der kleinen Prinzessin Luise bitter gekrankt und enttauscht, und trotz des glänzenden Erfolges der "Beggar's opera" hat er die Entfremdung vom Hofe nie verwinden können.

Außerdem führe ich dieses Streben Gays in gewissem Grade auf eine Auregung von Lamotte zuruck, der sich in seinem "Discours sur la fable" rühmt, seine Fabeln erfunden zu haben, denn er will zugleich Asop und La Fontaine sein. Er stellt dabei folgenden Grundsatz auf II faut d'abord chercher la vérité morale qu'on peut trouver. Cela fait, on cherche l'allégorie qui doit déguiser l'instruction, puis l'action dans l'allégorie, puis l'expression. Sein Beispiel ahmten die meisten Fabeldichter des 18. Jahrhunderts in Frankreich und England nach. Daß sich auch Gay diese Vorschriften Lamottes beim Dichten seiner Fabeln zum Muster genommen hatte, zeigte sehr deutlich sein oben (S. XC) mitgeteilter Briefwechsel mit Swift aus dem Jahre 1732.

Im allgemeinen hat dieses Bemühn nach Selbständigkeit den Fabeln unsers Dichters im hohem Maße geschadet. Denn gerade die erfundenen Fabeln sind oft nur geistreiche Erdichtungen, deren Handlungen kalt lassen; die Reden der Personen interessieren nicht oder wir können ihnen nicht glauben, weil die rhetorische Absicht zu sichtbar ist. Eine Ausnahme bilden etwa "The hare with many friends" (I Fab. 50) oder "The ravens, the sexton, and the earth-worm (II Fab. 16).

5. Stil von Gays Fabeln.

Wahl der Personen.

Die Auswahl der Gestalten ist von großer Mannigfaltigkeit. Etwa die Hälfte der Fabeln besteht aus reinen Tiergeschichten. Der Dichter verwendet darin einheimische und exotische Tiere, jedoch so, daß die ersteren bei weitem überwiegen. Hier sind es wieder vornehmlich Haustiere, die er gerne auftreten läßt, und von den wild lebenden vor allem solche, die fast jedermann kennt und gesehn hat, wie Fuchs, Wolf, Bär, Hirsch, Rabe, Eule, Adler, Geier, Rebhuhn und Auch von den exotischen Tieren hat er nur die bekanntesten ausgewählt: Löwe, Tiger, Leopard, Elefant, Affe, Papagei, Pfau Eine Ausnahme bilden das Chamäleon, das sich aber häufig in der englischen Fabeldichtung findet, und der Schakal, der selten vorkommt. Gay hat die Tiere nicht in Klassen eingeteilt, sondern er führt sie alle durcheinander vor, ohne Rücksicht auf ihr Zusammensein in der Wirklichkeit.

Von den Tieren sind die Vierfüßler in der Mehrheit, doch stellen auch die Vögel ein verhältnismäßig starkes Aufgebot. Von den Insekten erscheinen Ameise, Biene, Wespe, Schmetterling, Fliege und Spinne, von den niederen Tierstufen Schnecke und Regenwurm. Diese beiden Tiere sind insofern von Beachtung, als sie mit den Menschen weniger in Berührung kommen, besonders der Regenwurm, der meist in der Erde lebt. Für die Fische ist bei Gay

überhaupt kein Raum, wahrend die Pflanzenwelt nur einen handelnden Vertreter stellt: die Rose.

Der Dichter hat eine Vorliebe, den Tieren, vor allem den Haustieren, neben allgemein gebräuchlichen Bezeichnungen haufig in der Anrede auch solche Namen und Titel zu verleihn, die uns ihre Eigenschaften und Fähigkeiten im voraus ankündigen. Er ahmt hierin La Fontaine nach. Der junge Löwe wird als puppy, die Katze als puss oder poor puss bezeichnet; denselben Namen hat der Hase und selbst der Affe, der sonst pug oder poor pug heißt. Das Pferd nennt er einmal blind ball, dann dun, pad oder roan. Bei den Hunden begnugt sich Gay nicht mit dem einfachen dog oder hound, sondern er unterscheidet verschiedene Arten, so den spaniel, greyhound, mastiff, cur, shepherd's dog, setting dog Der cur heißt außerdem yap und puppy, der shepherd's dog auch lightfoot; daneben kommt noch ringwood vor. Die Tiersage lebt weiter in dem unverwüstlichen Reynard. Der Adler, als Bote Jupiters, ist der royal bird, die Eule der Athenian bird oder meistens blockhead, der Papagei poll

Gay hat sich aber nicht auf die Tierwelt beschrankt, auch Menschen- und Gottergestalten sind zahlreich in den Fabeln verwendet worden. Die verschiedensten menschlichen Berufe stellen ihre Vertreter, vom Hirten, Totengraber, Fuhrmann, Koch, Gartner, Jager und Landmann geht es aufwärts bis zum Künstler, Dichter, Philosophen, adligen Hofling und König, von der Hexe, Bäuerin, Köchin und Amme bis zur feinen Hofdame. Das Interesse des Dichters haftet mehr au den vornehmen und hervorragenden Personlichkeiten, den minderen gönnt er keine so eingehende Betrachtung, sie haben selten individuelle Bedeutung.

Von den Hauptgottern des Altertums kommen nur Jupiter und Plutus vor, von den untergeordneten und Halbgottern Cupid, Hymen, Pan, Proteus und Fortune, die das Amt des unparteuschen Richters übernommen haben oder sich als Beschützer der schwacheren Partei betätigen. Aus der keltischromanischen Mythologie stammt die Gestalt der fairy, eines munteren Kobolds, der allerlei lustigen Spuk und Scherz mit den Menschen treibt, aus der christlichen Religion die des helfenden Engels.

Während Menschen und Tiere, sowie Menschen und Götter ohne jeden Zwang miteinander verkehren, bedürfen Götter und Tiere eines Vermittlers. In "The eagle and the assembly of animals" (I Fab. 4) bedient sich Jupiter des Adlers als Boten, der in seinem Namen zu den Tieren spricht, sie warnt und mit ihnen verhandelt. Es ist dies übrigens der einzige Fall dieser Art bei unserm Dichter; zu seiner Erklärung gehört noch, daß nach der überlieferten Vorstellung Jupiter ohne den Adler kaum zu denken ist.

An letzter Stelle sind noch Allegorien oder Dinge mit allegorischer Bedeutung zu erwähnen, wie Death, Care, Fever, Gout, Consumption, Vice, Time, sowie Pin, Needle, Sun, Cloud, Barlow-Mow, Dunghill, die in ihrem Treiben und ihren Beschäftigungen nur mit den Menschen in Berührung kommen.

Bei dieser Wahl der Gestalten ist kein erheblicher Unterschied von den früheren Fabeldichtern festzustellen; nur sind nach dem Muster von Lamotte allegorische und mythische Züge etwas bevorzugt. Der wesentliche Kern der Personen, wenigstens in den Tierfabeln, mußte bewahrt bleiben, da man von Anfang an auf die Naturbeobachtung angewiesen war. So bleibt auch bei unserm Dichter, um nur ein Beispiel zu geben, der Bär der alte Tölpel und eingebildete Geck, der er in der Fabeldichtung von jeher war.

Wahl der Begebenheiten.

Gay hat verhältnismäßig wenig Geschehnisse; den breitesten Raum nehmen Reden ein, die besonders im zweiten Teil überwiegen. Es ist natürlich nicht möglich, alle Handlungen und Vorgange einzeln aufzuzahlen. Der Dichter folgt auch hierin wesentlich der Überlieferung, indem er — in mehr oder weniger abweichender Form — Kämpfe, Versammlungen, Besuche und andere Scenen aus dem Tierleben

schildert. So kampfen Löwe und Tiger miteinander um die Herrschaft des Waldes; grausam zerfleischen sie sich, und den Tatzenhieben des Lowen unterliegt der Tiger, das buntgefleckte Fell mit Blut bespritzt (I Fab. 1). Lange Zeit übersieht der Stier großmütig die Schikanen und Bekistigungen des mürrischen Hundes, schließlich wehrt er sich gegen die wiederholten Angrisse und spießt ihn auf seine Hörner (I Fab. 9). Da von den Hunden keiner dem anderen die erbeuteten Knochen gonnt, fallen sie sich grimmig an; während ihres erbitterten Streites werden ihnen diese entwendet (I Fab 34) Oder die Tiere versammeln sich, um Jupiter ihre Unzufriedenheit mit den bestehenden Verhältnissen und mit den ihnen verliehenen, aber für sie nicht ausreichenden Fahigkeiten auszusprechen (I Fab. 4). Von seinem zahlreichen Geschlecht wird der Fuchs fur einige Zeit als geeignetster Vertreter des amtsmüden Konigs Lowe gepriesen und gewählt, sehr zum Leidwesen der schutzbedürftigen und schwachen Untertanen, die eine schwere Zukunft nahn sehn (I Fab. 7). Der sterbende Fuchs (I Fab. 29), der seine Sippschaft zu sich berufen hat, um ihnen vor seinem Tode ins Gewissen zu reden, ein tugendhaftes Leben zu beginnen, erliegt selbst der ersten Versuchung. Im Rate der Pferde (1 Fab. 43) werden die anmaßenden und zum Ungehorsam gegen die scheinbaren Wohltater aufreizenden Reden des unerfahrenen Füllens gebührend getadelt und verurteilt. In der Not klopft der Hase (I Fab. 50) vergeblich an die Türen seiner vermemtlichen Freunde und wird überall unter nichtigen Vorwanden zuruckgewiesen. Oft begnugt sich der Dichter mit Spaziergangen (I Fab. 2) und zufalligem Zusammentreffen (1 Fab. 17, II Fab. 1), an die sich die moralisierenden Reden anschließen.

Am häufigsten werden Begebenheiten in den reinen Tierfabeln vorgeführt, wahrend sie da, wo Menschen und Gotter mitwirken oder allegorische Dinge hereinspielen, noch mehr zu gunsten der Reden zurücktreten. In einigen Fabeln fehlen eigentliche Handlungen, sie werden aber doch ange-

deutet oder als geschehn hingestellt, oft sogar ohne mit den Hauptpersonen in unmittelbare Berührung zu kommen. In anderen sind selbst diese Hinweise unterdrückt: wir haben eine ganze Reihe von Fabeln, die nur aus Reden bestehn.

Daß bei Gay. an La Fontaine gemessen, die Geschehnisse den Reden gegenüber zurücktreten, hat besonders darin seine Ursache, daß er nicht wie La Fontaine belehren und gleichzeitig — darauf legt Gay Gewicht — unterhalten und ergötzen will. Ihm liegt mehr die Lehre am Herzen, daher hat er meist nur so viel Handlung, wie zur Erläuterung des beabsichtigten Zweckes erforderlich ist. Hierin läßt sich ein Nachwirken der englischen Fabeldichtung spüren, wie sie schon von Odo und den Klerikern, von Lydgate und Henrysone bis zu Gay gepflegt werden war, mit der so stark ausgeprägten lehrhaften Tendenz, die auch bei unserm Dichter eine gewisse Eintönigkeit hervorruft.

Wichtig ist es dabei, ob die Handlungen und die Beweggründe, aus denen sie erwachsen, der Wirklichkeit entsprechen, wie dies bei La Fontaine so wunderbar der Fall ist, der die Tiere so vorführt, wie es auf der Bühne mit Personen geschieht: sie handeln und reden immer so, wie sie in ihrer Lage handeln und sprechen müssen. land wurde gerade vor Gay, besonders in den selbständigen Erzeugnissen der Fabeldichtung, oft hiergegen verstoßen. Auch er ist vielfach auf dem Wege zu seinem Vorbilde stecken geblieben, ohne dessen Vollendung ganz zu erreichen. So sind die Abenteuer des Bären in "The bear in a boat" (II Fab. 5) zu unwahrscheinlich und die Begebenheiten lassen sich nicht aus der individuellen Eigenart des Tieres ableiten. Ebenso wenig glaubhaft und willkürlich angenommen sind die Handlungen der Tiere in "Two owls and the sparrow" (I Fab. 32), "The vulture, the sparrow, and other birds" (II Fab. 2), "The ant in office" (II Fab. 4) und anderen. Aber in einigen Beispielen überragt er alle seine englischen Vorläufer, und mehrere Fabeln sind vorhanden, die sich denen des französischen Dichters in dieser Hinsicht ebenbürtig an

die Seite stellen (I Fab. 29, Fab. 50 und andere), indem die Begebenheiten und ihre Triebfedern aus der eigensten Natur der Tiere entspringen.

Wahl der Umgebung.

Da Gay hauptsachlich zur Belehrung eines Prinzen schrieb, so ist es natürlich, daß die vornehme Gesellschaft, besonders die Hofkreise und ihre Lebensgewohnheiten den Haupthintergrund abgeben. Die Fabeln sind insofern von umso größerem Wert, als Gay durch seine Beziehungen zum Hofe aus eigener Anschauung schreiben konnte.

Das ganze Streben der Hoflinge, die alle einflußreichen Stellen zum Schaden des Landes innehaben, geht dahin, den Konig zu isolieren und allem ihrem Einflusse geneigt zu machen, um dadurch ihre eigenen selbstsuchtigen und staatsgefahrlichen Absichten besser zu verbergen. Durch gefügige und bestechliche Abgeordnete und gefalschte Berichte beherrschen sie auch das Parlament. Gay schildert in lebhaften Farben erregte Parlamentssitzungen (II Fab. 4) und enthullt dabei die verwerfliche Kampfesweise der Minister, die selbst vor verbrechenischen Mitteln nicht zurückschrecken. Auch sonst erfahren wir von der vornehmen Welt nur Schäden, Auswüchse und Laster.

Ahnlich sieht es in den ubrigen Ständen aus, die in den verschiedensten Abstufungen der menschlichen Gesellschaft vorgeführt werden Burgerliche Tatigkeiten meidet Gay nicht, ebenso ist von Verrichtungen im Haushalt und in der Wirtschaft die Rede; doch deutet der Dichter die Handlungen meist nur fluchtig an, bei der Arbeit in Haus, Küche und Feld läßt er im allgemeinen die Personen nicht sehn. Ebensowenig verweilt er eingehend bei Familienszenen. Am ehesten macht es ihm Spaß, die Verrichtungen bei der Zurechtstutzung des Modegecken im Barbierladen in den kleinsten Einzelheiten zu schildern (I Fab. 22) Wenig erfahren wir von damaligen Sitten und Gebräuchen der armeren Bevölkerung; u. a. hören wir, daß man zu Weihnachten

seinen Truthahn zu essen pflegte, oder daß die verschiedenen Handwerke ihren Stand durch besondere Zeichen kenntlich machten.

Mehrmals werden Straßen und Stadtteile Londons als Schauplatz der Begebenheiten genannt. Von Temple-Bar und Aldgate-Street heißt es: How many saucy airs me meet From Temple-Bar to Aldgate-Street (I Fab. 35). Ferner führt er Hockley-Hole und Mary-Bone an, die the combats of my dog have known. Wie Underhill (II Fab. 372) zu dieser Stelle bemerkt, befanden sich zu Gays Zeiten dort Bärengärten, wo die Hunde aus den benachbarten Gegenden zusammenkamen. Von Gebäuden Londons ist Gresham Hall erwähnt, von Orten außerhalb Londons Newmarket, wo damals bereits berühmte Pferdewettrennen abgehalten wurden. Lustig ging es besonders auf den Jahrmärkten in Southwark Die größte Anziehungskraft übte das Possentheater aus, . zu dem sich alle Welt drängte, to catch Jack-Pudding's jokes; der Dichter läßt sich die Gelegenheit nicht entgehn, eine solche Vorstellung in drastischer Weise zu beschreiben (I Fab. 40).

Auf Tagesfragen spielt der Dichter an, wenn er von dem south-sea prey spricht, wobei er sein ganzes Vermögen verloren hatte. Von Zeitgenossen Gays begegnen nur seine Freunde Swift, dem er die Fabel "The degenerate bees" (II Fab. 10) gewidmet hat, und Pope; beide Dichter hatten ihrer Wahrheitsliebe und Offenheit wegen viele Angriffe zu erdulden; ferner nennt er den Buchhändter Curll, der durch seine zahlreichen Streitigkeiten mit Pope bekannt war. Weit mehr liebt es Gay, auf das klassische Altertum zurückzugreifen. Sokrates, Plato, Cicero, Plinius und andere berühmte griechische und römische Philosophen und Dichter werden zitiert; daneben auch auf hervorragende Zeugen der Renaissancezeit hingewiesen, auf Raphael, Titian und andere.

Wenig Raum nimmt bei Gay die Naturschilderung ein. Wie bei den Begebenheiten hat auch hier das allzu starke Vorherrschen der lehrhaften Tendenz hemmend eingewirkt. Im Gegensatz zur zahlreichen Fauna ist die Flora bei Gay nicht uppig entwickelt; er begnügt sich im wesentlichen mit einigen kurzen Andeutungen der Landschaft, ohne dabei charakteristische Züge hervorzuheben. Gay ist kein so großer Naturfreund wie La Fontaine, der die Natur als Künstler liebte; ihm dient sie nur als unentbehrlicher Hintergrund. Er schildert und besingt wohl manchmal die Reize und den zarten Zauber der umgebenden Natur, aber er genießt nicht selbst die Einsamkeit des rauschenden Waldes oder die Annehmlichkeiten des Landlebens.

Von Bäumen nennt er die Ulme, die Eiche, die mit reverend, und die Eibe, die mit venerable bezeichnet wird; sonst heißt es immer nur, wenn er einen Wald beschreibt, the wood, the forest, höchstens einmal: the deep forest. Es ist landlaufige Naturumgebung, die sich auf jeden Ort anwenden läßt. Etwas reichlicher vorhanden sind Baum- und Gartenfrüchte, sowie Blumen. An drei Stellen, in den Fabeln 24, 48 und 49 des ersten Teiles, war der Dichter durch den Stoff gezwungen, hierauf etwas naher einzugehn. Aber selbst da erwahnt er nur die bekanntesten Vertreter; von Baumfrüchten: Birne, Pflaume, Nuß, Pfirsich und Feige; von Gartenfruchten: Bohne, Erbse, Kartoffel, Mohrrube und Weintraube; von Blumen: Rose, Tulpe Nelke. Sonst sagt er kurz: the flowery plain oder the fragrant ground.

Tageszeitenschilderung, wie wir sie bei Henry sone funden, wenn er die mond- und sternenhelle Nacht beschreibt, hat Gay nicht. Hier zeichnet er sich durch vorteilhafte Kurze aus; so heißt es bei ihm vom Morgen einfach. The wind was south, the morning fair. Die schönste Jahreszeit ist dem Dichter der heitere Frühling, besonders der Wonnemonat Mai; von ihm singt er: A poet sought the sweets of May In "The Persian, the sun, and the cloud" (I Fab 28) hegen zwei Naturkrafte miteinander im Kampf; aber diese Schilderung steht zurück hinter der ebenso kurzen und dabei doch viel zutreffenderen von La Fontaine in "Phébus et Borée (VI Fab. 3).

Auffassung.

Um Gays besondere Art, Menschen und Dinge aufzufassen, in den Fabeln richtig zu beurteilen, scheint es mir geboten, beide Teile getrennt zu betrachten, da sich zwischen ihnen ein wichtiger Unterschied zeigt. Beiden gemeinsam und für unsern Dichter stets charakteristisch ist seine verstandesmäßige, nüchterne, stark moralisierende und streng sittliche Auffassung. Während aber im ersten Band die Nutzanwendung in der Mehrzahl eine allgemeine, philosophische Geltung hat, nur mit gelegentlichem Eindringen einer politischen Tendenz, ist der zweite Band wesentlich politisch. Äußere Umstände und persönliche Erfahrungen Gays haben dabei eine ausschlaggebende Rolle gespielt. Den ersten Teil verfaßte er auf Bestellung; die Fabeln waren für die Erziehung eines jungen Prinzen bestimmt, dem sie gute Ratschläge und zugleich Warnungen sein sollten. Da Gay sich damals in Hofkreisen bewegte, so mußte er auf diese Rück-Seine eigene Auffassung tritt hier zurück. sicht nehmen. diese hören wir besser aus dem zweiten Teil kennen lernen. Rühmlich ist es dabei, daß Gay schon im ersten Band die Tätigkeit der Höflinge und Minister so scharf kritisierte. Seine Aufgabe barg für den Dichter ein deutliches Dilemma. Einerseits mußte er den Prinzen auf die schädlichen Einflüsse des Hoflebens aufmerksam machen; auf der anderen Seite lag es auf der Hand, daß die angegriffene und an den Pranger gestellte Hofgesellschaft dies nicht ruhig hinnehmen sondern den lästigen Mahner anfeinden würde. Tatsächlich scheint es so gekommen zu sein, denn Gay und seine Freunde erblickten in der geringen Belohnung und der folgenden Entfromdung vom Hofe die Rache der erbitterten Hofkreise. wie es Swift im Intelligencer No. 3 bestätigt: Even in his fables . . . dedicated to the Duke of Cumberland, for which he was promised a reward, he has been thought somewhat too bold upon courtiers.

Im autonomen England wurden die Fabeln sehr früh tondenzies und nahmen in hervorragendem Grade das Gepräge

ihrer Zeit an. Den Anfang damit hatte Odo von Cheriton gemacht, der die Ubelstande bekampfte, die im Klerus überhand zu nehmen drohten. Seinem Beispiel waren die Kleriker, die daneben Anklagen gegen den Adel erhoben und sich zugleich der Armen annahmen, und Jean of Sheppey gefolgt. Ganz nach diesem Muster schrieb Lydgate mit sehr starker Hervorhebung des religiosen Elementes, wesentlich so auch Henrysone, der ebenfalls Zuflucht zum Glauben empfahl, aber auch die anderen Mißstande seiner Zeit geißelte. Spenser warnte besonders vor Mißwirtschaft in Staat und Kirche und übte an den Strebern unter den Hoflingen, denen er Sir Philip Sidney als Beispiel vorhielt, eine derbe und vernichtende Kritik. Während es sich bei Dryden nur um religiöse Dinge handelte, spielten in einigen Fabelübersetzungen bereits politische Anlasse herein. L'Estrange fügte zu den Nutzanwendungen noch applications hinzu, um die Sache der Stuarts zu fördern, Yalden unterstützte die Tories, Croxall die Whigs.

La Fontaines Fabeln dagegen sind fast ganz philosophisch. Wenige richten sich gegen den Hof und die Höflinge, wie etwa "La cour du hon" (VII Fab. 7), "Le lion, le loup, et le renard (VIII Fab 3), "Les obsèques de la lionne" (VIII Fab. 14) und einige andere. Sonst schildert er nur - oft in humorvoller Weise - unsere Febler und Laster. Er kampft nicht gegen die bestehende Gesellschaft und ihre Gesetze und Einrichtungen, wie es bei den Schriftstellern Frankreichs im 18. Jahrhundert Sitte wurde und wie es auch Lamotte in seinen Fabeln tut. Wahrend die Englander, besonders Pope und Swift, die Regierung angreifen, suchen die Franzosen die gesellschaftliche Ordnung zu sturzen; ein Parlaments- oder Ministeriumswechsel bringt ihnen nicht die ersehnte Veranderung, dazu bedurfte es der Revolution In England jedoch, das seine Revolution schon 1688 hatte, ziehn die Schriftsteller nicht gegen die Gesellschaft zu Felde - denn zu dieser gehoren auch sie -, sondern gegen die Minister als Minister, d. h. also gegen Personen und Dinge,

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die wechseln können. In diesem Sinne kämpft auch Gay. besonders im zweiten Teil, gegen die Minister und Höflinge, die er für die Urheber der meisten Übelstände in England ansieht.

In kurzen Zügen entwickelt der Dichter sein Programm in der Widmung an den Prinzen von Cumberland, indem er schreibt (I Fab. 1 Z. 7—12):

Learn to contemn all praise betimes; For flattery's the nurse of crimes: Friendship by sweet reproof is shown, (A virtue never near a throne); In courts such freedom must offend, There none presumes to be a friend.

Der Dichter ist sich also der Gefahr bewußt, der er sich aussetzt; und wenn er es trotzdem weit von sich weist zu schmeicheln, so offenbart sich darin seine hohe sittliche Auffassung. Der Kampf gegen die Schmeichelei ist denn in der Tat vorherrschend im ersten Teil; am meisten werden natürlich davon die Höflinge betroffen. Aber diese verderbliche Untugend ist eben überall zu Hause, und die Menschheit ist leider zu sehr geneigt, gerade Schmeichlern ihr Ohr zu leihn, während sie wahre und wirklich wohlmeinende Freundestreue sehr oft verkennt und mit Undank belohnt. Jedoch wird, wie Gay zuversichtlich glaubt, die gerechte Strafe für Schmeichler wie für ihre Gönner nicht ausbleiben.

Daß Gay auch sonst mit den Hofleuten schon im ersten Teil scharf verfährt, mögen zwei Beispiele zeigen. In Fabel 30 läßt er eine der auftretenden Gestalten sagen: You came from court, you say. Adieu (Z. 37); womit er alles, was mit dem Hofe in Verbindung steht, abweist. Und in Fabel 33 spricht der Höfling, der sich verschlagener erweist als Proteus, den er überwindet, selbst aus: All courtiers are of reptil race (Z. 26).

Sonst sind es vornehmlich die herkömmlichen Schwächen der Menschen, die verurteilt werden, wie Geiz, Stolz — be-

sonders der von Emporkömmlingen und Dummköpfen -, Neid, Undankbarkeit, Tücke, Grausamkeit und andere. Empfohlen werden Tugendhaftigkeit und Zufriedenheit, Nachsicht und Gerechtigkeit, Streben nach wirklichem Ruhm. Schließlich tragen doch Tugend und Verdienst den Sieg davon. Thus envy breaks, thus ment shines Demgegenüber steht die Unverbesserlichkeit des einmal angeborenen und vererbten Characters, wie es der eine Fuchs in Fabel 29 behauptet, wenn er sagt: A lost good name is ne'er retriev'd (Z. 46), und der andere so vorzuglich bestatigt, als er eine Henne glucksen hört und tatsächlich alle guten Vorsätze über Bord wirft. Leider habe das Laster die großte Macht auf der Erde: das schlimmste sei die Unmäßigkeit, die für die Menschen eine bosere Plage bedeute als die gefährlichsten Krankheiten. Der Mensch musse ein ehrbares Leben führen, denn Sorge und Krankheit verfolgen den Müßiggunger, um ihn schließlich elend zu grunde zu richten.

Von den dem Frauengeschlechte eigentümlichen Untugenden werden Eitelkeit, Geschwätzigkeit und besonders Aberglaube gegeißelt. So ist es in Fabel 37 für die Bäuerin von schlechter Vorbedeutung, daß Salz verschuttet worden ist und Messer und Gabel übereinander gelegt wurden, noch dazu an einem Freitage; in der Nacht hat sie dann einen Sarg vom Feuer springen sehn, alles Dinge, die sie in Furcht und Schrecken versetzen. Auch das Krächzen eines Raben am frahen Morgen faßt sie als Unheil verkündendes Zeichen auf. Gay macht sich über diesen sinnlosen Aberglauben lustig, ebenso wie er die in den damaligen vornehmen Kreisen herrschende Unsitte, sich in lächerlich übertriebener Weise zu kleiden und auszuputzen, verspottet (Fab. 14 u. Fab 22).

Im allgemeinen behandelt Gay unsere Schwächen in ernster und nachdenklicher Weise, im Gegensatz von La Fontaine, der nicht allein strenger Sittenrichter ist, sondern meist einen heiteren und humorvollen Ton anschlägt; er lacht, aber er haßt nicht, wie man von ihm sagt. La Fontaine beobachtet darum nicht weniger scharf, aber seine launige und unbefangene Darstellung verdeckt oft die beißende Satire und überläßt es dem Leser, sich selbst die sittliche Lehre zu suchen. Bei Gay tritt die sittliche Entrüstung über die vorhandenen Übelstände offener hervor, umso mehr, als wir unsern Fehlern und Lastern gegenüber häufig machtlos sind. Aber der Humor fehlt nicht ganz im ersten Teil. Humoristische Schilderungen blitzen hin und wieder durch als wirksames Gegenbild und zeigen, wie in Fabel 8, 14, 29, 37 und einigen anderen, daß auch Gay in anmutigem und reizvollem Vortrage und mit harmloser Miene die Vorgänge zu malen und aufzufassen versteht.

Sofort in die Augen springend ist ferner ein Unterschied zwischen Gay und der englischen Fabeldichtung vor ihm: das gänzliche Fehlen jeder religiösen Tendenz. Während Lydgate, Henrysone und Dryden für den wahren Glauben eintraten und kämpften, nimmt Gay in keinem Falle seine Zuflucht zu Gott und zur Religion. Daß er diese Bestrebungen nicht übernommen hat, ist erklärlich, denn nach dem Sturz der Stuarts waren die religiösen Fragen mehr und mehr zurückgetreten gegenüber den politischen. Im zweiten Teil begegnet der Name Gottes einige Male, aber in so allgemeinen Wendungen, daß es unmöglich ist, daraus irgend einen Schluß zu ziehn.

Im zweiten Teil der Fabeln tritt die politische Auffassung in besonders gesteigerter Form entgegen; sie bildet den wesentlichen Inhalt, und alle übrigen Fragen sind im Vergleich dazu von untergeordneter Bedeutung. Dies war bereits von dem ersten Herausgeber von 1738 bemerkt worden, denn im vorangestellten advertisement heißt es: We hope they will please equally with his former fables, though mostly on subjects of a graver and more political turn; wie es Gay auch schon selbst ausgesprochen hatte in dem oben mitgeteilten Briefe vom 16. Mai 1732 an Swift und die Herzogin von Queensberry. Wenn Dobson später in der Vorrede zu seiner Ausgabe von Gays Fabeln (London 1882)

S. 39) sagt: that these little pieces . . . are often wearisome, almost unmanly, in their quernious insistence on the vices of servility and the hollowness of courts, so ist essicher im Hinblick auf den zweiten Teil gemeint. Gay schreibt jetzt aus innerer Überzeugung ohne Rücksicht auf eine Gönnerin und deren Umgebung. Bestimmenden Einfluß übten dabei persönliche Kränkungen und Mißerfolge. Zu Gays Feinden gehörte auch Robert Walpole Gegen den allmachtigen Minister war eine Schmähschrift erschienen, als deren Verfasser man ihm unsern Dichter genannt hatte; und obgleich Walpole geäußert hatte, er sei überzeugt, daß sie nicht von Gay herrühre: yet he never would pardon him, but did him a hundred ill offices to the princess, wie es bei Swift heißt (Suffolk Letters II 47) Hinzu kam noch, daß Ende 1728 die Auffuhrung von "Polly", der Fortsetzung der "Beggar's Opera", auf Betreiben der Hofkreise untersagt wurde, wodurch sich Gay von neuem beleidigt fühlen mußte. Aus dieser Stimmung der Erbitterung und Enttäuschung, in dem Gefühle schnöden Undanks und unverdienter Zurucksetzung - denn die Wunde war noch nicht vernarbt, die die Kaltstellung durch den Hof geschlagen hatte schrieb er den zweiten Teil. Mit der Hofgesellschaft hält er scharfe Abrechnung, und ausgepragter Haß gegen diese fuhrt seine Feder. Gay ist dabei über das richtige und erlaubte Ziel weit hinausgegangen, selbst wenn wir zugestehn, daß damals schrimme und unhaltbare Zustande am Hofe geherrscht haben. Er abertreibt in maßloser Weise, denn an Hoflingen und Ministern läßt er kein gutes Haar, er hält sie jeden Betruges und aller Schandtaten für fähig. Eine Gestalt wie die des Sir Philip Sidney ist für unsern Dichter undenkbar. Besser kommt der Konig bei ihm weg, der das Wohl seines Volkes will; daß er nicht die richtigen Wege einschlägt, daran sind eben wieder nur seine Ratgeber schuld. Als der einzig Unverdorbene steht ihnen der Landmann (II Fab. 6) gegenuber, der des Königs Augen öffnen könnte. Als er es tut, werden die Hoffinge, mit Schande bedeckt, verjagt. Ob Gay noch

immer hoffte, die königliche Gunst wieder zurück zu gewinnen? Vielleicht haben wir in dem Landmann ein Weiterleben der Figur des Piers Plowman zu erblicken.

Mit der ersten Fabel ist eine Einleitung verknüpft, worin sich der Dichter als strengen Sittenrichter vorstellt, der das Laster da angreift, wo er es findet und sei es in den höchsten Stellen: Shall not my fable censure vice, Because a knave is over-nice? (Z. 45/46).

Von besonderem Interesse und großer Wichtigkeit für Gays Charakter und seine Auffassung über den Beruf des Dichters ist die 4. Fabel, die wahrscheinlich gegen Robert Walpole gerichtet war. Ein Freund hatte ihm geraten, nicht in so scharfer Weise gegen die Höflinge zu schreiben, da die Dichter von der Gunst und der Unterstützung der Adligen abhängig seien; ja, um vorwärts zu kommen, müßten sie selbst den Lastern ihrer Gönner schmeicheln. Gay weist ein solches Anerbieten mit Entrüstung und Verachtung von sich: If I must prostitute the muse, The base conditions I refuse (Z. 15/16). Er wird nicht aufhören, Laster und Verderbtheit aufzudecken und zu geißeln, wenn er sich auch dadurch viele Feinde zuziehn sollte: Be virtue mine, be theirs the bribe (Z. 22). Aus diesen Worten spricht unzweifelhaft eine große Achtung und sittliche Tiefe des Dichterberufs, wie sie bestätigt wird in der 10. Fabel, die eine hohe Ehrung seiner Freunde Swift und Pope enthält. Er lobt beide, daß sie so unentwegt und vorurteilslos für Gerechtigkeit und Ehrenhaftigkeit kämpften, obgleich sie dadurch sehr unter der Verfolgung und Schmähung ihrer vielen Feinde zu leiden hätten.

Eine große Wandlung ist mit Gay vor sich gegangen, wenn er jetzt schreibt, daß er nur eine private station haben wolle: Title and profit I resign (II Fab. 2 Z. 71). Vor 1727, vor seinem Bruche mit dem Hofe, hätte er wohl schwerlich so gesagt.

Gay ist auch ein guter Patriot, der nur das Beste seines Landes will, dem er in großer Liebe zugetan ist. Es bereitet ihm unendlichen Schmerz, zu sehn, wie England durch die Mißwirtschaft der Munister immer mehr in Schulden kommt und wie diese so wenig Achtung zeigen vor dem public good, daß sie sich auf betrugerische Weise aneignen und für ihre Zwecke benutzen. In der S. Fabel, die der Dichter seinem native country gewidmet hat, entwickelt er sein politisches Programm. Die Wohlfahrt und die Machtstellung Englands beruhn damach allem auf dem Handel; vor allem musse es sich huten, sich in irgend einer Weise in die Streitigkeiten anderer Staaten einzumischen. Jeder habe die heilige Pflicht, in semem Wirkungskreise und nach seiner Kraft zum Gedeihn des Vaterlandes nach Möglichkeit beizutragen, denn nur durch eine gemeinsame Betätigung aller Stände sei dies möglich. Dabei wird eine ganze Reihe von verschiedenen Berufen jener Zeit aufgezahlt. Der herrschende Gedanke ist auch hier, daß alle, voran der Konig und die Minister, dem public weal dienen müssen.

Von der 11. Fabel an laßt sich ein Zurücktreten dieser politischen Tendenz feststellen, ganz verschwindet sie nirgends; denn wo es nur anging, ergeht sich der Dichter immer wieder in heftigen Ausfallen gegen die Hofkreise, aber daneben treten doch andere Gesichtspunkte mehr hervor. Den Geburtsadel schatzt Gay gering, der sich nur auf seine großen Vorfahren beruft, selbst aber auf keine Leistungen hinweisen kann. Er fordert die Adligen auf, ihren Ahnen an Tüchtigkeit nachzustreben Junge Erben warnt er vor dem Spielteufel und dem Mußiggang. Vornehme Mutter mogen ihre Kinder nur zu dem Berufe erziehn, zu dem sie geeignete Fähigkeiten besitzen, dabei immer Seitenhiebe auf die Minister austeilend, die selbst ihren unfahigsten Freunden Stellen verschafften.

Während sich die Fabeldichtung in England vor Gay sehr lebhaft mit der traumgen Lage der Armen beschaftigte, behandelt er im ersten Band diese Frage überhaupt nicht, im zweiten kommt er nur einmal, in der 15. Fabel "To a poor man", darauf zu spiecnen. Mitleid mit den Armen kennt er nicht, und das Streben nach Verbesserung ihrer sozialen Lage spricht er ihnen ab als scheinbar ungerechtfertigt; denn als seine letzte Weisheit ruft er ihnen schließlich zu: Let envy and learn content (Z. 105/106), und — merkwürdig genug für Gay — er vertröstet sie auf Gott, indem er sagt: God is just. Ein Eintreten für die Kirche und ihre Diener findet sich nirgends. Aus einer Andeutung geht das gerade Gegenteil hervor, daß nämlich die Hofkaplane auch zu den Schmeichlern gehören und genau so schlecht seien wie die übrigen Höflinge.

Den Humor vermissen wir hier ganz; dagegen macht sich eine Neigung zu recht bitterem und scharfem Sarkasmus geltend, wie denn der Dichter überhaupt in einem derberen Ton redet. Auch der Ausblick, daß die Strafe für die Übeltaten nicht ausbleibe, fehlt nicht, und zwar so, daß der, der sich von Habgier und Betrug leiten läßt, von einer schlechten Handlung zur anderen getrieben wird, bis ihn schließlich sein hartes, aber wohlverdientes Schicksal ereilt, während auf der anderen Seite die Belohnung nicht ausbleiben wird. Dieser letzte Punkt war im ersten Teil noch nicht so stark betont worden.

Eine andere Auffassung hat Gay gewonnen in bezug auf den Wert des Unterrichts und der Erziehung. Im ersten Band urteilt er darüber ziemlich geringschätzig: I ne'er the paths of learning tried (Prol. Z. 26). Er empfiehlt vielmehr Naturbeobachtung, die — auch ohne Schulbildung — genüge, den Menschen gut und weise zu machen. In der 10. Fabel macht er sich geradezu lustig über die angeblichen Gelehrten, die sich, wenn sie nur etwas gelernt hätten, anheischig machten, über alle möglichen Dinge zu schreiben, wie es gerade Mode wäre. Anders im zweiten Teil, hier heißt es: If you the paths of learning slight, You're but a dunce in stronger light (II Fab. 11 Z. 27/28) oder: Learning by study must be won (Z. 41). Größeren Einfluß auf den Menschen räumt er jetzt der Erziehung ein, wenn er sagt: Just education forms the man (II Fab. 14 Z. 10).

Hinweisen will ich noch auf einen Widerspruch Gays, der zeigt, wie wenig Gewicht oft auf Äußerungen von Dichteru zu legen ist. In der 2. Fabel verwahrt er sich gegen die Annahme, daß er sich, wenn er frei mit den Hofen verfahre, dabei den englischen zum Vorbild nehme und daß er sich in keine Staatsaktionen einlasse, wie denn überhaupt seine: cautious rhymes Always except the present times (Z. 75). In der 4. Fabel gesteht er dann zu, daß diese bears allusion to state affairs (Z. 74).

Komposition.

In der Komposition der Fabeln zeigt sich am deutlichsten der Einfluß La Fontaines, den Gay im Gegensatz zur eingebürgerten Überlieferung nachahmt. Denn gerade im Aufbau und in der Behandlung der Fabeln unterscheidet sich La Fontaine am meisten von seinen Vorgängern. Äsop und seine Nachahmer, besonders die in Prosa schreibenden, geben in den Fabeln nur Tatsachen an, aber nicht die Ursachen, aus denen sie entspringen. Wir erhalten nur einen ganz kurzen Bericht der Geschehnisse, ohne etwas vom Leben der Tiere zu erfahren. Asop braucht dies nicht, denn er will bloß eine moralische Regel aufstellen und diese durch seine Erzählung erlautern Daher hat er wenig Umgebung und keine Einzelheiten. Die Tiere sprechen nicht zu uns, sondern der Dichter redet für sie. Asop wendet sich nur an den Verstand; Tiere und Pflanzen sind allem dazu da, um an ihnen Laster und Tugenden zu zeigen. Asop ist nur Moralist, aber eigentlich nicht Dichter; denn daß wir Interesse gewinnen an den Tieren und ihren Handlungen, liegt nicht in seiner Absicht Er muß dies sogar zu verhindern suchen, sonst konnten wir über dem Vergnugen an den Tieren die Nutzanwendung vergessen, oder ihre Wirkung könnte doch abgeschwächt werden.

So wurde die Fabel wesentlich im Mittelalter und spater behandelt. Auch Lessing will sie ausnahmslos so aufgefaßt

wissen. In seinen Fabeln hat er nur das, was durchaus nötig ist: gemessenste Kürze des Berichts ohne jeden Schmuck. La Fontaine tadelt er, weil er dieses Schema nicht beibehalten hatte. Beim französischen Dichter tritt die lehrhafte Absicht mehr zurück, sie ist nicht das einzige Ziel. Bei ihm haben die Tiere wirkliches Leben. Die allgemeinen Züge bleiben; dazu kommen neue, persönliche, aber keine überflüssigen. Der Dichter spricht nicht mehr für die Tiere, er läßt sie unmittelbar handeln und reden. La Fontaine erklärt nicht mehr, er zeigt uns die Tiere in ihren Handlungen. Er schafft Charaktere, die unser Interesse gerade wecken sollten. Den Tieren gibt er daher Namen und Titel, die uns ihre Fähigkeiten und Würden kundtun. Pflanzen sind nicht mehr bloß dazu da, um Tugenden und Laster an ihnen zu erläutern, unter ihrem Bilde schildert er uns seine Zeitgenossen und deren Sitten. La Fontaine ist zugleich Moralist und Dichter.

In England schreiben noch l'Estrange und Croxall die Fabeln nach dem Vorbilde Äsops Direkte Reden fehlen fast ganz, sie geben nur einen kurzen Bericht, die Fabel ist ihnen bloße Fiktion. Da sie nicht genügt, fügen beide eine Ergänzung hinzu, die reflexion und application. Etwas war allerdings schon Lydgate von diesem Schema abgewichen und mehr noch Henrysone. Aber ein Hauptfehler ihrer Dichtungen lag darin, daß sie nicht verstanden, ein richtiges Verhältnis in der Komposition obwalten zu lassen. Infolge der ausführlichen Breite der Erzählung nahmen nebensächliche Züge zu viel Raum ein, und die beabsichtigte Wirkung war daher gering. Welches Mißverhältnis zwischen Fabel und Nutzanwendung bei ihnen vorherrscht, ist an den betreffenden Stellen nachgewiesen worden. Dabei verstanden sie es nicht — dies ist ein sehr wesentlicher Punkt —, eine kurze und passende Nutzanwendung von allgemeiner Geltung zu geben, die sich anwenden läßt auf die verschiedenen Lebensalter, die zutrifft für alle Gesellschaftsklassen, wie es La Fontaine mit wenigen charakteristischen

Zugen geglückt ist, die um so anziehender und reizvoller wirkt, je versteckter und unvorhergesehner sie ist (s. Gay I Fab. 29).

Vor Gay laßt sich bereits bei Yalden und Mandeville ein Einfluß La Fontaines in dieser Hinsicht spüren. Aber erst unserm Dichter ist es gelungen, La Fontaine die Kunst abzulanschen in der glücklichen Verbindung von kleinen Dingen und großen allgemeinen Wahrheiten, die Fabel als eine Handlung darzustellen, die sich entwickeit, Zwischenhandlungen und Katastrophen hat, ein Ziel besitzt. bei Gay haben die Tiere Leben, er fuhrt sie handelnd und redend vor und gibt ihnen - im Unterschied zur Überlieferung und sicher nach dem Vorbilde des französischen Dichters - Namen und Titel, kurz: Er hat sich die Technik La Fontaines angeoignet, ohne indes in allen Fabeln die Harmonie und die Vollendung seines Meisters zu erreichen. In einem Punkte aber unterscheidet sich Gay stark von La Fontaine. Dieser deutet dem Leser die Nutzanwendung oft nur an; wenn er will, kann er sie sich nehmen. Dem Engländer kommt es dagegen mehr auf Nutzlichkeit an, die lehrhafte Absicht wird daher stärker betont. Hierin folgt er also wieder der Überlieferung.

Es lassen sich drei Arten des Anfanges unterscheiden, wenigstens im ersten Band. In mehr als der Halfte der Fabeln führt uns Gay sofort mitten in die Handlung; in den anderen stellt er eine Einleitung voran. Auch hier läßt sich wieder ein Unterschied wahrnehmen. In einigen — es sind sieben — besteht diese Einleitung, die gewissermaßen als Motto vorangeht, aus zwei bis höchstens sechs Zeilen. Man kann sie als eine Art Sprichworter ansehn, da sie allgemein gültige Wahrheiten enthalten, wie etwa folgende Stelle: In beauty faults conspicuous grow; The smallest speck is seen on snow (I Fab. 11) oder als vorangestellte Nutzanwendungen bezeichnen, da sie gut zu dem Inhalt passen. Die übrigen Fabeln haben einen langeren Eingang von moralisierender Beschaffenheit, der aber nicht storend wirkt,

da er immer mit der Fabel übereinstimmt und nicht zu ausgedehnt ist. Diese Technik hat er dann allein im zweiten Teil verwendet, hier aber sehr zum Nachteil der Fabeln, denn die Einleitung ist meist so lang wie die Fabel selbst, oft noch länger. Geradezu überflüssig und schädlich ist sie aber dadurch, daß sie einerseits Dinge vorwegnimmt, die die Fabel erst erläutern sollte, andererseits solche erörtert, die zu dieser in keiner Beziehung stehn. Auf die Einleitung legt der Dichter bedeutend mehr Gewicht als auf die Fabel; Gestalten aus dieser werden aber nicht genannt.

Zur Einführung der Gestalten boten sich dem Dichter mehrere Möglichkeiten dar. In den meisten Fällen macht er uns unmittelbar mit den Hauptpersonen selbst bekannt; und zwar verfährt er dabei so, daß er eine der beiden Parteien, die aus einem oder mehreren Vertretern bestehn können, vorführt, die dann zufällig die andere trifft oder sie erst durch ihr Verhalten herbeiruft. Oder aber beide Parteien treten zugleich auf, bereits mitten in der Handlung stehend oder diese erst beginnend. Daneben werden auch manchmal in vorbereitender Weise die früheren Taten und Erlebnisse einer Person erzählt, nicht der Schilderung wegen, sondern mit der bestimmten Absicht, uns ihre späteren Reden dadurch verständlich zu machen. Selten werden Nebenpersonen dazu benutzt, durch ihr Benehmen die Hauptpersonen herbeizurufen, um dann wieder zu verschwinden.

Hatte der Dichter auf eine der angedeuteten Arten die Hauptakteure vorgestellt, so reiht sich daran meist die Handlung, und dann, wie es natürlich ist, entspringen daraus die moralisierenden Reden. Doch auch der umgekehrte Fall ist häufig, daß die Reden erst gehalten werden und dann aus ihnen die Handlung erwächst. Gewöhnlich geht es dabei ohne die Beteiligung von Nebenpersonen ab. Schon bei den Begebenheiten wurde darauf hingewiesen, daß diese der stark lehrhaften Tendenz wegen sehr zurücktreten und die Reden für Gay wichtiger sind. So kommen denn in der Tat Fabeln vor, in denen die Hauptpersonen nicht oder doch

nur mittelbar an der Handlung beteiligt sind; sie haben die Rolle von Zuschauern übernommen; aber das, was sie sehn, gibt ihnen die erwunschte Gelegenheit, mit moralisierenden Betrachtungen aufzuwarten Hier mußte der Dichter Nebenpersonen einfuhren. Nicht oft indessen kommen diese mit den Hauptpersonen unmittelbar in Beruhrung, reden oder handeln mit ihnen; meistens wird ihre Tatigkeit, obgleich sie doch ausschlaggebend ist, nur vom Dichter angedeutet oder als gegeben hingestellt. Niemals werden sie dazu verwendet, etwas über die Hauptgestalten auszusagen oder deren Tätigkeit zu erklären. Selten holen diese selbst frühere Erlebnisse thres Lebens nach; geschieht es einmal, so ist damit ein ganz bestimmter Zweck beabsichtigt, eine Warnung z. B., wenn das Chamaleon (I Fab. 2) dem Hund seine Verwandlung erzahlt, die zur Strafe für seine Übeltaten erfolgt sei.

Am wichtigsten ist für Gay die Nutzanwendung, die im allgemeinen in passendem Verhaltnis zur Fabel steht. Wie aus den angeführten Briefstellen hervorging, sah der Dichter selbst die Nutzanwendung als das wesentlichste der Fabel an. In weitaus den meisten Fällen stellt er sie -in wenigen Versen - an das Ende der Fabeln; nur in einigen geht sie diesen voran (von den längeren moralisierenden Einleitungen seh ich dabei ab). Regel — aber nicht ausnahmslos - ist nun, daß eine der beteiligten Hauptpersonen die Nutzanwendung ausspricht. Daneben kommt es aber auch vor, daß der Dichter eigens eine neue Gestalt einführt, die nur Zuschauer oder Zuhörer war, und ihr die Moral in den Mund legt; endlich haben wir solche Fälle, in denen er selbst sie gibt. Anerkennen müssen wir, daß es Gay verstanden hat, den springenden Punkt in wenigen Zeilen — oft in einem einzigen Satz - zu liefern, manchmal so vortrefflich, wie es La Fontaine nicht besser hatte tun konnen. Seltener begegnet es, daß Nutzanwendung und Fabel nicht gut zueinander passen.

Verskunst.

Als Versmaß wählte Gay viertaktige jambische Verse mit fortlaufenden Reimpaaren. Nur einmal ist dieses Schema durchbrochen in der Fabel vom Dichter und von der Rose (I Fab. 45), wo zwei Septenarpaare mit Binnenreim, beide durch ein Reimpaar getrennt, eingestreut sind (Z. 19—28):

Go, rose, my Chloe's bosom grace;
How happy should I prove,
Might I supply that envied place
With never-fading love!
There, Phœnix-like, beneath her eye,
Involved in fragrance, burn and die!
Know, hapless flower, that thou shalt find
More fragrant roses there;
I see thy with'ring head reclined
With envy and despair!

Dies war eine Abschwenkung zum Vers des volkstümlichen Heldengedichts in jener Zeit; so begegnet das Septenarpaar mit Binnenreim auch in Robin Hood-Balladen des 16. Jahrhunderts, z. B. in "Robin Hood and the beggar" (ed. Fr. J. Child, The English and Scottish popular ballads, London 1888, III 158); immer Binnenreim haben "Robin Hood and Queen Katherine" (Child III 202) und "A trule tale of Robin Hood" (Child III 227).

Das Kurzreimpaar mit regelmäßigem Wechsel von Hebung und Senkung, wie es Gay sonst immer gebraucht, hat eine andere Tradition. Gay hat es nicht von La Fontaine entlehnt, der den vers libre verwendet, sondern er folgte heimischer Gepflogenheit. In England reicht das Versmaß zurück bis in die frühe Normannenzeit, in der es bereits als ein Lieblingskleid der höfischen Epik erscheint (Eule und Nachtigall) — im Gegensatz zum Kurzreimpaar nationaler Richtung, mit unregelmäßiger Senkung, das volkstümlichen Charakter hatte und daher in der Volksballade blieb. In der ersteren, der höfischen Form, ist es noch bei Chaucer gebraucht (Buch von der Herzogin, Haus der Fama), tritt dann allerdings aus der Epik zurück in die Lyrik, in der

es bei Wyatt und Surrey, in Drameneinlagen der Shakespeare-Zeit, bei Milton (Allegro, Penseroso und Stellen im Comus) und Denham (On Mr. Abraham Cowley) belieht ist. mit Butlers "Hudibras" eröffnet sich ihm wieder die Epik und zwar die humoristische. Fortan ist es das Lieblingsversmaß der Zeit für leichte Erzählungstoffe: bei William King 1663-1712 (Orpheus and Eurydice, The eagle and the robin, Robin red-breast with the beasts), John Hughes 1677 1720 (Hudibras imitated, The line and cry), Matthew Prior 1664-1721 (The laddle, Hans Carvel, Paulo Purganti and his wife, Protogenes and Apelles, An English ballad, Alma or the progress of the mind, ein Lehrgedicht in Koserieform), William Congreve 1670-1728 (An impossible thing, The peasant in search of his heifer), Elijah Fenton 1683 - 1730 (The fair nun, The widow's wile, A letter to the knight of the sable shield), Jonathan Swift 1667-1745 (Baucis and Philemon, The fable of Midas u. a. m.). Bezeichnenderweise wird dies Kurzreimpaar auch benutzt, um Episteln des Horaz zu übersetzen, so von Pope (Buch I Ep. 7).

In der Lyrik blieb es nach wie vor beliebt für Gelegenheitsgedichte: Richard Duke 1659? 1711 (Epithalamium);
tur Oden: John Hughes (Anacreon, Beauty), Ambrose Pnilips
1671—1749 (On bis lute, On women, On love); für Nachahmungen und Übersetzungen horatischer Oden: John Dryden
(Buch I Ode 3 und 9), John Hughes (Buch I Ode 22, Buch II
Ode 20), Pope (Buch IV Ode 9); für Hymnen: Thomas Parnell
1679—1717 (Hymn to contentment, Hymn for morning),
Ambrose Philips (A hymn to Venus), und in sonstigen kleinen
lyrischen Gedichten von Addison, Prior, Sheffield und anderen.

Es war daher durchaus normal und naturlich, daß auch Gay für seine behaglichen Fabeln dieses Versmaß wählte; umso mehr, als bereits Thomas Valden in Teilen seines "Æsop at court" von 1702 und Bernard Mandeville im "Æsop dressed" von 1704 das Kurzreimpaar in die Fabeldichtung eingeführt hatten. Gay selbst hatte es vor 1726 auch im Prolog der "Shepherd's week" 1714 gebraucht, sowie in den

Episteln IX "Bounce to Fop", XII "To a young lady with some lampreys" und XIII "To a lady on her passion for old china", die 1720 veröffentlicht wurden.

In bezug auf seine Behandlung des Versmaßes haben die englischen Kritiker immer seine Glätte und Korrektheit anerkannt. Was zunächst die Senkungen betrifft, so hat er stets einsilbige. Um sich gelegentlich einer überzähligen Silbe zu entledigen, bedient er sich natürlich der überlieferten metrischen Freiheiten, also: der Verschleifung auf der Hebung (heaven, ever), wie sie bereits im ags. üblich war; der in me. Zeit auftauchenden Verschleifung in der Senkung (th'oration, th'other, th'interpreter); und der Synkope von Zwischensilbe in dreisilbigem Wort (favourite, avarice), doch beides nur selten. Auch liebt er in der Art der Umgangssprache die Apokope eines anlautenden Partikelvokals ('tis, 'twas, she's, he's, you'll, you'd, you're, who'd, let's, envy's (= is) usw.

Was den Auftakt angeht, so gehört Gay zu der strengeren der zwei Dichterklassen, in die Schipper (Neuenglische Metrik, Bonn 1888, II 293 ff.) die damaligen Verwender des Kurzreimpaares zerlegt. Viele ließen nämlich den Auftakt bald stehn, bald fehlen. Der freien Richtung gehörten die Madrigaldichter an, namentlich in den sangbaren Einlagen, die sie für Dramen herstellten, auch Milton und später Duke, King, Parnell, Sheffield, Philips und John Dyer. Ihnen standen als strenge Richtung einige Lyriker gegenüber (Denham), besonders aber fast alle Epiker, so Butler, Hughes, Prior, Congreve, Fenton und Swift. Hiermit war die Behandlung des Auftaktes unserm Dichter schon durch den ererbten Zeitgeschmack vorgeschrieben.

Was das Verhältnis von Hebung und Senkung betrifft, verlegt Gay nach Sitte seiner Zeit oft eine schwerere Silbe oder eine ebenso schwere in die Senkung, als in einer anstoßenden Hebung steht, z. B.: And the vast sense of Plato weigh'd (Prol. Z. 18) oder: The bird, obedient, from heav'n's height (I Fab. 4 Z. 9). Dahin gehören auch die Fälle, wo

Bildungssuffixe die Hebung tragen und wo sie sogar im Reim stehn — nach älterer englischer Art etwas ganz Normales. Beispiele hierfür kommen allerdings nur selten vor; ein deutliches aus dem Versinnern ist: The bookseller, who heard him speak (I Fab. 10 Z. 57); das auffälligste im Reim ist: "A needle", says th'interpreter — dear Sir (I Fab. 16 Z. 26). Taktumstellung am Anfang — von Dryden bekanntlich gemieden — ist dagegen beliebt, z. B.: Cowards are cruel, but the brave (I Fab. 1 Z. 33) oder: Brother, I grant, you reason well (I Fab. 22 Z. 52); im ganzen über hundert Fälle.

Die Reinheit der Reime ist manchmal nur in der Schreibung vorhanden. Solche Augenreime sind: regardsrewards, arm-warm, charms-swarms (17 Fälle); wan-began, wand-hand (7); hand-command, command-land (5); woodblood, blood-stood (9); brood-blood (2); found-wound (subst.) (4); grove-love (4); more-poor (4); fork-work; hour-pour; state-sate; control-growl; praise-says; von klingenden Reimen: Das war bereits zu Shakespeares Zeit eine evil-devil. nationale Freiheit und findet sich ebenfalls bei Dryden, Addison, Prior, Swift und Pope. Außerdem hat Gay viele Reime, die weder nach Aussprache noch nach Schreibung rein sind, wie sie selbst Pope in seiner Übersetzung des Homer zuläßt (pest-priest, bear-war, day-sea, fair-war, givenheaven). Am häufigsten begegnen so: air-sincere, airs-ears, appear-there (33 Fälle); ferner: great-conceit (11); prayersmutineers (3); train-unclean; seen-skin; lust-first; weightlight; stared-beard; debarr'd-heard; mourn'd-turn'd; eyepageantry; auch die klingenden Reime merit-spirit (8); doingruin (5); picking-chicken (2); creature-nature (2); river-ever; ermine-charming; nature-satire; given-heaven. Unter den 4622 Versen, aus denen die Fabeln bestehn, sind 133 nicht Endlich sind noch Reime anzuführen, in denen korrekte. ein Bestandteil oder auch beide aus zwei Wörtern bestehn: slight-by't; Siam-I am; honour-upon her; trick'd him-victim; about him-without him; flout us-without us; attend'em-recommend'em; attend him-defend him; take it-make it; doubt

him-about him; mind me-find me. Gay macht es sich hierin wohl mit Absicht behaglich, entsprechend der humoristischen Art seiner Erzählungen, um sie dem losen Konversationston (colloquial speech) anzunähern.

Zusammenfall von Versschluß und Satzschluß ist für Gay wie für Pope und seine dichterischen Zeitgenossen die Regel — sehr abweichend von Chaucer und Milton. erlaubt er sich Reimbrechung, wobei er zwar nicht attribut. Adj. von seinem Nomen trennt, doch wenigstens Subjekt vom Verb oder Verb vom direkten Objekt, z. B.: You quarter'd sires, your bleeding dams, The dying bleat of harmless lambs Call for revenge (I Fab. 5 Z. 11—13) oder: The lion thus bespoke his guest: What hardy beast shall dare contest My matchless strength? (I Fab. 1 Z. 47—49). Im Gebrauch solcher Reimbrechung hatte er Bundesgenossen besonders an dem prosagewandten Addison, z. B.: By him the childless goddes rose, Minerva, studious to compose Her twisted threads (To Sir Godfrey Kneller Z. 47—49), und an dem Balladenfreunde Prior, z. B.: What sort of charms does she possess? Absolve me, fair one, I'll confess With pleasure, I reply'd (Her right name Z. 5—7).

Zäsur tritt am häufigsten nach der zweiten Hebung ein, dabei oft mit dem enjambement zusammenfallend. In diesem Falle beginnt gerne eine neue Handlung oder Rede, z. B.: You reason well. Yet tell me, friend (I Fab. 1 Z. 79), Perch'd on her lip, and sipt the dew (I Fab. 8 Z. 26), And roar'd aloud: "Suspend the fight" (I Fab. 9 Z. 13). Öfters ist die Zäsur nach der zweiten Hebung auch gesetzt, um Gegensatz oder Gleichzeitigkeit hervorzuheben, z. B.: The peasant slept, the monarch thought (II Fab. 6 Z. 66), Some shape the bow, or fit the string (I Fab. 12 Z. 3), Before him rose, and thus began (I Fab. 31 Z. 10). Gewöhnlich wird der hinter dieser Zäsur einsetzende Satz dann bis zum Schluß des Reimpaares geleitet, z. B.: Some praise his sleeve; and others gloat Upon his rich embroider'd coat (I Fab. 14 Z. 27/28), He spoke and bow'd. With mutt'ring jaws The wond'ring

circle grinn'd applause (I Fab. 14 Z. 55/56). — Zäsur nach der ersten Senkung ist nicht nur erlaubt, wenn sie ein proklytisches Wörtchen enthält, ein Or, And, Thus, What, For, Where, Now, sondern, wie bei dem hochpathetischen Milton, auch wenn die erste Senkung ein schweres Begriffswort trägt, also Lord, Speak, Thought, Friend, True. Am öftesten steht hinter einer solchen Senkung ein schweres Begriffswort, wenn es sich um eine Aufzählung handelt, wodurch der Eindruck besonderer Fülle erweckt wird, z. B: Weak, sik, and faint, expiring lay (I Fab. 29 Z. 2), Play, twist, and turn in airy ring (I Fab. 40 Z. 44).

Als Schmuck verwendet Gay Binnenreim, z. B.: Where'er he went, the grunting friend (I Fab. 48 Z. 9) oder Let me, says she (I Fab. 50 Z. 25), und Alhteration, die ja bei englischen Dichtern mit frischer natürlicher Rede stets beliebt war. Gay setzt sie manchmal sogar auf drei Hebungssilben, z. B.: He fed his flock and penn'd the fold (Prol. Z. 6), und, bei zwei Stäben, auch auf alle vier Hebungen, z. B: In peace to pass his latter life (I Fab. 7 Z. 4). Weit haufiger hat er formelhafte Stabreimpaare, wie: Like you, a courtier born and bred (I Fab. 2 Z. 35) und Nor ends it till the setting sun (I Fab. 4 Z. 24). Gewöhnlich ist es ein leiser Nachdruck, den er durch sie wie spielend über eine Gruppe von wichtigeren Versen lose verteilt.

Der metrische Gesamteindruck ist auf der einen Seite Korrektheit in der Behandlung von Hebung und Senkung, wie es der formalen Richtung der Pope-Zeit entsprach; auf der anderen Seite eine Neigung zu halbreinen Reimen, zur Sprechweise der Konversation und zu volkstumlichem Schmuck, um die durre Regelmaßigkeit zu durchbrechen und mit Behagen zu mischen. Letzteres wies bereits auf eine freiere Zukunft voraus, zu der seine Fabeldichtungen auch inhaltlich eine Vorstufe bedeuteten.

Sprachkunst.

Fur die Fabel ist vor allem Deutlichkeit und Klarheit erforderlich; ihre Rhetorik ist daher im allgemeinen einfach und gleichartig. Die englischen Vorgänger Gays hatten sich sogar in der Regel mit Prosa begnügt, und die wenigen Verserzählungen — Ogilby 1651, Yalden 1702 und Mandeville 1704 — entwickelten keinen charakteristischen Stil. Weit mehr tat dies Gay, und zwar teilweise übereinstimmend, teilweise abweichend von seinem berühmten französischen Vorgänger La Fontaine.

Um die Aufmerksamkeit zu wecken, gebraucht er vor allem zahlreiche Ausrufe. Die ganze Wucht des Satzes drängt sich oft in ein paar Einzelworte zusammen, unter Sprengung der Satzform, z. B.: What, live with clowns! a genius lost! (I Fab. 2 Z. 18). O bane of good! seducing cheat! (I Fab. 6 Z. 17). Heigh-day! what's here? without a beard! (I Fab. 22 Z. 39). Eine besondere Vorliebe zeigt Gay für den Ausruf Good gods (I Fab. 6 Z. 15, Fab. 8 Z. 27, Fab. 19 Z. 24, Fab. 25 Z. 9, Fab. 43 Z. 11; II Fab. 7 Z. 61 und 105, Fab. 10 Z. 23, Fab. 11 Z. 59, Fab. 13 Z. 16). Häufig wird ein Ausruf benutzt, um eine Fabel zu eröffnen (I Fab. 8, 19, 35, 49) oder einen neuen Absatz zu markieren, um eine Anrede zu beleben oder eine Beschwörung zu verstärken: Ah, sons! (I Fab. 29 Z. 9). O gluttons! (Z. 21). See, see, the murdered geese appear! (Z. 11). light! all-seeing sun! (I Fab. 28 Z. 14). Von Partikeln sind hierbei what und how in einer fast stereotypen Weise beliebt. What praise! what mighty commendation! (I Fab. 7) Z. 21). What elemency his temper sways! (Z. 21). What havoc now shall thin our race! (Z. 39). Lord! madam, what a squinting leer! (I Fab. 3 Z. 21). How pretty were his fawning ways! (I Fab. 2 Z. 10). How different is thy case and mine! (Z. 39). — La Fontaine hat beträchtlich weniger Ausrufe und gebraucht speziell das dem englischen what entsprechende que: Que vous êtes joli! que vous me semblez beau! (I Fab. 2 Z. 6). Qu'il est hideux! que sa rencontre-Me cause d'horreur et d'effroi! (I Fab. 15 Z. 8/9). Gay ist offenbar mehr auf Leben, La Fontaine mehr auf höfische Feinheit bedacht.

Gleichem Zwecke dienen zahlreiche Fragen, bald am Anfang einer Fabel (I Fab. 9, 7, 28, 37; II Fab. 7, 15), bald zu Beginn eines neuen Abschnittes, um einen Fortschritt der Erzählung einzuleiten. Wirkliche Erkundigungsfragen gelingen dem Dichter am besten: Yet tell me friend, Did ever you in courts attend? (I Fab. 1 Z. 79/80). Ungrateful creatures, whence arise These murmurs which offend the skies? Why this disorder? say the cause (I Fab. 4 Z. 13—15). Whence is this vile ungrateful rant? (I Fab. 6 Z. 31). How can that strong intrepid mind Attack a weak defenceless kind (I Fab. 17 Z. 15/16). Fragen zum Ausdruck seelischer Empfindungen, die Verzweiflung, Schmerz, Ungewißheit, Reue ausdrücken sollen, geraten ihm schon etwas künstlicher: Am I then sligthed, scorn'd, disdain'd? Can such offence your anger wake? (I Fab. 8 Z. 32/33). Or did she doubt my heart was brave, And there this injunction gave? (I Fab. 20 Z. 31/32). Why are those bleeding turkeys there? Why all around this cackling train, Who haunt my ears for chicken slain? (I Fab. 29 Z.12—14). Vollends an das Salbungsvolle streifen ihm die vielen rhetorischen Fragen, die nur eine Reflexion urgieren: Can man, weak man, thy power defeat? (I Fab. 6 Z. 18). But who can drive the num'rous breed? (I Fab. 8 Z. 9). But is not man to man a prey? (I Fab. 10 Z. 55). Does not her wing all science aid? (I Fab. 15 Z. 38). — La Fontaine, obwohl sonst ein großer Freund der Frage, sowohl der antwortheischenden, wie der rhetorischen, ist mit ihrer Verwendung zu Lehrzwecken zurückhaltender und entgeht dadurch einem Stich ins Predigtmäßige. - Gelegentliche Verwendung von Ausruf und Frage, aber ohne charakteristische Häufigkeit, ist auch den älteren englischen Versfabeln eigen, so denen des Yalden und Man-Ihnen gegenüber hebt sich Gay auf den ersten Blick als stärkerer Stilist ab.

Ein weiteres Mittel der Erregung ist die Inversion. Am häufigsten hat Gay adv. Bestimmungen vorangestellt, z. B.: In courts such freedom must offend (I Fab. 1 Z. 11); seltener

ein Objekt, z. B.: The prostate game a lion spies (Z. 37). To me your clemency has shown (Z. 71): noch seltener ein Adjektiv, z. B.: Mean are abitious heroes' boasts (Z. 67). — Hierin unterscheidet er sich am meisten von La Fontaine, der in seinem Streben nach höfischer Ruhe und Glätte die normale Wortordnung weitaus vorzieht, auch durch keine feste Reimordnung beschränkt war.

Endlich wirkte Gay bei jeder Gelegenheit durch direkte Rede auf die Aufmerksamkeit. Er ist hierin völlig eins mit seinem französischen Vorgänger La Fontaine. Dagegen haben die englischen Fabeldichter, die ihm vorangingen, sich in der Regel mit der stumpfen indirekten Rede begnügt, wie sie auch die übrigen Mittel der Aufmerksamkeitserregung zur dürftig zu gebrauchen wußten.

Unter den Mitteln, mit denen Gay die erregte Aufmerksamkeit zu befriedigen trachtet, nehmen die der Anschauung den größten Raum ein.

Er schweigt in ausmalenden Adjektiven. a) Für menschliche Begriffe: man-weak, sik, free-born, grateful, haughty. cursed: we man-prattling, honest, true, good, social; sonbelpless slumbering: hoy-hopeful, favourite: lad-dull: girlfine: maid-faded: lady-tender: farmer-careful: swordpassive. Moody: Enlife-reeking, barbarous: spur-sharp: needle-vulgar: looking-glass-magic — to Für tierische Begriffe: beast-hardy, generous, noble, ignoble, vulgar: broodfleecy, cackling, listening, numerous, prescient, savage, tyrant; hound-joyful, slow, sure: dog-sour, cursed, surly, ranging. staunch, true: eur-yelping, sneaking, noisy, snappish, skulking. astonished: mastiff-surly, cursed: spaniel-creeping: cat-envious, captive, keen, lean, week, half-famished; steedneighing, trotting; bull-stately; elw-favourite; calf-trotting; sheep-harmless: lambs-harmless: ram-ancient: hog-young. base: boar-savage: monkey-flippant, chattering, spruce, smart: fox-hungry, feeble, convert: hear-prodigious; welfmercenary: jackal-proud: ass-stupid: wl-solemn, formal; coek-hireling: hen-old: chicken-giddy: turkey-bleeding: sparrow-pert; kite-manlike; insect-hovering, hideous, plundering, fluttering, vile; ant-careful; pismire-honest; flea-important; wasp-giddy, impertinent; snake-hissing; serpent-subtle; wing-pious, certein, rapid, strong, light; jaws-muttering, mumbling, insatiate, noble; claw-filthy; leg-hideous; tail-bushy. — c) Für Begriffe, die gemeinsam Menschen und Fabeltieren zuerteilt werden: soul-guilty, sordid, vulgar; mind-virtuous, restless, rapacious, envious, strong, intrepid, generous, rustic, sordid, discontented; spirit-base, reviling; mood-angry; voice-surly, feeble, solemn; tonehowling, hollow, solemn; speech-stuttering, reproachful; face-shaggy, observing, noseless, double, celestial; air-important, forbidding, assuming, self-important, smart, sour; sight-horrid, hateful; eye-doting, all-seeing, curious, discerning, envious, common, searching, half-shut, impartial, eager, inviting, thoughtful, winking, heavy; ear-ill-judging, dapper, ever-girlish; nose-bloody, foolish; teeth-black, rotten, grinding, wasteful; tongue-vixen, flippant, grateful, honest, malicious, forward, noisy, harsh grating, teasing, never-ceasing; throat-horrid, squalling, warbling, treble, babbling; breath-fragrant, gasping; heart-poor, simple, open, mercenary, sick; hand-rigid, wringing, partial, purple, virtuous, patting, envious, zealous, clapping; step-weary, cautious, slow; tread-ever-wary, stumbling; pace-grave, solemn, eager, painful, hardy, limping; creature-crawling, shocking, awkward, civil, polite, ungrateful, servile, envyed; race-sprightly, human, pilfering, vulgar, reptil, feathered, bully, snappish, stupid, superficial, royal; train-radiant, slow, venal, noisome, infant, ghastly, starry, bestial, hungry, menial, servile; friendworthy, obliging, real, dear, good, hungry, treacherous, grunting, prentented, now-forgotten, disputing; host-flattering, slaughtered; foe-spotted, sprawling, open, real, generous, meddling, clamerous; heroe-generous, ambitious, human; lord-shaggy, sovereign, mighty; rogue-fawning, proud, petty; fool-affected, rash, formal, vain-glorious, noisy; care-wakeful, pleasing, important, maternal, fleecy, common, thoughtful, anxious; skill-industrious, matchless, inferior, universal. d) Für Landschaft und Pflanzen: earth-deep, coarse; land-wasted; ground-soft, fragrant; region-distant; scenesylvan; plain-flowery, native, pathless; hill-neighbouring; field-flowery; turf-dewy; sand-treacherous; stone-filthy; river-rolling; sea-unknown; forest-boundless, deep; woodnative; oak-reverend; yew-venerable; beech-neighbouring; flower-hapless, fair; rose-fragrant, angry; pinkbordering; turnip-tempting; fig-hue; weed-choking. e) Für Himmelserscheinungen: sun-setting, rising, all-seeing; beam-prolific: orb-glorious; sky-over-arching, inclement, arched; world-watery; air-chilly; gale-passing; snowfleecy; frost-hoary; day-prosperous, early, solemn. — Gay folgt in dieser Anwendung des ausmalenden Adjektivs ganz den Spuren seiner Vorgänger, sowohl des La Fontaine wie der Engländer, sowohl der in Prosa schreibenden, z. B. des Croxall, als der Verserzähler.

Gleichen Zweck verfolgt der malende Genitiv, z. B.: the bird of heaven, the heroes of eternal name, a nymph of brightest charm and mien, a lion-cub of sordid mind, the flatterers of my reign. La Fontaine mied dieses Darstellungsmittel fast ganz, ebenso die englische Fabeldichtung vor Gay. - Ferner die malende Apposition: My dog, the trustiest of his kind (Prol. Z. 41), Athens, the seat of learned fame (1 Fab. 32 Z. 9), When thou, perhaps, carnivr'ous sinner (I Fab. 36 Z. 29), On Dun, the old sure-footed mare (I Fab. 37 Z. 42), And you, good woman (Z. 46), Ringwood, a dog of little fame (I Fab. 44 Z. 13). Doch macht Gay von solchen Appositionen nur selten Gebrauch, während La Fontaine sie liebte, z. B.: Avec un fier lion, seigneur du voisinage (I Fab. 6 Z. 2), Un corbeau, temoin de l'affaire (II Fab. 16 Z. 2), C'est moi qui suis Guillot, berger de ce troupeau (III Fab. 3 Z. 10), Rodilard, l'Alexander des chats, L'Attila, le fleau des rats (III Fab. 18 Z. 2/3).

Veranschaulichende Vergleiche, meist mit as oder like eingeleitet, sind in verschwenderischer Fülle eingestreut.

- a) Kurze Vergleiche: Princes, like beautis (I Fab. 1 Z. 5), But shall a monarch, brave like you (Z. 63), The mother's eyes as black as sloes (I Fab. 3 Z. 16), Just as she spoke, a pigmy sprite Pops through the key-hole, swift as light (Z. 23/24), It blesses, like the dews of heav'n (I Fab. 6 Z. 46), Strike him not, Jenny, Doris cries, Nor murder wasps like vulgar flies (I Fab. 8 Z. 39/40).
- b) Ausführliche Vergleiche: Or, like the wise Ulysses thrown By various fates on realms unknown (Prol. Z. 21/22), Like heroes of eternal name, Whom poets sing, I fight for fame (I Fab. 9 Z. 23/24), Such is the country maiden's fright, When first a red-coat is in sight (I Fab. 13 Z. 27/28), Like Orpheus, burn'd with public zeal (I Fab. 14 Z. 21), Good gods! 'tis like a rolling river, That murm'ring flows, and flows for ever (I Fab. 25 Z. 9/10), I gain, like Fabius, by delay (I Fab. 47 Z. 34). — Die englische Fabeldichtung vor Gay hat den Vergleich nicht gepflegt, während La Fontaine sich des kurzen wie des längeren Vergleichs in gleich ausgedehntem Maße bediente. Elle, qui n'était pas grosse en tout comme un oeuf (I Fab. 3 Z. 3), Cependant que mon front, au Caucase pareil (I Fab. 22 Z. 7), Les osillons, las de l'entendre, Se mirent à jaser aussi confusément Que faisaient les Troyens quand la pauvre Cassandre Ouvrait la bouche seulement (I Fab. 9 Z. 53-56), Il lui fallut à jeun retourner au logis, Honteux comme un renard qu'une poule aurait pris (I Fab. 18 Z. 25/26).

Die Anschauung wird endlich bei Gay noch gefördert durch Personifikation und Metapher, z. B.: the voice of truth (I Fab. 1 Z. 6), the nurse of crimes (Z. 8), correction's rigid hand (I Fab. 2 Z. 3), the morning's pleasing care (I Fab. 3 Z. 5), The morning sees my chase begun (I Fab. 4 Z. 23), Virtue resides on earth no more (I Fab. 6 Z. 26), Gold taught the murd'rer's sword to kill (Z. 22), His eyeballs shot indignant fire (I Fab. 9 Z. 10); die Ameisen werden als the busy Negro race bezeichnet, die Stute wird als the Nestor of the plain tituliert; But envy, calumny, and

spite Bear stronger venom in their bite (Prol. Z. 67/68), the fair dawning of your mind (I Fab. 1 Z. 23), die Affen erscheinen als hairy sylvans, und zahlreiche weitere Beispiele. — La Fontaine, in Übereinstimmung mit den englischen Vorgängern, hatte im Gegensatz zu Gay Metaphern gemieden, die zu wenig einer natürlichen Redeweise angemessen sind. Gay steht hier vielmehr unter dem Einfluß des klassizistischen Kunststiles.

Schwächer ausgebildet sind die Mittel des Nachdrucks.

1. Wiederholung. a) Der Wurzel, ziemlich selten: The wind was high, the window shakes (I Fab. 6 Z. 1), But flatt'ry never seems absurd; The flatter'd always takes your word (I Fab. 18 Z. 7/8), Her pasties, fenced with thickest paste (I Fab. 21 Z. 5). — b) Des Wortes, ungewöhnlich häufig: For who talks much, must talk in vain (Prol. 58), Who knows a fool, must know his brother (I Fab. 8 Z. 11), But is not man to man a prey (I Fab. 10 Z. 54), Leave man on man to criticise (Z. 69), Sails unknown seas to unknown soils (Z. 2), From tongue to tongue the caught abuse (I Fab. 11 Z. 23), A fortune asks, and asks no more (I Fab. 12 Z. 46); ferner Fab. 13 Z. 35, 16 Z. 38, 19 Z. 11 und 36, 21 Z. 12, 46, 47, 49, 27 Z. 44 und 46, 30 Z. 28, 39 Z. 27 usw. Um den Begriff zu verstärken, wird verschiedentlich dasselbe Wort innerhalb des ersten Halbverses oder innerhalb eines Verses, verteilt auf beide Häften oder durch mehrere aufeinanderfolgende Zeilen wiederholt; so I Fab. 6: God banish'd honour... (Z. 19); Gold sow'd the word ... (Z. 21); Gold taught the murd'rer's sword...(Z.22); 'Twasgold instructed cowards hearts (Z. 23); ähnlich: Why wake you to the morning's care? Why with new arts correct the year? Why glows the peach with crimson hue? And why the plums inviting blue? (I Fab. 24 Z 17-20), 'Tis self-defence in each profession, Sure self-defence is no transgression (I Fab. 27 Z. 11/12), Am I the patroness of vice? Is't I who cog or palm the dice? Did I the shuffling art reveal? (II Fab 12 Z. 101/103). — c) Ganzer Satzpartien: Learn'd Sir, if you'd employ your pen Against the senseless

sons of men (I Fab. 10 Z. 60/61) und For that yout ne'er can want a pen Among the senseless sons of men (Z. 70/71), He stretch'd his neck; and from below With stretching neck advanced a foe: With wrath his ruffled plumes he rears, The foe with ruffled plumes appears (I Fab. 20 Z. 39—42). — Wiederholungen von Wurzel und Wort hatte schon La Fontaine in sehr ausgiebiger Weise gebraucht, um eine poetische Vorstellung zu verstärken, z. B.: Et faisait sonner la sonnette (I Fab. 4 Z. 6); b) Enfin mainte et mainte machine (I Fab. 8 Z. 17). Bei den in Prosa schreibenden englischen Vorläufern Gays bilden sie eine Ausnahme; bei Yalden und Mandeville sind sie etwas häufiger.

2. Aufzählung, ungemein oft, z. B.: In summer's heat and winters cold (Prol. 24), Whose wings were rapid, strong, and light (I Fab. 4 Z. 34), Must I be censured, cursed, accused (I Fab. 6 Z. 36), As gentle, plentiful, and wise (I Fab. 7 Z. 36), She now was pensive, now was gay (I Fab. 8 Z. 17), He now advances, now retires (Z. 21), Am I then slighted, scorn'd, disdain'd (Z. 32), Now, warm with malice, envy, spite (I Fab. 14 Z. 57), He drinks, games, dresses, whores, and swears (Z. 64), He caught their manners, looks, and airs (I Fab. 19 Z. 19), Bawd, hussy, drunkard, slattern, whore (I Fab. 25 Z. 24), If I by writ, or bond, or deed (I Fab. 27 Z. 19), Your life, your soul, your heav'n was gain (Z 44), She frets, she rails, she raves, she pines (I Fab. 28) Z. 4), Nor turkey, goose, nor hen is here (I Fab. 29 Z. 18), Honest in thought, in word, in deed (Z. 42), And raves, and prays, and swears by fits (I Fab. 31 Z. 8), Nor love, nor honour, wealth, nor power (Z. 13), Or rich, or great, or poor, or small (II Fab. 5 Z. 21), She sweats, she stamps, she puffs, she raves (II Fab II Z. 48) usw. — Auch La Fontaine übernimmt sich fast mit Aufzählungen, sucht aber Monotonie zu vermeiden: Envieuse, s'étend, et s'enfle, et se travaille (I Fab. III Z. 4). Imitez le canard, la grue, et la becasse (I Fab. 8 Z. 45), Elle frappe à sa porte, elle entre, elle se montre (I Fab. 15 Z. 6), Ces deux veuves, en badinant, En riant, en lui faisant fête (I Fab. 17 Z. 14/15), Tout babillard, tout censeur, tout pédant (I Fab. 19 Z. 20), Il la trouvait mignonne, et belle, et délicate (II Fab. 18 Z. 2). Dies ist eine der hervorstechendsten Stilübereinstimmungen zwischen den beiden Fabeldichtern. Die ältere englische Fabeldichtung steht hierin abermals zurück.

3. Das urgierende Adjektiv ist verhältnismäßig spärlich: greedy vulture, ghastly phantom, ever-noisy race, all-sufficient merit, all-seeing eye. Ebenso bei La Fontaine und Gays englischen Vorgängern.

Zugleich hat Gay die Eigentümlichkeit, Erregung zu vermeiden und abzuschwächen. Er erreicht dies

- 1. Durch die Parenthese. Diese bricht einen Gedanken, um etwas anderes nachzuholen, wie man es in der Alltagsrede oft beobachten kann. Besonders im zweiten Teil wird sie häufig zu ironischen und sarkastischen Ausfällen benutzt. For though he's free (to do him right), I Fab. 8 Z. 41, The king (as all our neighbours say), Might he (God bless him!) have his way, II Fab. 6 Z. 49/50, You say your brother wants a place ('Tis many a younger brother's case), II Fab. 2 Z. 17/18, So pug began to turn his brain (Like other folks in place) on gain, II Fab. 3 Z. 91/92, If then, in any future reign (For ministers may thirst for gain) Corrupted hands defraud the nation, II Fab. 4 Z. 77—79.—Gay ist hierin ganz unabhängig von La Fontaine. Von den Engländern kommt ihm hierin Yalden am nächsten.
- 2. Durch Beifügung eines Moments in einem Partizip, das als gekürzter parenthetischer Satz erscheint: And, sentenced to retain my nature, Transformed me to this crawling creature (I Fab. 2 Z. 33/34), While I, condemn'd to thinnest fare, Like those I flatter'd, feed on air (Z. 41/42), A lion, tired with state affairs (I Fab. 7 Z. 1), As near a barn, by hunger led (I Fab. 11 Z. 3), The sage, awaked at early day (I Fab. 15 Z. 1), A rake, by ev'ry passion ruled (I Fab. 31 Z. 1), A turkey, tired of common food (I Fab. 38 Z. 5), She, sprawling in the yellow road, Rail'd . . . (I Fab. 37 Z. 33),

A tiger, roaming for his prey (I Fab. 1 Z. 35). — Im Gebrauch dieses Mittels unterscheidet sich Gay weder von La Fontaine noch von seinen englischen Vorgängern.

3. Durch Voranstellung eines adverbiellen Nebensatzes, der ebenfalls eine ruhige Verstandestätigkeit fordert: As Jupiter's all-seeing eye Survey'd the world beneath the sky... (I Fab. 4 Z. 1/2), When (says the greyhound) I pursue... (Z. 25), As Doris, at her toilet's duty, Sat meditating on her beauty... (I Fab. 8 Z. 15/16), As thus in indolence she lies... (Z. 19), As on a time, in peaceful reign, A bull eujoy'd the flowery plain... (I Fab. 9 Z. 7/8), As one of these, in days of yore, Rummaged a shop of learning o'er... (I Fab. 9 Z. 23/24), As Cupid in Cythera's grove Employ'd the lesser powers of love... (I Fab. 12 Z. 1/2) und dergl.— Solche Anfänge mit unterordnenden Konjunktionen begegnen bei La Fontaine nur selten, etwas öfter bei den englischen Vorläufern; im wesentlichen sind sie charakteristisch für Gay.

6. Schlussbetrachtung.

Fassen wir die Vergleichung von Gay und La Fontaine zusammen, so ergeben sich einerseits beachtenswerte Übereinstimmungen. Gay hat bei der Wahl der Personen, Begebenheiten und Umgebung verschiedene von La Fontaines Fabeln benutzt, auch in Zügen, die von der gemeinsamen Quelle mehr oder weniger abweichen (s. o. S. XCIVff.), allerdings nicht etwa in sklavischer Weise. Betreffs Einkleidung gibt er den Tieren Namen und Titel, die für ihre Fähigkeiten charakteristisch sind wie La Fontaine (s. o. S. CV), während seine anderen Vorgänger dies nur selten taten. Gay begnügt sich auch nicht mit bloßer Schilderung der Tiere, sondern führt sie redend und handelnd ein, ganz in der Art des La Fontaine und abweichend von der undramatischen Darstellungsweise der anderen Fabeldichter (s. o. S. CXXIff.). In der Rhetorik stimmt Gay zu La Fontaine besonders in der häufigen Anwendung von Vergleich, Wiederholung und Aufzählung. Hiermit dürften die Grenzen seiner Abhängigkeit vom französischen Meister ziemlich umrissen sein. Lamotte, der sonst völlig von La Fontaine abhängig ist, hat höchstens mit seinen Bestrebungen, zugleich Äsop und La Fontaine zu sein, auf Gay eingewirkt (s. o. S. CIII). Zu den englischen Vorgängern stimmt Gay in der stärkeren Betonung der Nützlichkeit und lehrhaften Tendenz, was keineswegs auf Abhängigkeit zu schließen erlaubt. In stofflicher Hinsicht dankt er ihnen höchstens einige geringe Entlehnungen (s. o. S. XCIV ff.). Er hat die Gattung auf englischem Boden erst auf künstlerische Höhe gebracht, unterstützt von fränzösischen Einflüssen, aber doch mit jener englischen Eigenart, wie sie das Inselvolk selbst in der Zeit der stärksten Abhängigkeit von Paris sich stets bewahrte.

Nachträge.

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Zu S. LXXV. Aus dem Jahre 1682 liegt eine Sammlung von 84 lateinischen und 86 englischen Versfabeln vor, die mir früher entgangen war, weil sie auf dem Brit. Museum und der Bodleiana fehlt. Inzwischen hat das englische Seminar zu Berlin ein Exemplar erworben. Es ist betitelt "Æsop explained and rendred both in English and Latine verse" etc., London 1682. Die lateinische Fassung jeder Fabel steht immer auf der linken Seite, während rechts die englische Übersetzung in anschaulicher und sehr knapper Schilderung im rhyme royal gegeben wird, begleitet von Nutzanwedungen; von Fab. 85 und 86 fehlt der lateinische Text. Der unbekannte Verfasser hatte das Werk zuerst nur für privaten Gebrauch bestimmt; später gab er es doch heraus, um vor Verrat und Betrug zu warnen — vielleicht unter dem Einfluß politischer Vorgänge. Bei-

gegeben ist eine Sammlung von Sprichwörtern und grammatischen Regeln, offenbar für Schulzwecke.

Zu S. XCIV. Unter den Nachahmern La Fontaines ist neben Prior noch William Congreve (1670 – 1728) zu nennen mit seinen Gedichten "An impossible thing" und "The peasant in search of his heifer"; s. A. Chalmers, English poets, London 1810, Bd. X S. 304 und 306.

Einleitung zu den Neudrucken.

Beschreibung von Bullokars Originalausgaben.

Über William Bullokar (vgl. o. S. LVIIff.) berichtete zuerst Thomas Warton in seiner "History of English poetry" (London 1871 IV 250), eingehender J. Humphreys (DNB VII 257); endlich mit einigen Nachträgen hierzu E. Hauck im Jahresbericht der Oberrealschule zu Marburg a. d. L. 1904/05. Was wir über ihn wissen, stammt ausschließlich aus Andeutungen in seinen eigenen Schriften, vornehmlich in den Vorreden. Die interessantesten Einzelheiten über seine literarischen Arbeiten nach der Veröffentlichung des "Booke at large" 1580, auf die Hauck nicht näher eingeht, enthält das Vorwort zu den Äsopischen Fabeln.

Als Fabelübersetzer ist Bullokar nur von untergeordneter Bedeutung; dagegen ist er ein wichtiger Zeuge für die englische Aussprache um die Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts, Ellis, OEP, hat ihn daher gerühmt (I 37) und vielfach ausgebeutet. Auch Sweet führt in seiner "History of English sounds" oft Beispiele aus Bullokar an. Sein eigenartiger Wert besteht darin, daß er nicht bloß die Aussprache beschreibt, sondern zu Transkriptienen greift. Die Fabeln waren ihm wesentlich nur ein Mittel, um diese phonetisch gedachte Schreibweise in die Schulen zu bringen. Außer in den FA(bles) verwendete er sie in den phonetischen Erklärungsschriften B(ooke) at L(arge), B(ref) G(rammar for English) und P(amphlet for) G(rammar). Seine übrigen Schriften ließ er in gewöhnlicher Orthographie drucken.

Es war sicherlich nicht billig, die zahlreichen für seine Schreibweise erforderlichen Typen herzusellen, und nochschwieriger ist ihre Lektüre. Er hatte wenig Erfolg damit, und nur wenige Exemplare dieser seltsamen Drucke sind uns überliefert. Für ein Exemplar seiner FA wurde schon 1821 £ 10.10.0 bezahlt (Hazlitt, Collections and notes, London 1876, S. 5). Das vollständigste Exemplar der FA in der Originalausgabe von 1585 besitzt das Brit. Museum (Sign. C 58 c 23). Es ist ein schmuckloser Ledereinband in kleinem Oktavformat, stellenweise etwas schadhaft, so S. 11 und 12 und der Rand von S. 81-87. Die Innenseiten der Deckel und die ersten beiden leeren Blätter sind mit verschiedenen Namen von einstigen Eigentümern des Buches beschrieben oder sonst bekritzelt; darunter von einem gewissen James Dodson 1690, der schreibt: James Dodson is my name and with my pen I write the same and write the same, if my pen had beene a litle beter I would mend every letter. Die ersten 64 Seiten haben ebenso wie S. 320-329, das Inhaltsverzeichnis enthaltend, keine Paginierung. Hinter S. 330 folgen ein Prolog Bullokars für sein Kind und die Sentenzen des weisen Cato, zusammen 31 Seiten. Da die Fabeln der Anordnung entbehrten, hat ein späterer Besitzer ihre Numerierung mit Tinte hinzugefügt.

Weniger vollständig, sonst aber besser erhalten sind zwei andere Exemplare, die sich auf der Bodleiana befinden; dem einen (Malone 366) fehlt das Titelblatt und die vorhergehenden leeren Seiten, dem anderen (Douce A 51) außerdem S. 1—22, die letzte Seite des Inhaltsverzeichnisses, sowie das Titelbatt und S. 7 und 8 der Sentenzen des weisen Cato. Auch hier sind S. 1—64 und S. 320—329 nicht paginiert. Die Fabeln selbst unnumeriert; in meinem Neudruck habe ich die Zählung mit Tinte nach dem Exemplar des Brit. Museums beibehalten, um das Zitieren zu erleichtern.

BL ist in vier vollständigen Exemplaren zugänglich. Zwei liegen im Brit. Museum (C 40 e 4 und C 12 e 23); das dritte eröffnet den Sammelband "Grammatic tracts" der

Bodleiana (Douce G 516); das vierte gehört der Edinburger Universitätsbibliothek (De 3. 113). Das Ex. C 12 e 23 des Brit. Museums war, wie handschriftliche Vermerke zeigen, Eigentum von Bullokar selbst. Auf dem Titelblatt steht: bullocar geschrieben, auf der drittletzten Seite William Bullokar, darunter: Thæź letterź G, g: ár mif-pláced in al the wrytw hand? be twe'n: G': g' and I: i, for G', g', I, i be' payerż. In den Alphabeten (Neudruck S. 330 a und b) sind G g überall mit Tinte eingeklammert. Der photographische Abzug ließ diese Verbesserungen sehr deutlich erkennen; hingegen sind sie auf den Vervielfältigungen der Photographie nicht mehr sichtbar, da die Tinte schon zu sehr verblaßt Im Ex. C 40 e 4 des Brit. Museums folgen hinter S. 5 wieder S. 2-5, so daß S. 2, 3, 4, 5 doppelt gedruckt sind. Die ersten 11 Seiten des BL enthalten eine Vorrede "Bullokar to his country" und einen Prolog in Versen; dann entwickelt er auf 54 Seiten sein System, und zwar S. 46-47 Den Schluß machen 52-54 wieder in Versen. eine genaue Angabe des Inhalts, eine Tabelle von Bullokars Alphabet und Abdrucke seiner Zeichen in Romain-, Italian-, chancery- und secretary handes, die photographiert worden sind.

BG und PG sind nur in je einem Exemplar erhalten (vereinigt in dem Bande Tanner 67 der Bodleiana). Das Titelblatt der Grammatik fehlt. Die Einleitung in Versen "William Bullokar to the reader" umfaßt acht Seiten, daran reiht sich der Hauptteil von S. 1—68; S. 56—62 und S. 64—68 wieder in Versen. Wie handschriftliche Anmerkungen dartun, gehörte auch dieses Buch Bullokar selbst. Die äußerst zahlreichen Vermerke erwecken den Anschein, als ob Bullokar einen Neudruck vorbereitete. Wie im BL erleichtern ebenfalls kurze Zusammenfassungen am Rande die Übersicht. Besonders gegen den Schluß hin sind die Ränder zu weit weggeschnitten, so daß die Randbemerkungen oft aus dem Zusammenhang ergänzt werden mußten. Die BG stellt scheinbar nur einen Auszug aus der "Grammar at large"

dar; diese ist entweder nicht erhalten oder, was wahrscheinlicher ist, nie gedruckt worden. Auf der letzten Seite hat Bullokar eigenhändig mit Tinte hinzugefügt: This is the first grammar for English that ever was printed, except my Grammar at large. Auf S 66 ist der Text der Grammatik — wahrscheinlich durch ein Versehn beim Einbinden — plötzlich unterbrochen, und das PG setzt ganz unvermittelt ein und füllt die drei nächsten nicht numerierten Seiten.

So originell Bullokar sein System ausgebildet hat, war er doch nicht ohne Vorgänger. Um die Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts hatte es bereits John Cheke unternommen, eine Übersetzung des Matthäus Evangeliums in phonetischer Schreibung abzufassen (s. DNB X 179), sowie einen Brief an Sir William Cecil 1555, neugedruckt bei John Strype (The life of the learned Sir John Cheke, Oxford 1821, S. 99 Aus dem Abdruck geht indessen nicht hervor, worin Chekes Reformvorschläge bestanden. Von größerer Bedeutung war ein zweiter Humanist, der 1568 eine phonetische Orthographie für das Englische einzuführen suchte, Sir Thomas Smith. In seiner Schrift "De recta et emendata linguae anglicae scriptione" (London 1568) handelt er in lateinischer Sprache über den Lautwert der einzelnen Vokale und Konsonanten. Da nach seiner Meinung die gebräuchlichen Typen nicht genügten, um alle Laute der englischen Sprache dadurch klar zu bezeichnen, so führte er einige neue Buchstaben ein, die er aus dem Griechischen und Angelsächsischen Zum Schluß seines Buches gibt er in einer entlehnte. Tabelle, dem sogenannten Alphabetum Anglicum, eine Übersicht seiner sämtlichen Zeichen, zusammen 34. Lange Vokale unterscheidet er von den kurzen durch Diäresis, z. B.: ä, ë usw. Noch ein dritter hatte ein phonetisches System aufgestellt, John Hart oder Maister Chester, wie ihn Bullokar nennt, in der Schrift "An orthographie, conteyning the due order and reason howe to write or painte thimage of mannes voice, most like to the life or nature. Composed by J. H. Chester, Heralt". London 1569. Auch Chester wollte neue

Typen aufbringen und zwar für sh, dzh, tsh, dh, th, 'l (s. Ellis, OEP, I 35); ferner setzte er als Zeichen für die Länge eines Vokals einen Punkt darunter.

Bullokar kannte nur die Werke von Smith und Chester (BL S. 3), mit denen er die Überzeugung teilte, eine Reform der englischen Rechtschreibung sei notwendig. Eingehender hatte er sich besonders mit der Schrift von Smith beschäftigt und auch manche Anregung daraus entnommen, allerdings erst nachdem er selbständig sein System vollendet hatte (BL S. 3). Um den Unterschied beider Reformbestrebungen zu veranschaulichen, hielt ich es daher für angebracht, das Alphabetum Anglicum mit abzudrucken (s. Neudruck S. 389/390). Bereits 1820 hatte es John Strype veröffentlicht (The life of the learned Sir Thomas Smith, Oxford 1820, S. 183), aber ziemlich ungenau und willkürlich verändert wiedergegeben. In seiner Methode ist Bullokar nicht wesentlich von ihm beeinflußt worden. Wie man sieht, lagen derartige Versuche damals in der Luft. Die Phonetik war bereits so ausgebildet, daß ihre Vertreter zu Transkriptionen vorschritten.

Hervorgegangen ist Bullokars neues System der englischen Orthographie aus seiner jahrelangen Tätigkeit als praktischer Lehrer. Welche Schwierigkeiten die verschiedene Aussprache und Schreibung der englischen Laute nicht allein den Fremden, auf die er immer große Rücksicht nimmt, sondern auch den Landeskindern verursachte, hatte er durch seinen Beruf sattsam erfahren. Mit Liebe und mit großer Mühe hat er Jahre hindurch an dem Ausbau seiner Methode gearbeitet; überall begegnete er Gleichgültigkeit und Teilnahmslosigkeit, sogar Übelwollen und Mißtrauen (FA, Vorrede S. 7). Besonders schwer war es, für alle verschiedenen Laute passende Buchstaben zu finden. Den größten Fehler der Reformversuche der englischen Schreibung von Sir Thomas Smith und Maister Chester erblickte er in der Einführung neuer, völlig fremder Typenformen (BL, Vorrede S. 3). Durch einen Sieg dieser Zeichen wären alle alten, oft kostbaren

Drucke wertlos geworden; sie neu zu drucken hätte zu große Kosten erfordert. Sein Bestreben war daher in erster Linie darauf gerichtet, ungebräuchliche Buchstaben — einige hat indes auch er — zu vermeiden und seine Schrift der der alten Drucke möglichst anzupassen. Da er aber jedem Laut ein besonderes Zeichen geben wollte und die vorhandenen hierzu nicht genügten, half er sich mit Punkten, Apostrophen, Häkchen, Akzenten und dergl. Auf solche Weise glaubt er zuversichtlich, könne man die alten Bücher zunächst noch beibehalten und allmählich leicht nach seinem System umändern, das den Ruhm der Vollständigkeit nach allen Seiten hin beanspruchen dürfe.

Wiedergabe von Bullokars Zeichen im vorliegenden Neudruck.

Um den Originaldruck Bullokars unverändert wiederzugeben, hätte es über 80 neu gegossener Typenformen bedurft. Dieses kostspielige Verfahren wurde vermieden, indem ein Teil von Bullokars ungewöhnlichen Zeichen durch jetzt gebräuchliche ersetzt wurden. Neu gegossen wurden alle Buchstaben (33), die mit einem Häkchen versehn sind: a, b, c, d, e, e, f, h, h, i, l, m, m, n, n, o, o, r, l, s, t, t, u, u, y, w; D, L, O, T, U, V; ferner 7 und 7; bei den Buchstaben (16) mit darunter befindlichem Punkt halfen wir uns durch kursiven Druck: a, b, c, d, e, i, l, m, n, o, r, f, t, u, u, w.

Bewahrt blieben, ohne daß sie neu hergestellt zu werden brauchten, die mit apostrophähnlichen Zeichen versehnen Typen: æ', c', e', g', u', v'. Von den mit Akzenten ausgestatteten Vokalen á, é, ě, ó, ŏ, ù, ù, ý brauchten nur ě, ŏ, ù, ý neu gegossen zu werden. Dagegen wurden Konsonanten mit Akzent nicht wiedergegeben, sondern durch große Buchstaben in kleiner Form ersetzt: m' = m, n' = n, n' = n,

In Bullokars Originalen sind die Konsonanten ch, ct, ph, th, vh, ferner die Vokale oo, qq, qo zu je einem Zeichen vereinigt; die Verbindung ist in meinem Neudruck nicht wiedergegeben; nur für vh wurde immer wh gesetzt. Im BL hat Bullokar auch für sh eine besondere Type g eingeführt, die in der ursprünglichen Gestalt hergestellt wurde.

Von Abkürzungen läßt Bullokar nur den Strich - für ausgefallenes n gelten; trotzdem hat er ihn auch öfter für m gebraucht (z. B. BL S. 35: cō = com). Häufig, aber durchaus nicht regelmäßig tritt in seiner verbesserten Schrift für and das Zeichen & ein, während im gewöhnlichen Druck & und & miteinander wechseln. Diese Abkürzungszeichen habe ich in den Fabeln aufgelöst, in den übrigen Neudrucken aber bewahrt.

In den FA (Vorrede S. 8) hat Bullokar das Zeichen o in dem Worte or eingeführt: or, um dadurch anzudeuten, daß das lateinische Wort durch zwei oder drei verschiedene, aber gleichbedeutende Ausdrücke übersetzt worden ist; dahinter setzt er dann noch eine eckige Klammer, z. B.: inspyraţion or bræthing on him] (FA S. 8 Z. 23) oder: a græt way or spác'] (FA S. 8 Z. 24).

Viele Fehler und Ungenauigkeiten sind in Bullokars Originaldrucken stehn geblieben; bunt gehn durcheinander — nach damaliger Druckweise überhaupt — agein-again, by cause-bicause, c'ertein-c'erten, enimy-enemy, hir-her, counc'lcounc'il, lion-lyon, neither-nether, mater-matter und andere mehr; neben wolf begegnet wolf, neben saf-sau', neben safersafer, neben eloquent-eloqent usw. Solche Versehn hätten in einer so schwierigen Schrift selbst da, wo sie für die Aussprache nicht von Wichtigkeit sind, vermieden werden müssen. Die Endung der 3. Sg. Pr. schreibt er mit -eth, d. h. mit stimmlosen th-Laut; doch findet sich auch oft -eth geschrieben (mit stimmhaftem th-Laut), so casteth-yp (FA S. 9 Z. 18), rágyeth (FA S. 44 Z. 3), prou'óketh (FA S. 14 Z. 17), máketh (FA S. 22 Z. 8), decláreth (FA S. 22 Z. 21). Diese und ähnliche Fälle wie Xanthus statt Xanthus (FA S. 10 Z. 31), thing? statt thing? (FA S. 12 Z. 13) und andere,

wo anstelle des stimmlosen th-Lautes der stimmhafte erscheint, sind wohl nur Versehn des Setzers. Die 3. Sg. Pr. von to do schreibt er: he' dooth; von to have: he' hath (BG S. 355); außer diesen Schreibungen begegnen ebenso häufig: dooth und dooth, sowie hath und hath, sogar dooth und hath kommen vor. Noch auffallender sind die Formen der 3. Sg. Pr. des Verbs to say: fayeth, faieth, fayth, faith, faiz, fayz.

Nach der Veröffentlichung des BL hat Bullokar an der Ausbildung seines Systems noch weiter gearbeitet und manche Einzelheit geändert. In der Vorrede zu den FA (S. 6) rät er, sich wegen dieser, wenn auch unbedeutenden Abweichungen seiner Zeichen stets der neuesten Ausgaben seiner Schriften zu bedienen, um sein System richtig würdigen zu können. So gibt er das im BL für sh eingeführte neue Zeichen fin den späteren Drucken durchweg mit sh Während er im BL with und die Zusammenwieder. setzungen without, within, withal mit dem stimmlosen th-Laut schreibt, ersetzt er ihn in den späteren Werken durch den stimmhaften th-Laut: with, withal. without, within. Pl. Pr. von to be heißt im BL ar, später ar; die Demonstrativa these und those erscheinen im BL als thæż und thóż geschrieben, in den FA als thæz und thóz. Anstelle von diu'erz (auch diu'erz begegenet) im BL findet sich in den späteren Drucken nur diu'ers. Für den Lautwert ohne Belang sind die Schreibungen wær, men u. a. des BL und wær, men der FA.

Die Hoffnungen Bullokars erfüllten sich nicht, die Lesbarkeit des Textes wurde durch seine vielen diakritischen Zeichen zu sehr beeinträchtigt, die überdies oft für den Laut keine Bedeutung haben (BL S. 45) — unnötig sind z. B. die Punkte unter den Ableitungssilben, ferner die meisten Häkchen unter den Buchstaben. Die trüben Erfahrungen begannen für ihn bereits vor dem Erscheinen seiner Bücher; alle Drucke verzögerten sich gegen seinen Willen, weil es ihm nicht gelang, den Drucker mit allen Zeichen und Buch-

staben genügend vertraut zu machen (FAS. 3). In der Tat ist es nur durch peinlichste und sorgfältigste Vergleichung, durch angestrengte Aufmerksamkeit möglich, unter den vielen Punkten, Apostrophen, Akzenten und den nach links und rechts offenen Häkchen zu unterscheiden.

Nachtrag.

Von der im Vorwort S. VI erwähnten "Systematischen Lautlehre Bullokars" von Oberlehrer E. Hauck aus Marburg ist inzwischen der erste Teil, den Vokalismus behandelnd, als Dissertation erschienen (Marburg 1906), als der Auszug zu einer philologischen Ausbeutung von Bullokars Orthographie, die nun jeder Anglist als Ganzes durchprüfen kann.

Æļop? Fáblž
in tru Ortography with Gram
mar-not?.

Her-yntoo ar also jooined the short sentenc'e?

of the wyz Cato im-printed with lyk
form and order: both of which

Autorz ar translated

out-of Latin in=

too English

By William Bullokar.

Ge'u' God the praiz That tæcheth al-waiz.

When truth trieth Erroor flieth.

Im-printed at London by Edmund Bollisfant, dweling in the lith old Baily in Eliot Court, where at the book? sett-forth by William Bullokar in tru orstography, ar too be fold.

1584.

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William Bullokar too the Rædor.

After that I had wrowht the Amendment of Ortography for english, and mád a grammar for the sám spech in som regnabl order (as I thowht) according too my purpos longbefor conceiu'ed with my-felf, I be'gan too publish the sam in the city of London, making my first shew in the mostpublik place? ther-of, the eihtth day of August 1580, by im-printing on pag or fyd of half a fhe't of paper, hau'ing in it forty letterz or figurz with their capitalz or paierz, the diuifion of viowelz and half-vowelz, with a tabl flewing the namz of thos letterz. And also thos sam letterz and their paierz, with fom mater in fentenc', wrytw in the Roman-, Italian-, Chanc'ery-, and Secretary-hand, for exampl of the ægi ve of tru ortography both im-printed and wrýtw. In which shew the figurz or shap? of tho, letterz weer then, fuch as I thowht me'test too furnish the voic in enery pooint, and nerest agreabl too the figure or shap? of lettere in the former im-printing? and wryting?, for the ægi ve and conferenc of both in tym too com, and as the printer by his art, and the fundor or grauor by his fkil could deuys them agre'abl too my mæning. After which first proussion of letterz: whær-az we had aded fom fmal mark? in the letter, h, too flew in it felf certein voe? of the voic expresed by, h, being tooined with certain other confonant? in former im-presionz, az, with c. p. s. t. w. I thowht good, by the Printors adu'ýc', too ke'p the whól figur or sháp of such confouant with, h, and pet too jooin them fo ner, that they milit be named as on letter agreabl too our spech: which

ar so performed in my later impressionz, that few of the mæner-lærned doo (at the first siht) think any differenc be'twe'n the former im-printing? or wryting? and this amended vc': exc'ept som talk be' vzed or ministred be'for, whær-by they tak the mor he'd of the not? and mark? that ar aded for ortography and Grammar-not?. So, that in-pervzing my trau'el, I hóp eu'ery good mýnd wil confider, that thér iz nothing inu'ented-or corrected at any tým, by any whoo-foeu'er, that is or communly may be, in such perfection, but that mór or les may be' aded, with-drawn, or altered, in som pooint, for the mor perfecting ther-of, and specially in thing? of greet moment and of long continuanc': az what can be' of greeter moment in this mortal lyf (az tuching manz own natur) than speich which comforteth and encreeceth reasn ~ And what is lyker too be of longer continuanc (in the vc of thing? perteining too mortal men) than letterz en which ge'u' knowledg' without spe'ch, net be' a path-way for spe'ch, and a fre'ndly gyd too regn: and without which letters, the speich is much hindered, and resin much wækned. spæk much in this plac', tuching the profit and commodity of letterz wer superflugs: seing they ar so hihly and truly commended by so many wyż and godly men, in eu'ery ag' from the begining of their vc. And what I-my-felf fay of letterź, appe'ręth in my work? im-printed and published, and in other my work? wrýtn conc'erning the sam. I tụch ónly, at this present, som part of the maner of my proc'e'ding? thær-in, and that bre'fly, too ke'p al good mýnd? from mistáking of my cours and the effect of my trau'el, and bicaux il wil can hardly spæk wel, thowh fre'ndly intræted of good wil dezeru'ing wel. I saied be'for that I be'gan publishing in August 1580. So, that according too the shew afor-sayed, I imprinted a Pamphlet for speling, and the ordinary Primar too my græt chárg'e?: of the which im-presionž (too my knowledg') ther ar not (of al fort?) thirty a-brod, al which I wish too be committed, whither I hau committed their lýk, that iz, intoo the fier: for som wil shew the rowh-

hewed work, rather than the finished, pulished, or purged, too flak or hinder the credit of the work-man. I continually published my im-presion's from the too the in the sayed city of London, after my first shew, yntil Ester-term following, as I was abl too procur the im-prefronz thær-of: among which was the correction of my former Pamphlet for speling, my Book at-larg, and, foon after, the Primar mor perfected: And in Jun 1583 I im-printed twenty bref articlz, offering thær-by iffu for the trial of my trauel: al which I hau fo published as wel in London as in other place? of good skil and credit, that hau'ing abyddn other menz judgment? at their leigurz, and recourering for ability too proced with im-printing?, I hau procured, in this prefent per 1585 the im-printing of the Pfalter, and of this volum conteining Æ[op? Fábíz, and the bref fentences of the wyz Cato: not hau ng-putt the volum of my Reply, az-net, too the print, bicaus my first action for tru ortography hath not ben so answered, that I han' ned too be at the charge? of imprinting the fam: left I miht thær-by, be lýkwed too ón that reteineth Sollicitors, Atturnys, Counflors, and Sergant, te, and for-lay many fre'nd? too, wheer no mater is caledypon in opn court in any term of many past. But my Grammar staieth from the print ageinst my wil, for lak of ability too im-print the fam, as the weihtines of the work requireth. In per-vaing of which or of any other my work? that hau pafed my hand?, I dezýr at, too whooz hand? the fám that com (as I hau' fayed her-in befor) too confider, that eu'ery inu'ention or correction must hau' his tym for perfection. So, that if he' fynd any variane' in any my work?, tak the later im-pressonz for the perfectest. And thowh fom-what be aded, fom fmal thing with-drawn, or in fom fmal pooint altered, partly by myn-own conceit ypon farder confideration, partly for lak of fufficienti of letterz gots from the grau or in former tym, partly throwh detract of tym and dif-continuanc of myn-own exercia her-in, and partly by the ouer-fiht or want of perfect fkil in the Coms

pósor, whoom I hau' not throwhly acquinted with the Grammar, net (I trust) it is not in so greet dis-order, that, it wil moou a good mynd, too wish other-wyz than good luk too my good mæning. For during the im-printing of my fayed Amends ment of ortography and of the Primar, I could flowly get letter's funded or grau'ed accordingly. I hau' altered no fentenc' nor word in the Primar from the former and comunest im-presion thær-of at this day, and at the tým of im-printing the sam, I was much yn-furnished of letterz for my fór-námed purpoz, whær-of I am better prou'ýded at the im-printing of the Pfalter, ke'ping thær-in, also the fórmer alowed translation: in which Pfaster and Primar I could hau be'n wiling too forbors the Grammar-not, bicaus thes be the first book? that ar handled of lærxorz, had I not spóky much of Grammar-nót/ in my fórmer im-presionz: of which Grammar-nót/ I hau shewed som ve in thos volumé, lest by occasion it miht hapved, that I miht not be' abs too im-print other autorz afterward: in which Primar and Pfalter (being mater tuching diuvnity) I hau not ben so bold inusing the Grammar-not, as being now better-proughed for letterz. I wil be her-after in autorz of no fuch moment: as in this autor being prophán mater, where-with (I think) I may be mór-bóld: neither doo I think that I hau wronged the Primar or Pfalter, our speech fau oring my Grammar-not! afor-fayed, if the speech may speek in the behalf of my Grammar and of the ree; sabl ve of Grammar-not?. In which Grammar-not, at form may mif-tak their ribt ve and my mæning (for lak of my Grammar not-pet im-printed) fo my-felf wil confest that I have witingly varied in fem fmal pooint/ theorof, too less fem argument and judgment also for other, that han or that willingly confider of the best ve of Grammarnotice at all all grant, that for the perfection of ortography theretally in equate, and contanguinatin, a Dictionary accondingly wad wil be as greet a fley for tru ortography, as and ambgraphy and Grammar wil be a perpetual fley of our spech in the best we therein at which pooint, I led too

the judgment of fuch as with good mynd, wil aduizedly and diligentily confider the fam. And ther-for læu'ing fom judgment too other, I proceed too fay fom thing of the Autorž folowing in this v'olum, which I hau' transláted out-of Latin intoo English, but not in the best phras for english, thowh English be capabl of the perfect senc ther-of, and miht be'n væd in the best phrás, had not my cár ben too ke'p it fom-what ne'r the Latin phras, that the English lærnor of Latin ræding-ouer thæs Autors in both langagef miht the ægilier confer them toogether in their fenc, and the better ynderstand the on by the other: and for that respect of ægi conferenc, I han ke'pţt the lýk cours in my tranflátion of Tullyž office? out-of Latin intoo English too be im-printed fhortly also. But if God lend me lyf and ability too translát any other Autor intoo English her-after, I wil bend my-felf too follow the excelenti of English in the best phrás thær-of, mór than I wil ty it too the phráse? of the langag too be translated knowing this withat, that euery good conceit hath his best bewty in his primitin' langag', if it proced from the best vyorz of such langag'. And bicaus thou fhould not be deceiu'ed nor I mif-judged, ne' must ynderstand that ther be diners im-pressonz of Æsop? fábíz in Latin, whær-of fom v'ary or dif-agre' from other, fom tým in phrás, and fom tým m fentenc oz word: whær-for (az far az I remember) I móstly folowed ón ónly im-presion in Latin too the end thær-of; and thowht too hau' geu'n her-in a not of the per of the im-presson ther-of, and by whoom the fam was im-printed, that they that would miht be ábl ægily too get that im-presson for my fórfayed purpose? of æsi conferenc: but by-laying thing? a-fyd longer tým than I mæntt, the fám book is not too be' found, nor I so happy az too hau' wrytm a remembranc' thær-of any-whær, that I can (az-net) fynd. And for the better explaning and shewing of this conceit which descrybeth and feteth-forth menz manerz by the similitud or lyk: nes of brut bæft/, bird/, fifhe/, or other thing/ not hauing lyf, with which conceit or work, the wæk memoryż and with ar not ou'er-charg'ed, but the mæner forth delihted, and the witiest remembranc'es qik ned, and eu'ery-onz turn seru'ed in on respect or other, with the ræding of such familiar examplz, I hau' doonn this my endeu'or, thinking it som wrong, if I should he'r-in mak no mention of the Autor of thæz fáblz, be'fór I be'gin thær-with: and thær-for I be'gin with Æsop lýf v'ery-bre'fly gathered out-of Maximus Planudes, whoo translated it out-of Gre'k intoo Latin, and I intoo English, vzing her-in this figur or mark stoo shew that the word or word? be'twe'n twoo fuch] be' not in the Latin autor of thez fablz, but ar aded by me az nec'essary for the english phras. And if, o, thus figured under it in the word, or, go befor] I vz it too explan the Latin word vzed for the sam: in ge'u'ing you som choic' of-e'nglishing the Latin word in the fam plac' of the Latin fentenc', for which Latin word, the word or word? be'twe'n, or, and] ar plac'ed in e'ng-The bre'f description of Æsop? lýf iz collected in thez word? folowing, and translated as foloweth.

Æsop? lýf.

Other hau' ferched-out and deliu'ered, too them that comafter, the natur of manz affairz. But Æsop not without a diu'yn inspyration or bræthing on him] se'meth too pas or exc'el] many of them a græt way or spac'] when he' tucheth mortal disc'iplin or sashon of lys.] He' took hiz be'gining or birth] from Ammarrius a town of Phrig'ia, by an after-nam [cased] Magnæ: but throwh fortun he' waz a bond-man, net hiz bondag' could not corrupt or spooil] hiz fre' corag' or mynd.] He' waz not only a bond-man, but also the deformed/t or il-sau'ored/t] of al men of hiz ag' or tym]: for he' waz of a smal long hed, of slat or crowched-down] nostrelz, of a short nek, of hanging-out lip?: blak, whær-of also he' got hiz nam, gor-belyed, crook-leged, and crook-bakt: and which waz the worst of as, he' waz of a slow spe'ch, of an yn-audibl or dout-ful] ne of a stumbling or yn-diu'yded v'oic'

Al which pooint? may fem too han got him bondag. But when he was of fuch and of fo de-formed a body, net he' was by natur of a very-witi and very-happy mynd for euery deuyc. Thær-for being a man fo de-formed he was fent-away of his maifter too dig ground, whither he being gon-forth applyed the work merily. And when a certein hufband-man had ge'un Æ [op] maifter fig] for a gift or present his maifter committed or delivered them too on Agathopus hiz fernant too be' born hóm. Which Agathopus faieth in counci with a feruant, that they would decour or et-up] thoy fig? that wer browht, and afterward would mak excus, that Æ (op had ætn them being carred-away by the ft: [and] their maifter returning hom, Æfop should be accused: punishment ar prepared or mad redy for Æsop The selv man or wretch] faleth-down at his maisterz fet [and] craueth respit, which being opteined, he bringeth warm water, wheerof he drinketh part [and] geneth the rest too his felowferu ant. Æ fop vomiteth or cafteth-yp] no-thing but water, the fernant? cast-yp fig? with the water too on the ground. The knau? ar miserabli bests naked with a wan, Æsop? wit being wonder-fully praised. When Dianaz preft/ had me'tt with Æ (op, and degyred that he' would fhew them the way that lædd intoo the town, he-him-felf being gyd lædeth them on the way being first refreshed with a megurabl supper: for the which ofpitality or gentl enterteinment] the preft? pray Diana in their praierz, that fhe would regyt the man hauing-deserved to wel of them which thing being doonn, Æsop returned, and being fall intoo a slep, se'med too se' fortun stand ner him [and] loging his tung, granting him also the teching of fable: for the which thing, Æ fop he ing wonderfully glad awaketh, and layeth this benefit or good turn] yntoo the reuerencing of ofpitality, or freedly interteinment! for he' was not any-mor flow in spæking, but his tung being loozed, he spak plainly or qikly.] Which thing when on Zenas being chefruler or baily] of the ground had ynderstood, færing lest he should be accused too his maister of ynrihtiosnes at any tým by Æsop, preu'ented the man, and throwh a gre'u'os accusing browht him intoo the hátred of hiz maister so much, that Æsop iz deliu'ered by hiz maister too the sam rulor or baily: and when Æsop waz now in Zenas? powr, a certein merchant mett Zenas asking, whether he' would sel any laboring best. answereth that he' hath not plenty of cattel, or of laboring bæst?, but sheweth Æsop, [and saieth] if he' would biy him that he' waz thær: whoom when the merchant saw, he saieth, from-whenc' hast thu this v'ess, it a blok or a man 🗪 Except he yttered voic, I would thowht him a blown both, and being angri went-away. Æsop folowing sayeth: Tary. But the merchant being turned-agein, sayeth: Go-away thu v'ery-filthi dog. But Æsop sayeth: Biy me' O thu merchant, I wil not be an yn- profitabl bond-man yntoo the, for thu hast nawhti and crying boyż or chýlddern] being in ýdlnes at hóm, mák me' rulor ou'er them, I wil be' too them als toogether for a masker or vizer:] the merchant lauhing, fayeth too Zenas: for how-much selest thu this nawhti cask > Zenas fayeth: For thre' half-penc'. When the fam merchant had fold other bond-men at Ephesus, ther remained or wer læft] too him thre, a grammarian, a singor, and Æsop: whoom when he' could not fel, he' went too Samos [be'ing an Iland ne'r Ephesus, and thær thæz thre' be'ing sett-abrod or in flew the grammarian and fingor being notabli fettout or dekt, and Æsop standing v'ery-filthi in the mids, ther çám [ón] Xanthus a Philosophor, and be'hólding thæz thre' v'ery-wel, maru'eled at the merchant? deu'ýc', why he' had fett a fowl fimpl man be'twe'n twoo v'ery-faier pong men: thær-for Xanthus asketh the singor, what contry-man he' iz ~ Whoo answereth, I am a man of Cappadocia: [Xanthus askęd] what he' kne'w or could doo:] he' answeręth, As thing?. Which thing being /pókn, Æsop lauhed. Xanthus asked of the grammarian too, what contry-man he' waz: whoo fayed, that he was a man of Lidia. Xanthus asking what he could doo: the grammarian fayed, [that he' could doo] as

thing?. And Æfop lauhed agein. Xanthus going-away, his scoollorz dezyr that he would biy Æ fop: for the merchant valued the other twoo of too-greet a pryc. Xanthus coming too Æfop, afketh from-whenc' he' is: whoo answered, that he is blak, or a neger. | Xanthus fayeth, I would not know that, but from-whenc' wer thu born ~ Æfop fayeth, from my mother's bely. I say not that, fayeth Xanthus, but in what plac thu weer born. Æfop fayeth, my mother did not tell me', whether the weer in a hih or low plac when the browht me' forth [intoo the world.] Xanthus asketh what Æsop could doo he answereth, that he could doo no-thing. How-fo, fayeth Xanthus: [Æfop answereth] bicaus thes twoo hau profesed that they know or can as thing?, and hau' Æ (op was praised of the fcoollæft no-thing for me lorz many waiz for this answer; bicaus ther is no man anywheer among the mortal too whoom at thing? be' know, and of whooth at thing? ar ferched-out. Xanthus being about-too biy Æfop, fayed, If I shal biy the, wilt thu not runaway ∾ Too whoom Æfop answered, If I shal be wiling too doo it, I wil not vy the a counflor. Which thing? when they plæged Xanthus very-wel, he' browht-in or fayed farder,] But the art il-fau gred. He answered, O Philosophor, a man must not behold the fac', but the mynd. The price being payed by the fcoollorz, Xanthus accepted or received Efop. As they walked, when the fun was very-burning or veryhot, Xanthus pift, making his jorny neuer-theles: Æfop marking or perceiuing | it, fayed, that he wil run-away outof-hand. Xanthus afking erneftly, why he' would doo it: Æjop fayeth, bycaus if the when the art a maifter canft not obey or geu plác'] yntoo natur, what must I, be'ing a fernant doo or For if I be /ent too any fernic or charg,] owht I too was my bely as I run haftely on After these thing? it hap red that Xanthus bidd frend? too a banket or fæft] a c'ertein day, too whoom he being wiling too doo a thankful or acceptabl thing, commandeth Efop that he' fhould dres lentil [which is a kynd of grain.] it being trimly redy

and drest, Xanthus bideth him too bring it. Æsop ful-fileth or executeth] the commandment. The lentil being rec'eiu'ed, Xanthus rubd it with hiz fingerz, too try or proou'] whether it weer sod inowh, thinking that theer weer many left or remaining] stil, which he' biding Æsop too bring, Æsop browht no-thing but water: Xanthus being gre'u'oofly angri, bicauz he' fett not lentilz on the tabl: Æ sop answered, that he' had not drest lentilz, but a lentil, az Xanthus had commanded. Ther ar reherced fom very-galant sentences of Æsop, that iz too say, thæz: Worship God be'for as thing?. onor the Enu'y not wel-dooorż. Be' a stayor of thy tung. Neu'er commit secret? too a wo-man. Be' not a-shamed too lærn better thing? al-way. Doo the thing? that may not mák the' fad. Repent not too be' good. When Æfop liu'ed with the men of Samos, he' waz fre'ly ge'u'n fre'dom: and being fent too king Cræsus making war with the Samianz, he' browht-too-pas, both by his wyzdom and courtiofi, that the king being pacified was reconcyled or won-agein] too the Samianž. The Samianž with græt onor rec'eiu'ed Æsop coming-agein, whoo departing out-of the Iland, wandered the world, whoom men fay too hau had greet familiarity with king Lyc'erus, whoo commanded that a goldwimag of Æsop should be' sett-yp. Afterward, Gre'c' be'ing gon-yntoo, he' cám too the Delphianz, of whoom he' waz not onored, but after wholfom precept? or rulz ge'u'n by him, he' be'ing hedlong tymbled by them from a hih clif, died: whooz deth throwh a gre'u'os plág at Delphi browht or fhewed-forth] the judgment of Æsop lýf, being yn-justly or wrong-fully kiled.] Mor iz sayed, tuching Æsop? lýf, by other autorz, whær-of no mention is mád at this present.

Hiz Fábíz be'gin az foloweth.

Æsop? Fáblz.

Memorandum, that I vz the relativ', he' and she', for their antecedent, which miht claim the on of thez relatiu? in stæd of the other, som tým mór propæly, som tým indifferently: which relatiu? I doo thus v3, when twoo ans s tec'edent? of on g'ender may be' distinguished by theez relatiu?: az in the fábl of the wolf and the lamb, and of fuch lýk.

1. Of the hous-cok.

The hous-cok found a precios Iton, whyl/t he turned the 10 dung-hil: saying: what ∞ doo I fynd a thing so briht ∞ If the lapidary had found it, no-thing could be'n mor-glad than he', as he' that could know the prýc'. Truly it is too me' for no vc', nether doo I greetly este'm it: ne truly I hau'leu'er hau' a corn of barly, than al prec'ios stonż.

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The moral.

Understand art and wýzdom by the prec'ios stón. Unders stand a foolish man, or on ge'u'n too plæzur, by the cok. Nether doo fool's lou' liberal art?, when they know not the ve' of them: nor on ge'u'n too plæzur, for-why, whoom only 20 plæzur can plæz.

2. Of the wolf and the lamb.

A wolf drinking at the hed of a spring, se'eth a lamb drinking a-far-of be'næth. He' runeth thither, he' thretneth the lamb, that she' trobled the spring. The lamb trembled, 25 and be'fe'ched that he' would spar her be'ing innoc'ent: that she' could not as much as trobs the wolf drink, nor net would. The wolf contrarily rag'eth, thu the'f, thu doos nothing: thu hurtest [me'] as-way. Thy father, thy mother, and as thy spyt-ful kynddred ar ageinst me' ernestly. Thu shalt be' punished of me' too-day.

The moral.

It is an old faying, that a staf is found welly that thu maist beet a dog. A mithi man taketh welly an occasion to too hurt, if it pless him too hurt. He hath offended ynowh, that is not abl too resist.

3. Of the mouc' and the frog.

The mouc' mad war with the frog: they fowht for the che'f rul of a fen. The fiht waz ernest and dout-ful. The crafti mouc' lying hydd ynder the gras, seteth-on the frog throwh priu'y assalt?. The frog being better in strength, and mihti in corag' and læping, prou'óketh the enimy with opn fiht: a bul-rish waz spær too both. Which fiht being sen a-far-of, the kiht hyeth thither, and whys/t neither taketh he'd too him-self, for the ernestnes of the fiht, the kiht snatcheth and pluketh in pe'c'e? both of the wariorz.

The moral.

In lýk fort it iz wont too hap v too troblfom c'iti/enz, whoo be'ing en-flamed with dezýr too rul, whýl/t they strýu' among them-selu'? too be' mád mag'istrat?, they put for the móst part, their substanc', also their lýf in dang'er.

4. Of the dog and the shadow.

A dog swiming ou'er a riu'er caryed flesh in hiz chap, the sun shyning, so az it hap weth, the shadow of the flesh so shyned in the water: which being se'n he catching-at gre's dyly, lost that, wich waz in hiz jawz. Thær-for he be'ing

ftrykn with the los both of the thing and of hop, at-first waz a-stoned, afterward taking hart agein howled thus: O wretch, thy couletoosnes lakt megur. The hadst ynowh and mor than ynowh, except the hadst ben foolish. Now, throwh thy foolishnes, the hast les than no-thing.

The moral.

We ar warned of modelti, we ar warned of wyżdom by this fabl, that dezyr hau mezur, and that we loż not thing? c'erten for thing? yn-certen. Suerly Sannio in Terenc' fayed wyżly: he fayeth, I wil not biy hóp with prýc'.

5. Of the lion and certain other bæft?.

The lion bargained with a shep and certein other bæst, that ther should be a commun hunting. They go a-hunting, a hart is take, they diu'yd: when enery-on hegan too tak seu'eral part, as they had conenanted, the lyon rored: saying, on part is myn, bycaus I am most-worthy: also an-other part is myn, bicaus I am most-exceling in strength. Fardermor I chaleng the third part, bycaus I han swett most in taking the hart. Finally, except he grant me the foweth part, the mater is ended or doorn tuching freed/hip. This being hærdd, the companions went-away empti, and holding their pæc, not daring too spæk against the lion.

The moral.

Tru dæling was af-way foldom, now-a-dayź it is morfeldom, also it is and af-way hath be'n most-seldom with 25
men of miht. Whær-for it is better, thu hu with thy match:
for he that liueth with a mor-mith; man, hath ned too grant
of his-own rist. Thu shalt hau egal rist with an egal persu.

6. Of the wolf and the crán.

A wolf deuouring a fhe'p, by chanc' the bonz stuk in so his throt, he goeth-about, he desyreth help, no man helpeth

him: al men say that he suffered the reward of deu'ouring. At-length he wineth the cran with many flattering? and mo promise?, that she plukt-out the bon that was fastned, hir v'ery-long nek being putt intoo the [wolf?] throt. But he mokt the cran asking reward. He saieth go-away thu fool, hast not thu ynowh that thu liu'est ~ Thu owst me thy lyf: if it had plæsed me. I miht hau byttn-of thy nek.

The moral.

It is an old faying, that that is lost, that thu doost for a churl.

7. Of the contry-man and the inák.

A contry-man browht-hom a snak being found in the snow [and] being ded al-most with cold, he casteth the snak too the fier. The snak taking-agein strength and venim of the fier, [and] afterward not suffering the hæt, fileth as the cotag with hising. The contry-man runeth thither with a cleft being qikly cauht: he qareleth with hir with word and stryp?, [saying,] whether she should reqyt good wil thus whether she should be about too tak-away lyf from him that gau' lyf too her w

The moral.

It hap neth fom tym, that they hurt the, too whoom thu hast doon good, and they dezeru il of the, of whoom thu hast dezerued wel.

8. Of the bor and the as.

35

When the doltish as did mok the box, the box disdaining it did grynd hiz te'th: saying, truly thu ve'ry dolt, thu hast dezeru'ed harm, but althowh thu art worthy of punishment, yet I am yn-me't which should punish the'. Mok in safty, thu maist mok without punishment, for thu art saf bycauz-of thy foolishmes.

The moral.

Let ys ge'u' endeu'or, that we' say not or doo thing? ynme't for ys, when we' hæ'r or suffer thing? ynme't for ys. For e'u's and lewd men ar glad, for the most part, if any good man resist them, they weih it of græt v'alu that they be' accounted worthy of reu'eng'. Let ys doo as horse? and græt bæst?, which pas with contempt or liht regard] by lits dog? that bark at them.

9. Of the townish mouc' and the contry-mouc'.

It plæzed the townish mouc' too walk ou'er the contry: 10 the contry-mouc' faw him, she' caseth him in, she' maketh redy, they go too super. The country-moue draweth-out what-foeu'er fhe' had layed-yp ageinft winter, and dre'w-out al her stór, that she' miht fil the deintines of so græt a gest. Not-withftanding, the townish mouc' bending the browz, 15 condemneth the scarc'ity of the contry: afterward he' praizeth the plenty of the town. He' returning, lædeth with him the contry-mouc' intoo the town, that he' mith approou' in de'd thoz thing? that he' had bosted in word?. They go yntoo the banket, which the townish mouc' had prepared gorg'iosly. 20 Az they wer æting, the noiz of the key waz hæ'rdd in the lok, they trembled and ran-away with haft. The contrymouc' [be'ing] both yn-acquinted and ignorant of the plac', fau'ed hir-felf hardly or with much a-doo.] When the feru'ant waz gon, the townish mouc' returneth too the boord, he caseth 25 the contry-mouc': the contry-mouc' cre'peth-forth at last, fær being fcarcily putt-away. She afketh the townish mouch biding her too the che'r, whether this dáng'er be' oftn 🗪 The townish mouc' answereth, that it is daily, that it ownt too be' sett-liht-by. Then the contry-mouc' sayeth, is it so daily > In good footh, thez deinty difhe? fau'or or tast mór of gal, than of hony. Truly I hau'-leu'er hau' my fcarc'ity with qietnes, than this plenty with fuch carfulnes.

The moral.

Truly riches mák a shew of plæzur, but if thu look intoo them, they hau' dangerz and bitternes. Ther was on Eutrapelus, whoo when he' would hurt his enimiz v'ery-much, he' mád them rich, saying stil, that he' was reu'eng'ed on them so, for-why, that they shas tak a græt burdn of carz with riches.

10. Of the ægl and the crow.

The ægl hau'ing-gotn a cockl could not get-out the fish with forc' or cuning. The crow coming thither, ge'u'eth counc'l, he' perswadeth her too fly-yp and too cast-down the cockl ypon the stonz from-a-hih, for so it would be', that the shel may be' brokn. The crow taryeth on the ground, that she' may tary-for the fal. The ægl casteth-down the cockl, the shel is brokn, the crow snatcheth-away the fish the ægl be'ing mokt is sorow-ful.

The moral.

Poo not trust eu'ery man, and se' that thu look yntoo the counc's that thu shast tak of other. For many counsiorz counsis for them-selu's, not for them that ask counc's.

11. Of the crow and the fox.

A crow hau'ing-gotn a prey maketh a noiz on the bowz. The fox se'eth him rejoic'ing, and runeth thither, saying: The fox saluteth the crow v'ery-much. I hau' hæ'rdd v'eryoftn, that commun report iz a græt lyor, now I proou' it in the matter it-self. For az I pased-by now this way by chanc', spying you in the tre', I hy qikly hither blaming the commun report. For the commun report iz, that you ar blaker than pitch, and I se' you whyter than snow. Suerly he pas the swanz in my judg'ment, and ar fairer than the whyt yu'y. Thær-for if he' exc'el asso in v'oic' so az he' exc'el in fetherz, truly I would hau' sayed that he' ar qe'n of as bird?

The crow being allured with this lits flatters, maketh redy too sing. And when he mad redy, the ches sel out-of his bil, which being snatcht-up of the fox, she taketh greet lauhter, then the wretched crow is a-shamed, and is greued with him-self, and is sory for the los of the thing mingled with sham.

The moral.

Som men be' so gre'dy of praiz, that they lou' a flatteror with their sham and los: such sely men be a prey for parassity. Therefor if the wilt au old bosting, the shalt exily so an old the pestilent fort of flatterorz. If the wilt be Thraso, Gnato wil be' from the no-wher

12. Of the lion being ftryks with ag.

The lion whoo had mad very-many enimyz in his nuth throwh his færc'nes, suffered punishment in his ag. The is bor seteth-on him with tooth, the bul with born. Che'sly the sely as desyring too put-away the old nam of cowardenes assateth the lion stoutly with word? and helz. Then the lion being sul of sorow sayeth: Thæs whoom I hau' hurte of old tym doo now hurt me' agein, and worthily: but they so that som tym I hau' doonn good yntoo, doo not doo good agein now, but rather hurt me' too yn-worthily. I was soolish that hau mad many enimyz. I was mor-soolish that hau trusted sals fre'nd?.

The moral.

Be not proud in prosperity, be not cruel for if fortun shall chang hir countenanc, they whoom the hast hart, will reveng. And so the hau a difference among frend, for ther be some not the frend, but the table, and the fortune, whoo as soon it shall be changed, they will be changed too: we and it shall go well with the, if they shall not be then enismyz. Ou'id complaineth worthily saying,

Lo I one garded with many frend? Whyl/t profperoes wynd? blew in my failz:

When cruel sæž sweld with stormi wýnd? With torn ship am forsak in the wáu?.

13. Of the dog and the as.

The maifter and houshold cherish a dog, whist the dog s fawneth on his maifter and the family. The se'ly as se'ing it, lamenteth the mor. He' be'gineth too mis-lyk his fortun, he' thinketh that it is yn-justly appoointed, that the dog is too be' lou'ed of as, and se'ds from his maister's tabl, and that the dog geteth it with ydsnes and play. That he' him-self contrarily or on the other sy'ds dooth bær a pak-sads, is bætn with a whip, is neu'er yds, and yet hated of as. If these thing? be' doonn with slattering?, he' purposed too practic that art, which is so profitabl. Thær-for at a c'ertein tym the as about-too proou' the mater, runeth-forth too me't his maister returning hom, he' læpeth ypon him, he' bæteth him with his hoou'?: the maister crying-out, the seru'ant? ran thither, and the soolish as, whoo thowht him-self courties, is bætn with a club.

The moral.

Al men can not doo al thing?: az V'irg'il saieth: nether doo al thing? be'com al men. Eu'ery man should be' wiling, eu'ery-on should proou' the thing that he' may be' abl too doo. Let ys not be' that which iz sayed in Gre'k: övos lúeas: that iz, An as for a harp: for thus sayeth Boeţius, An as set to the harp. Labor iz lost if natur resist. Thu salt doo or say no-thing, natur be'ing yn-wiling. Horac' be'ing witnes.

14. Of the lion and the mouc'.

The lion being we'ry with heet and runing, rested ynder the shadow ypon gre'n gras: and a company of myc' runing ou'er hiz bak, he' being wakned cauht on of many. The mouc' being captiu' or in prizn] beise'cheth the lion, she' cryeth ernestly, that she' iz yn-me't with whoom the lion

fhould be angri. The lion confidering that ther is no praise in the deth of so small a bæst, letteth-go the priznor. Truly not v'ery-long after, the lion, by chanc' fel intoo net? whylst he runeth throwh corn. He mint ror, he mint not go-out. The mouc' hæreth the lion ror pity-fully, she knoweth the voic, she cræpeth intoo the holz, she seketh the knot? of the halterz or tying?, she fyndeth them that she sowh, she gnaweth them that wær sound, the lion goeth out-of the snarz.

The moral.

This fabl perswadeth clemency yntoo men of miht. For 10 as menž affairž be' yn-stedfast, mihti men them-selu'? ne'd som tým the help of the lowest or basest.] Whær-sor a wýz man wil sær, he too hurt any man, asthowh he' be' abs. For he' that særeth not too hurt an-other iz v'ery-yn-wýz: why so > Bycauz he' be'ing bold now bycauz of hiz mihtines, 15 særeth no man: per-adu'entùr it wil be' he'r-after, that he' may sær. For it iz manifest, that it hath hapved too nobs and græt king?, that ether they hau' lakt the good wil of poor se'ly men, or-els hau' særed their wrath.

15. Of the fik kiht.

20

25

The kiht lay-down in his bed he' be'ing almost ded prayeth his mother too goo too entræt the god?. His mother answered that no help is too be' hoped from the god?, whoo's' holy thing? and altar's he' had so oftn wronged with his robori's.

The moral.

It be'cometh then too onor the god?: for they help the godly, they hart the yn-godly. If they be' not regarded in felicity, they hæ'r not gratiosly in then missingery: wherefor be' mynd-ful of them in prosperity, that they may be present so be'ing cased in adu'ersity.

16. Of the swalow and other bird?

When flax was first begun too be sown, the swalow counseth the lits bird? that they let the sowor, saying oftn.

that en-traping? were mád for them. They mok, they cal the swalow a foolish prophet. The flax now springing and waxing gre'n, she' warneth them agein too pluk-yp the thing? sown. They mok agein, the flax waxeth rýp. she' exorteth them too spooil the crop. When they would not at much at then hæ'r her counssing them. The company of bird? be'ing forsákn, the swalow wineth too her the fre'ndship of man, she' máketh læg with him, she' dweleth with him, she' mákethmuch of man with her singing. Net? and snárž ar mád of the flax for other bird?.

The moral.

Many nether know too prou'ýd for them-selu', nether hæ'r ón that prou'ýdeth for them rihtly. But when they be' in dang'erż and los, then at length they be'gin too be' wýz, and too condemn slugishnes: by-and-by they hau' counc's ynowh and ou'er-much: they say, this and that owht too be'n doonn. But it is better too be Prometheus, than Epimetheus. Thæs wær brotherż. They be' Gre'k námż. In the ón ther was counc's be'for the busines, in the other was counc's after the busines: which thing the interpretation of the námž decláreth.

17. Of the frog? and their king.

When the kýnd of frog? wær fre' they be'se'ched Jupiter too ge'u' them a king. Jupiter lauheth at the dezýr of the frog? Det-not-withstanding they wær ernest agein and agein, yntil they had prou'óked him. He' casteth-down a bæm: that græt weiht sháketh the riu'er with a græt rowsh. The frog? be'ing a-fraid hóld their pæc', they onor their king, they com nærer foot-by-foot. At-length fær be'ing caste-so away, they læp-yp and læp-down: the doltish king iz a pastým and a jest for them. They prou'ók Jupiter agein, they pray that a king be' ge'u'n them that may be' v'aliant. Jupiter ge'u'eth them a hærn. He' wasketh stoutsy throwh the fen, what-soeu'er frog he' me'teth he' deu'oureth. Thær-for

the frog/ hau complained in vain of the cruelty of the hærn Jupiter dooth not hær them. For at this day also they complain stil. For in the eurning when the hærn goeth too bed, they going out-of their hold nigrmur or grudg' with a hore nois, but they spæk too on that is dæs. For a Jupiter wileth that they that hau refused a genti king, should now suffer an yn-genti king.

The moral.

It is wont too haps too pept eun as too the frog?, whoo if they hau a king fom-what ou'er-g'ent!, they alleg 10 that he' is foolish and without knowledg, they desyr that a man miht haps too them onc. Contrarily, if at any tym they hau gots a valiant king, they condems his cruelty, they prais the gentines of the first, ether bycaus we repent present thing?, or-els (which is a tru saying) that new thing? 25 ar rather desyred than the old.

18. Of the coluerz and the kiht.

The coluerz of old tym mad war with the kiht. whoom that they miht ouercom in fiht, they choz the gos-hawk too be a king for them. He being mad king, plaieth the enemy not their king: he catcheth them and pluketh them in pec'e? az fast az the kiht. The coluerz repent their purpoz, thinking that it waz better too suffer the battelz of the kiht, than the tirani of the gos-hawk.

The moral.

Let no man be grewed too-much for his lot or fortun.] Ther is no-thing (Flaccus being witnes) happy on every part. Truly I would not with my lot too be changed, fothat it be tolerable or too be born or suffered. Many, when a new chance is sowht wish for the old agein. We ar al so for the most part of such natur, that our-selus ar wery of our-selus.

19. Of the the'f and of the dog.

A dog answered a the'f that on a tým offered him bred (that the dog miht hold his pæc') I know thy dec'eit?: thu ge'u'est me' bred, bicaus I should læu'-of too bark. But I shat thy gift, for-why, if I shal tak thy bred, thu wilt cary-away al thing? out-of this hous.

The moral.

Ták he'd: thụ maift ló; a græt commodity for a smalż sák. Ták he'd họw thụ ge'u'est credit too eu'ery man: for ther be' they, that doo not only spæk courtiosly throwh dec'eit, but doo courtiosly too.

20. Of the wolf and the nong fow..

A yong fow was about-too farow, the wolf promifeth himfelf too be ke'por of the nong or of the farrow.] The trau'els

ing bæst answered, that she' did not ne'd the wolf diligent
feru'ic'. If he' would be accounted pity-ful, if he' would
desy'r too doo thing worthy of thank, he' should go-away
farder-of. For the wolf offic' consisteth not in his presenc'
or being thær, but in his absenc' or being-away.]

The moral.

20

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At thing? ar not too be committed too eu'ery man. Many promis their trau'el not for the lou' of the, but of them-felu'?, fe'king their-own profit not thýn.

21. Of the brood of the hilż.

Ther was one a rumor or greet talk] that the hilż wer about-too bring-forth: men run thither, they stay there-about, looking for som monster, not without feer. At length the hilż bring-forth a mouc. Then al wer almost ded with lauhing.

The moral.

Horac' tụch this fábl. He' sayeth the hilż wil be' in trau'el, a mouc' wil be' bórn too mák lauhter. Truly he'

ther miht be a prou'oking of græter fær, they se frog? too be de'u'ed in a brook. The on of the harz being skil-fuler, and wyzer than the rest: sayeth, why doo we fær in v'ain we hau ne'd of corag': Truly we hau nimblnes of body, but we lak stomak. This danger of the blustering wynd iz not too be fle'dd, but iz too be fett-liht-by.

The moral.

Men hau' ne'd of corag' in eu'ry thing. V'ertu lyeth along without boldnes. For stedfast trust iz the gyd and qe'n of v'ertu.

24. Of the kid and the wolf.

When the she'-got was about-too go too fe'd, she' pend or shutt-cloc'] hir kid in the hows, warning him too opn the door too non, yntil she' cam-agein. The wolf which 15 hæ'rdd it a-far-of, after the damz departing knoketh at the doorz, he' counterfeteth the got with v'oic': biding that the doorz be' opned. The kid perc'eiu'ing-be'for the dec'eit? of the wolf, saith, I opn not the door. For thowh thy v'oic' be' lyk a got?, het truly I se' a wolf throwh the renting? of the door.

The moral.

That chýlddérn obey their parent iz profitabl for themfelu', and it be'cometh the nong too harkn too an old man.

25. Of the hart and the wolf.

The hart accuseth the she'p be'for the wolf, saying alowd, that the she'p did ow a bushel of wheet. Truly the she'p was yn-knowing of the det, not (bycaus-of the presence of the wolf) she' promiseth that she' wil ge'u' it. A day is named for the payment, the day is comm, the hart warneth that she'p. She' denyeth it. For she' excuseth the mater, that that which she' had promised, was doom for feer, and for the presenc' of the wolf, [and] that a constrained promise is not too be' ke'ptt.

The moral.

It is a fentenc of the law: a man may put-of forc with forc. Out-of this litt fabt is /prong a c'ertein new fentenc'. It is law-ful too dif-proou deceit with deceit.

26. Of the contry-man and the fnák.

A certein contry-man nurifhed a fnák, and being angri on a tým he ftrýketh the bæft with an ax. She' efcápeth not without a wound. Afterward, the contry-man becoming poor, thought that that mif-fortun hapved ynto him by causof the wrong toward the fnák. Thær-for he entræteth the 10 fnák that fhe would com-agein the fnák faieth that fhe dooth forge'u it, but that fhe wil not return: nether that the that be void of car, while the contry-man hath fo græt an ax at hôm. She faiz that the fmart of the wound is gon, net the remembranc' remainstly.

The moral.

15

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It is scarc' fafty too truft him agein, which hath one brokn promis. Truly too forge u wrong is fuerly a pooint of pity. But too tak he'd too him-felf is both be coming, and is a pooint of wysdom too.

27. Of the fox and the hærn.

A fox caled a hærn too super, he' poureth-out the mæt on a tabl, which, for-az-much-az it was heer, the fox liketh, the bærn affaying with hir bil in vain. The bird being mokt-goeth away, and is a-fhamed and grouled with the wrong. 25 After a few day'z the hærn returneth, and bideth the fox. Ther was a glash vest set sul of mæt, which vest, for-azmuch-ag it was of a narow nek, it was law-ful for the fox too fe the meet, and too be hungri, but he mint not taft. The hærn draweth it out æaily with hir bil.

The moral.

Lauhter deserueth lauhter, jefting deserueth jefting, futity deserveth futity, deceit deserveth deceit.

28. Of the wolf and the painted hed.

The wolf turneth-yp and down a manz hed being found in a caru'orz shop, he' meru'eleth, judg'ing, az it waz, that it had no sens. He' sayeth, O faier hed, Ther iz much art in the', but not ynderstanding.

The moral.

Outward faiernes is wel-lyked, if it be any-wher. But if thu must lak the on or the other, it is better that thu shouldst lak outward things than inward things. For that without this runeth untoo hatred: as a fool is therein the mor-hated, in that he is somewhat beuty-ful.

29. Of the jay.

The jay dekęd him-self with a pecok? fetherż. Afterward seming too him-self too be' prety-saier, he' getęth him too the kýnd of pecok?, his own kýnd be'ing forsákn. Atthe-length, the dec'eit be'ing ynderstood they mák the foolish bird náked of his colorž and bæt him. Horac' in the first book of his epistiž, telęth this sábí of a se'ly crow. He' sayeth, that the crow be'ing dekt with setherž be'ing gathered-toogether, which had sasn from bird?, was a moking-stok, after that eu'ery-on of the bird? had plukt-of his sether. Lest perhaps he'r-after, the slok of bird? may com too cráu-agein their setherž, and moou' lauhing too som, be'ing mád bár of his stoln colorž.

The moral.

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This fabl noteth them that bær them-selu's loftier than is fit, with men that liu with them, and that be richer and nobler. Whær-for they be mád poor oftn týmž, and be a jesting-stok. Juu'enal warneth v'ery-wel. This saying cám-down from heu'n: know thy-self.

30. Of the fly and the emot.

The fly talked ernestly with the emot, she' bosted that her-self is nobl, that the emot is not nobl that her-self dooth

fly, that the emot cre'peth, that her-felf haunteth king? howse?, that the emot lyeth hýdd in cáu'?, knaweth córn and drinketh water, that her-felf fe'deth onorabli, and net that she' geteth thæz thing? without labor. On the contrary part, the emot sayz, that he' is not nobl, but content with his birth, and that the fly is wau'ering, that him-felf is stedfast, that corn and runing stræmž doo sau'or the emot, that the fly hath pastyż and wyn. And that him-felf dooth not get thæz thing? with ýdlnes, but with stout trau'el. Mór-ou'er, that the emot iz mery and saf, be'-lou'ed of as men, farder-mor an examps 10 of labor. That the fly is fær-ful with danger, noyfom too al men, enu'yed of eu'ery man, farder-mor an exampl of flugishnes. That the emot being mynd-ful of winter layethyp food, that the fly liu'eth but for a day, ether redy too be' hungri in winter, or fuerly too dy.

The moral.

15

He' that goeth-on too say what he' wil, shal hæ'r thóz thing? that he' is not wiling too hæ'r. If the fly had fayed wel, she' had hæ'rdd wel. Truly I ne'ld too the emot, for an yn-known or bas] lýf with qietnes iz mór too be wished 20 than a gorg'ios lýf with dang'er.

31. Of the frog and the ox.

A frog being dezýros too match an ox, stretchęd-out her-felf, hir fon counfied hiz mother too læu'-of the enterpryc', faying, that a frog waz no-thing too an ox. She' swelled 25 the fecond tým. Hir fon cryeth-out, O mother, thowh thu fliouldst bræk-asunder, thu shalt neu'er exc'el the ox. when she' had sweled the third tym, she' brak-asunder.

The moral.

Eu'ery-on hath hiz gift. This man exc'eleth in beuty, so he' in strength. This man in riches, he' in fre'nd?. It be's cometh eu'ery-on too be' content with hiz-own. He' iz mihti in body, thu in wit. Whær-for let eu'ery-on adu'iz him-self

that he' enu'y not his superior, which is a misery: nether let him wish too be' at v'arianc', which is a pooint of foolishnes.

32. Of the hors and the lion.

A lion cám too æt a hors: but laking strength throwh ág', he' be'gan too practic' art: he' profeseth him-self too be' a phizicion, he' stayeth the hors with a long compas of word?. The hors seteth dec'eit against dec'eit, he' seteth art ageinst art. He' seineth that he' prikt hiz foot in a thorni plác' he' prayeth that the phizicion looking thær-on would pluk-out the thorn. The lion obeyeth. But the hors clapeth hiz he'l on the lion, with az much forc' az he' waz ábs, and geteth him-self yntoo hiz se't by-and-by. The lion at-length scarc'ly coming-agein too him-self (for he' waz almost kild with the strok) sayeth, I bær a reward for my soolishnes, and he' iz sle'dd-away riht-sully. For he' hath reu'eng'ed dec'eit with dec'eit.

The moral.

Diffembling is worthy of hatred, and too be caunt with diffembling. The enimy is not too be færed that sheweth him-self as an enemy: but he is too be færed al-way and worthy of hatred, that seineth good wil when he is an enemy.

33. Of the hors and the as.

A hors being trimd with traping? and with a fadl ran by the way with greet neiing. By chanc a fe'ly as being lód did let the hors runing. The hors ful of cháfing for anger and being fe're and chaming the fóming brýdl, sayeth, why doost thu lubbar and fool stand ageinst a hors Ge'u plác I say, or-els I træd the down with my fe't. The se'ly as not being bóld too spæk the contrary, goeth-away not spæking. But the horse cod is brókn runing swift and enfórcing his cours. Then being yn-profitabl for runing and for shew, is spooiled of his surnitur, and afterward is sold

too a car-man. Afterward the fely as spæketh too him coming with a car: Ho onest man, what apparel is thar-sam where is the gilt sads where be the studed pewstrelz. Where is the brint bryds of frend it is necessary too haps so too on that is proud.

The moral.

V'ery-many ar a-loft in prosperity and be not myndful of them-selu, nor of modesti: but they run into aduers
sity, bicaus they be proud in prosperity. I would warned
them, that se'm happy, too be war: for if the whel of fortun
so shal be turned-about, they shal perc'eiu that too hau be'n
happy, is the most-miserabl kynd of missortun, That eus
also happeth too the heep of il luk, they shal be despysed
of other, whoom them-selu' hau despysed, and they wil mok
them, whoom them-selu' hau mokt.

34. Of the bird? and fowr-footed bæst?.

The bird? had a battel with the fown-footed bæst?. Ther was hop on either syd, fær on either syd, danger on both syd?. The rati-moue goeth-away too the enemys, his selows being forsakn [of him.] The bird? ou'ercom the ægs being being læder and ches capten. But they condemn the run-away-traitor the rati-moue, that he hau not at any tym a returning too the bird?, that he hau not slying any tym in the day. This is an occasion for the rati-moue, that he slyeth not but by niht.

The moral.

He' that forfáketh too be partnor in aduerfity and dang'er with his felowz: I hal be without part of their profestry.

35. Of the wolf and the fox.

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The wolf lyued in ýdlnes, when he had prou'ifion ynowh. The fox goż thither, and afketh the occasion of his qietnes. The wolf perceived that craft? wer mád bycaus-of

his meet, he' feineth that siknes is the caus, and praieth the fox too go too pray the god?: she' be'ing sory that hir dec'eit went not forward, goeth too a she'pp-herd, and warneth him that the wolf den's or hol's ar opn: and that the enemy be'ing carles miht be' oppresed or ou'ercomm yn-war's. The she'pp-herd seteth-on the wolf and kileth him. The fox geteth the den and the prey. But she' had short joy of hir wickednes, for not long after, the sam she'pp-herd taketh her too.

The moral.

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Enu'y iz a fowl thing, and fom the dang'eros too the autor him-self too. Flaccus wryteth in the first book of hiz epistlz

The enuiços with an-other's prosperity waxeth læn. The Cicilian's found not a græter torment, Then the wicked enuity of Phalaris the tyran.

36. Of the hart or stag.]

The hart or stag] beheld him-self in a cler spring of water. He' lýketh the hih and branched hornž of his sorbed hed. But he' condemneth the slendernes of his legs: whylst he' be'hôldeth and judg'eth, by chanc', ther cam a huntor. The hart sle'eth swifter than a dart, and faster than the est wynd driu'ing a storm. The dogs folow-after the hart slying-away. But when he' had entred a thick wood, his hornž wær wraped in the bowž. Then at-last he' praized his legs and condemned his hornž which cauzed that he' was a prey for the dogs.

The moral.

We' crau' thing? too be' fle'dd, and fle' thing? too be' crau'ed, the thing? that hurt plæz ys, and thóz, thing? difplæz ys that ar profitabl. We' dezýr blesednes be'fór we' ynderstand whær it iz. We' se'k the exc'eling of welth and the lostines of onor, we' think happines too be' sett in thæz,

in which, not-with-ftanding, ther is much labor and gref. Thar-fam Livieus our [freind] sheweth in trimly faying:

The greet pýn-tre iz bætn too and fro mór-oftn with the wýnd?, and the hih towerż fal-down with a heuier fal, also the hhtmng? strýk the hihest hilż.

37. Of the wolf? and the lamb?.

The wolf? and the lamb?, whoo had a dif-agreing by natur, had one a true, pledge? being gen no both fyd?. The wolf? gau their whelp?, the fleep gau a band of dog?. 10 The fleep being giet and feding, the hong wolf? mak a how ling for the degyr of their dam Then the wolf? brækingin cry-alowd that the promis and læg is brokn, and tær the fleep in pec'e?, being deftitut of fuccor.

The moral.

It is a foolishnes if the deliuer too then enemy the defence in a trety of pæc: for he that hath been an enemy, per-aduentur dooth not-het læu-of too be an enemy: and per-aduentur wil tak occasion, why he may set-upon the being left naked of defence?

38. Of the adder and the fyl.

An adder fynding a fyl in a forg begineth too knaw it, the fyl smyled, saying: What, thu fool what doost thu thu shalt weer-out thy teth befor thu canst weer me, whoo am wont too byt-of the hardnes of metal.

The moral.

Look agein and agein with whoom thu haft mater. If thu whet thy te'th ageinst a stronger than thy-self, thu shast not hurt him but thy-self.

39. Of a wood and a contry-man.

At what tým tre'ž had their spech toó, thêr çám a contry-man intoo a wood, dežýring that ho' miht ták a hylu'

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The Asy entrangle the fix. that he would ge'u' her part of his tall to ther his furnish. She fayed that it was a burden too the fix. which with he too her a profit and onor. The fox answereth that he hath no-thing too-much, and that he hath-lever that the ground be swept with his tail, than the ap? buttok? be covered.

The moral.

Ther be that lak: ther be which hau too-much: yet no rich man hath that condition, that he comforteth the nedi with hiz superfluos thing?.

42. Of the hart and the oxn.

A hart flying a huntor got him-self intoo a stal, and prayeth the oxh, that he' may ly hydd in the stal. The oxh deny that it is safty, and that the maister and seruant will com by-and-by. He' sayeth that he' is without car, so-that they doo not be'tray him. The seruant entreth, he' se'eth not the hart hydd in the hey, and goeth-sorth. The hart rejoic'eth, and now særeth no-thing. Then on of the oxh be'ing wys both with ag' and counc's, sayeth, it was æsi too dec'eiu' this selow, whoo is a mold, but that thu ly lydd from our maister, whoo is Argus, that is a hard work, that is som labor. Soon afters ward the maister cometh-in, whoo serching at thing? with his yiz, and seling the mow with his hand perc'eiu'eth the hart? hornz ynder the hey. He' caleth a-lowd for his seru'ant?, they run thither, they kil and tak the wyld bæst.

The moral.

In adu'ersity and dang'erż hýding plác'e? ar hard too be' found, ether bicauz il luk, az it be'gan, v'exeth them, or bycauz be'ing lett with fær, and be'ing v'oid of counc's they be'tray them-selu'? throwh yn-skilfulnes.

43. Of the lion and the fox.

The lion was fik, the bæst? went too se' him, the fox only delaying hir duty. The lion sendeth a messenger too her with a letter, that miht warn her too com. And that hir only presenc' would be' a v'ery-acc'eptabl or thankful thing too him being sik. And that ther was no danger, why the fox should fær. That the lion truly was from the be'gining most-fre'ndly too the fox, and thær-for he' desýred

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hir familiar talk. Mor-ou'er, that he' waz sik and lay-abed, and also if he' should be' wiling too hurt (which thing waz not) het he' could not hurt. The fox wryteth-agein, that she' wisheth that the lion may wax whol, and that she' wil pray the god? for it. But that she' wil se' him in no wyz. That she' iz a-fraid bycauz-of the step? of bæst?, which step? for-az-much-az they be' as toward the lionz den, and non of ward, that that thing iz a shew, that many bæst? hau' gonin, but that non hath gon-out.

Horac' in the first book of his epistiz, saieth:

I wil reherc' what of-old tým, the wari fox did say,

Yntoo a lion that was sik: the step? me' grætly fray,

Bycaus as be' looking toward, no step? look the bak way.

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The moral.

Ták he'd how thụ trustest word?. Except thụ wilt ták he'd, word? shas be' ge'u'n the' oftn týmž. A ges iz too be' tákn som tým of word?, som tým of de'd?. And of thæy trust iz too be' judg'ed.

44. Of the fox and the west.

A fox being læn throwh long fasting, by chanc' cræptt intoo a hutch of corn or mæl] throwh a narow chink. In the which when she' was wel fe'dd, afterward hir bely being stretched-out, did let her, assaying too go-out agein. The wæss hau'ing-be'holdn her wrigsing a-far-of, at-length warneth her, if she' dezýr too go-out, she' should go-agein be'ing læn too the hól, throwh which she' entred be'ing læn.

The moral.

Thụ maift se' that v'ery-many men be' glad and mery, v'oid of cárz, with-out troblz of the mýnd, in a mænnes of by or estát. But if they hau' be'n mád rich, thu shalt se' them go sad, neu'er look-yp, sul of cárz of the mýnd, ou'er-whelmed with gre'f?.

Horac reherceth this liti fabl thus:

By chanc' a læn fox did cræp throwh strait hólż intoo a hutch

Of mæl, and being feidd affayd, too go-forth thene agein In vain, with body ful: too whoom the wægl fayeth thus: If thu wilt get-out from that plac, thu must go-agein læn Vntoo the narrow hol, which thu being læn hast entred in.

45. Of the hors and the hart or ftag.]

A hors mád war with a hart. At-last being dryun outof the feding? or læze?] he lamentablli dezýred the help of so
a man. He cometh-agein with a man, he goeth-down intoo
a plain feld, and is now mád conqueror, being befor ou'ercomed. But yet his enemy being conquered, and putt ynder
bondag, it is of nec'essity, that the sam ou er-comor be in
bondag too the man. He suffereth a hors-man on his bak, so
and a bryds in his mouth.

The moral.

Many stryu ageinst pou'erty, which being ou'er-comd by fortun or pain-fulnes, ofth tymž the ou'er-comorž liberty iz ytterly gon. Truly the maisterž and conquerorž of pou'erty, wo beigin too be' in bondag too riches, they ar vexed with the dezyrž of cou etoosnes, they ar ke'ptt-in with the brydsz of sparing, and doo not hold the mezur of geting, and dar not vy the welth goth, being a just punishment of couretoosnes.

Of this liti fabi Horac' spæketh in the first book of his epistiz.

The hart better in fiht, drýu eth-away the hots

From commun pasturž, til the hors wæk with long fiht,

Hath got the help of man, and tákæ brýds: but

After the violent hart went-away from fož fiht,

This putth not of agein, hors-man from bak, nor bit From mouth: so he' that færd, pou'erty, now dooth lak Fre'dom, better than gold: whoo knoweth not too gyd A lits, shal seru' lewd, and bær a maister on bak.

46. Of twoo pong men.

Twoo yong men fein with a cook, that they wil biy mæt. The cook dooing other thing, the on snatcheth slesh out-of a basket, and geueth it too his felow, that he mint hyd it ynder his garment. When the cook saw part of the slesh take from him, he begineth too accus both of thest. He that had take it away swereth deply, that he hath nothing, and he that had it swereth ernestly lyk wys, that he took-away no-thing. Too whoom the cook sayeth, truly the the is hydd from me now. But he by whoom he had

The moral.

If we' offend in any thing, men know it not by-and-by. But God se'eth as thing, whoo siteth abou' the heu'nz, and be'holdeth the de'p. Which thing if men would consider, they will offend mor-slowly and mor-warly.

47. Of the dog and the buchor.

When a dog had caryed flesh from a buchor in a shamble, he' got him-self too his fe't by-and-by as much as he' was abl. The buchor being strykn with the los of the thing, at-first held his pæc', afterward taking-agein corag' cased-alowd too the dog a-far-of, thus: O arrant-the'f run in safty, thu maist with-out punishment. For thu art saft now bycaus-of thy swiftnes.

The moral.

This fabl mæneth that al men for the most part ar mad wyz at-last, when they hau' rec'eiu'ed harm.

48. Of the dog and a fhe'p.

A dog caleth a fhe'p yntoo law, faying erneftly, that the fhe'p oweth him bred thorow borowing fhe' denyeth it. The kiht, the wolf, the raun, ar fent-for, they affirm the matter, the fhe'p 13 condemned, the dog catcheth the cons demned fhe'p, and pluketh-of hir fkin.

The moral.

Whær-az eu ery man knoweth that very-many be oppresed, throwh fals witnes/ing. This fabl tæcheth it also very-wel.

49. Of the wolf and the lamb.

A wolf me'teth a lamb waiting-on a got, fhe afketh the lamb, why, his mother being forfake, he would rather follow the funking got, and counfleth the lamb, that he' should go-agein too his mother's tet? being stretcht-out with milk, hoping that it would be so, that she mint pluk the lamb in pece? being lædd-away. The lamb sayeth, O wolf, my mother committed me too this got, the che sest car of-keping me' is ge'u'e too this got. I must obey my parent, rather than the, whoo crauest too læd me a-syd, and soon after too pul me asynder being lædd-asyd.

The moral.

Be not willing too belew at men: for many while they fem too profit other, in the men feely prowing for them-felu?.

50. Of a pong man and a cat.

When a c'ertein nong man had vzed a cat much in plezantnes and lou, he' prou'óked Venus with praierz, that the' would trans-form the cat yntoo a wo-man. V'enus be's gineth too tak græt pity, and hæ'reth him praying: a chang' of fau or iz mad, which throwhly plezed the nong man lou'ing so her exc'edingly. For-why she' waz altoogether prety-ful of moistnes, a prety-faier on, and a prety-trim on. They go

afterward intoo the bed-chamber, they lauh, they play. And not long after, the goddes desyring much too proou, whether the cat had changed manerz also with her body, putteth-in a lit! mouc' thorowh the gutter. There a thing happed worthy altoogether of lauhing and pas-tym, the nong wo-man straith-away chaceth the lit! beest being lookt-on. Venus distaining the thing, turned the fau'or of the wo-man agein intoo a cat.

With fe't the hand, with leg, the arms. Venus soon changeth theer,

A tail also is aded too members that charged weer.

The moral.

They charg ayr, not the mynd, whoo run beyond the see: and it is too-yn-æsi a thing too læu accustomed thing: althowh thu thrust natur away with a fork, it wil run-bak agein. Horac sayeth.

51. Of the husband-man and his sonz.

A hufband-man had many fonz, fom-what-nong, and they were at firth among them-felu,", whoom the father laboring greetly too draw too the lou of sech-other, a litt fagot being sett-too, he bideth on after an-other too breek-afunder the fagot being tyed-about with a fhort cord. The week nong buth affayeth it in vain. The father loogeth the fagot, and genight-agein too every-on a litt wan, which when every-on according too their litt strength did saily breek. He sayeth, O litt sonz, thus no man shal be abl too overcom bott agreing-toogether. But if ne wil rag with mutual hurt, and provok varianc among nour-felu?, ne shal be at-last a prey too nour enemyz.

The moral

This rehereal tweiteth, that by agrement smal thing! doo encree, by varyanc greet thing, decay.

52. Of the contry-man and the hors.

A contry-man dryueth on the way an empti hors, and an as very-much lods with small pak?. The selly as being wery, prayeth the hors that he would help his burdn't som tym't, if he would that he be without harm. The hors denyeth too doo it. At-last the selly as being gre'ued with the weiht of the burdn, lyeth grousing and dyeth. The master layeth as the burdn and ded as selly skin also on the horse bak, with which when he was ou'er-presed, he sayeth, O wretch that I am, I am now thus occupyed by my desert, whoo so of-lat would not help the laboring as.

The moral.

We ar warned by this fabí, that we fhould help our fre'nd? being oppresed. Pláto sayeth, Our contry chaleng'eth a part of our birth, and our fre'nd? asso.

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53. Of the cól/yor and the fulor.

A collyor cald-in a fulor that he mint dwel with him in on hows. The fulor fayeth, My frend, that is not too me ether a plæsur or profitabl. For I fær grætly, læst thu måk thos thing?, which I måk clæn, as blak as a col is.

The moral.

We' ar warned by this rehercal too walk with faltles then: we' ar warned too an oyd the company of wicked then, as a c'ertein plag. Campanus fayeth, Company draweth then toogether. Trafik? perc also intoo manerz, and enery-on as be'cometh, as with whooth he' hanteth.

54. Of the fouler and the wood-doou'.

A fowlor goeth a-fowling, he fe'eth a wood-coluer a-far-of making hir nest in a v'ery-hih tre', he hyeth thither, finally, he layeth snarz, by chanc' he trædeth on a snak so with his he'lz, the snak byteth, the fowlor be'ing mad a-fraid with the sudden eu's, sayeth, O wretch that I am, whys/t I lay snarz for an-other, I-my-self am yn-doonn.

The moral.

This fabl signifieth or mæneth] that oft týmž they be' en-traped with their-own art?, which practiz ne'w materž.

55. Of a trumpetor.

A c'ertein trumpetor is ták nof the enemyž, and læddaway, he' færeth grætly, and be'se'cheth that they would spár him be'ing harmles. He' sayeth that he' in no wyz waz ábs too kil, nether net waz wiling, se'ing that he' caried no wépnž at any tým, but ónly a trumpet. They contrarily rág' with angri noyz and strýp?. O wicked selow, doost thu no-thing Thu hurtest móst, and now thu shalt be' kiled he'r, bycauz, whær-az thy-self (az thu consesses) art yn-skilful of mater perteyning too a soldnor, thu stirest and tæzeston the mýnd? of other with the sam thy horn.

The moral.

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Many offend v'ery-gre'u'only, whoo couns princ'e, be'ing other-wyz redy ynowh too e'u's, that they doo yn-justly, and sound too their ærz c'ertein thing? of this sort. But why dout nou make Hau' ne' forgoth that ne' be' a princ' is Iz it not law-ful for nou what ne' lust not fal on nou, whoo also rul the lawz them-selu'?. Yourz posses no-thing that it not nou, too encræc' with welth and dignity whoom it se'meth too nou. It is law-ful for nou too nou. It is law-ful for nou too nou. It is law-ful for nou too nou. Other thing? ether reproou' or commend other men. No-thing wil be' yn-onest for nou.

56. Of the wolf and the dog.

A wolf by hap-hazard me'teth a dog in a wood be'for day, he' faluteth the dog, he' iz glad of hiz coming, finally he' asketh the dog by what mæn he' iz so clæn. To whoom the dog answereth, my maisterz car dooth this: my maister

maketh-much of me fawning on him, I am fedd from my maisterz deintyest tábl. I neu'er slep a-bród, also it can not be fayed, how be-loued I am of al the howshold. The wolf fayeth, O dog, with-out dout thu art most-happy, too whoom fo liberal and gentl maifter hath hapved, with whoom O s would-God I miht dwel too: No liurng creatur should be any-wheer happyer than I. The dog feing the wolf verydesyroos of a new estat, promiseth that he wil bring-toopas, that the wolf may tary in fom part with his maifter, fo that he' can be willing too let-go fom of his old wyldnes, to and too feru a feruic'. The fentenc ftandeth, it placed the wolf too walk too the parifh, they ytter very-many fpeiches in the jorny. But after that it was liht, the wolf feing the dog? freted nek sayeth, O dog what mæneth the sam thy nek altoogether with-out hær ∾ he answereth, I was wont 25 being fom-what fere, too bark at my maifter acquintanc, and lýk wyz at strangorž, and som tým too být: my maister bæring it gre'u oofly, knokt me with accustomed stryp?, forbiding also that I should not fly-on any but a the'f and a wolf So by bæting I was congered and måd gentler, and w hau keptt this a tokn of my natural ferenes. This being hæ'rd: the welf fayeth, I biy not thy maifter' frend/hip fo Thærfor får-wel dog, with the fam thy feru/c, my liberty is better for me'.

The moral.

25

It is mor too be wished too be an maister in a poor cotag, and too set hungasly brown bred, than too ve plenty-ful table in a very-large palar of a king, and too hu bond and in fær. For liberty is banished out-of a hih palar, where wrong that must be take cometh, and where wrong must not be spoken of.

57. Of the hufband-man and his dog?.

When the hufband-man had wintered in the contry fom long whyl, at-last he began too trauel with the lak of

meralises thing he sient in the land after his got and make his got and make his got and interned in her mint have been interned with hyper. The dog from a minimum to the line he space way for they are the there had not been and line any languer. It is they are madden for in the mailer for interned the many languer. It is they have made a fair his oxia, whoo?

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fayeth spár me and my lits chýlddern, I wil restór thýn what-soeu'er I hau'.

The moral.

Understand by the fox sely-poor men, whoom too oppres with fals accusation, and too hands with injury, the rich hau a degyr a-lyk. But the emot? hau also som tym their anger, and thos wæksing? som tym reueng wrong orders.

60. Of a hyfband-man and cránž.

A contry-man layeth a snar for cranz and ge'c' ætingyp corn, cranz ar takn, ge'c' ar takn, a hærn iz takn too, to
she bese'cheth or jimbseth [hir-self] crying that she' iz ynhurt-sul, and that she iz nether cran nor good, but the best
ef al bird?: whoo v'errly hath accustomed al-way too doo seru to'
too hir parent or dam] diligently, and too cherish hir dam
be'ing strykn with old-ag'. The husband-man saith, no-thing to
of thæz iz yn-known too me', but se ng-that I hau' takn the'
with the hurt-sul, thu shast dy with them too.

The moral.

He' that commiteth an offenc', and he' that jooneth himfelf companion with the lewd, ar punished with lyk pu- 20 nishment.

61. Of the cok and the cat.

The cat cometh too set the cok. But not having cause ynowh too hurt, she begineth too accus the cok, saying-oft that he is a noys-ful bird, as he that by niht with his voic so so shril a-wakeeth men sleeping. He sayeth that he is hurt-les, for-as-much-as he stireth-up then so untoo stheir work. The cat contrarily rageth, thu doost no-thing thu wicked on, thu hast-too-doo with thy mother, and doost not forbær thy sister. When the cok endeugred too cler that too, the cat raging mor-ernestly, sayeth, nether doost thu any thing in this pooint. I will pluk the asunder too-day.

The moral.

William Gaudanus sayeth, that it is an old saying, that a staf is exily sound, that thu maist beet a dog. An e'u's man, if it shas lyk him, wil cast the down by som law, s [and] by eu'ery wrong.

62. Of a she'pp-herd and hysband-man.

A boy fe'dd she'p in a lits medow be'ing som-what-hih, and crying-out in sport that the wolf waz thær, cased the husband-men as-about. Whyl/t they, be'ing mokt ou'er-oftn, doo not help the boy crying-out for help ernestly, the shep ar mad a prey too the wolf.

The moral.

If any shal accustom or vz] too ly, he' shal not be' be'left lihtly, if at any tym he' shal be'gin too tel truth.

15 That fabl in Horac' iz v'ery-ne'r the former fabl.

Nether dooth ón ónc' mokt ták cár too help in the cros-waiz A dec'eiu'or with brókn leg, thowh thér flow many te'rż, [And] hau'ing-swórn by the holy son of Jupiter would say De' cruel folk ták-yp me' lám, be'le'u', I doo not play, The neihborhood hórc' cry-bak agein, a strang'or doo thu pray.

63. Of the ægl and the crow.

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An ægí flyeth froma v'ery-hih ste'p-hil yntoo a lamb? bak, the crow se'ing it, az ápish delihteth too doo lýk the ægí, he' seteth him-self down on a wetherz slýc', he' be'ing sett-down iz en-tangled, be'ing en-tangled iz cauht, [and] be'ing cauht iz castt-forth too chýlddern.

The moral.

Let eu'ery-on este'm or v'alu] him-self with hiz-own v'ertu or strength] not with otherz?. Mezur or met] thy-self

with thýn-own foot, fayth Horac'. Thu shouldst be wiling too doo, thu shouldst assay that which thu maist be abl too doo.

64. Of an enuigos dog and an ox.

A dog lay-down in a stal ful of hey, an ox cometh sthat he' miht æt. The dog lifting-up him-self forbidd him. The ox sayeth, God destrooy the' with the sam thy enu'ying, that nether art fe'dd with hey, nor sufferest me' too be' fe'dd with it.

The moral.

10

V'ery-many be' of that natur, that they enu'y that thing in other, which them-selu's can not attein-yntoo throwh want of wit or judg'ment.

65. Of the crow and the she'p.

A crow fluttereth on a she'p bak. The she'p sayth, if 15 thu shouldst flutter so on a dog, thu shouldst bær mis-hap. But the crow sayth, I know on whoom I læp, be'ing trobsom too the qiet, [and] fre'ndly too the cruel, or mihti.]

The moral.

The innocent or hurtles] and the plain or simps] have a continual stryf prepared with the eucl. Euery innocent or most hurtles] is bætn-down too the ground: But no man trobleth the ærz of the hurt-ful, and very-cruel man.

66. Of the pe-cok and nihtingál.

The pe-cok complaineth too Juno the fifter and wyf of 25 the mihti Jupiter, that the nihtingal singeth swe't, [and] that he' is mokt of as men for his hore' hore'nes. Too whoom Juno saieth, eu'ery-on hath his gift from God. The nihtingal exc'eleth-far in singing, thu exc'elest with fether's: It be's cometh eu'ery-on too be' content with his-own chanc'.

The moral.

Let ys tak with a thank-ful mynd the thing? that God ge'u'eth fre'ly, nether let ys se'k græter thing?. God dooth no-thing rashly.

67. Of a cat som-what-old, and of myc.

The cat laking strength, bycauz-of old-ág, waz not ábl now too chác' myc' az she' waz wont, she' be'gan too deu'yz dec'eit, [and] hýdd her-self in a lits hæp of whæt or mæl] hóping that it would be' so, that she' miht catch with-out labor. The myc' run thither, and whýl/t they cou'et too æt whæt as ar deu'ored of the cat yntoo on.

The moral.

When any-on is destitut of strength ther is ne'd of wit. Lysander the Lac'edemonian was wont too say oft-týmž, whither the lyonž skin miht not com, the foxés skin must be' ták. Which he' may say mor-plainly, thus: Wher v'ertu can not doo ynowh, sutsty must be' vzed.

68. A fábl tákn out-of Mantuan.

A c'ertein contry-man gathered v'ery-sau'ery aplz of an apl-tre' which he' had in a v'ery-ne'r litl fe'ld, he' gau' gathered or chôzn] aplz too hiz maister be'ing a townz-man, whoo be'ing entyc'ed with an yn-credibl swe'tnes of the aplz, at-length remoou'ed the apl-tre' yntoo him-self: the apl-tre' be'ing v'ery-old withered, and theer the aplz and apl-tre' wer lost toogether or a-lyk.] Which when it waz told too the good-man of the hows, he' sayth, alas how hard a thing is it too plant or set] an old tre' in an-other plac' or I had ynowh and spar, if I had known too lay brydlz on my cou'etoosnes, and too gather the frut from the bow. Mantuan rehærc'eth this sabl, thus:

A contry-man riht-swe't apiz did gather from a tre', Whær-of he' waz wont too ge'u' gift?, too townish maister fre': But the maister enticed with the swetnes of the frut, Re-moou'd the tre' into the ground?, next too hig-own hows sett:

But bycau; it was ou'er-old, re-moou'ed foon did dy, And the encræc' with the bre'dor did perish-ytterly. It was ynowh, sayth the maister, apiz too tak, alas, Il is re-moou'd a tre' when it waxth hard with ag' long past.

The moral.

They that be' too-wýz, and folow thing? yn-grantabí, ar foolz: he' that iz wýz restraineth hiz dezýrz.

69. Of the lyon and the frog.

A lion hau'ing-se'med too hæ'r a v'oic', læpt-sorth not without trembling, looking-sor som thing of græt sorc' or v'alu, at-length ther goeth a lits frog or se'ly frog out-of the water: ser be'ing put-away, the lyon approching trædeth down the 15 se'ly bæst with hiz se't.

The moral.

This fábl forbideth vain færz, az that fábl, tụching the brood of the hilz, being tụr vệd by William Gaudanus.

70. Of the emot.

The emot being thirst cám too a spring, that he' miht drink, by chanc' he' fel intoo the well, a culu'er helpeth him with a bowh cast-down from a tre' a-far-of. The emot climing-on the bowh is sau'ed. A sowlor is at-hand that he' may tak the culu'er: the emot dooth not suffer him, he' as catcheth the sowlorz foot with byting, the culu'er slyeth-away.

The moral.

This fabl techeth that good wil must be required too them that dezeru v'ery-wel.

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71. Of the bird?.

When the kýnd of bird? wanderęd-abród fre'ly, they dezýręd that a king miht be' ge'u'n them. The pe-cok thowht him-felf che'fly worthy, whoo should be' chózn, bycauz he' waz the beuty-fulest. He' be'ing acc'epted or tákn for king, the py saith, O king, if thu reyning, the ægl shal be'gin too chác' ys stoutly az she' iz wont, by what mæn wilt thu driu' her-away ~ How wilt thu sau' or ke'p] ys ~

The moral.

In a princ' the fau'or or beuty] is not so too be' regarded or lookt-too] as the strength of body and wysdom.

72. Of a fik man and a phizic'ion.

A phizic'ion lookth-too a sik man, at-length he' dyeth. Then the phizic'ion sayeth too the kinż-men or cozniz this man dyed with intemperanc'.

The moral.

Exc'ept a man wil læu' dronknnes and v'ain plægur spe'dily, ether he' shas neu'er com too old-ag', or-elc' he' shas hau' a v'ery short old-ag'.

73. Of the lyon and other.

24

The lyon, the as, [and] the fox go a-hunting or too hunt] a greet hunting or qarry] is take, the take qarry being commanded too be dewyded, [and] the as laying fings or seureral part too every-on seurerally, the lion roreth-out, he catcheth and twenth the as in percess. Afterward he ge weth that busines too the fox, whoo being sutser, when, a-greet-deel the best part being set for the lyon, she had reserved or ke ptt scarc the læst part for her-self, the lyon asketh of whoom she was so tauht. Too whoom she (shewing the ded as) sayeth, the calamity, [destruction or misery] of him hath tauht me'.

The moral.

He' iz happy whoom otherż harmż mák wár.

74. Of the kid and the wolf.

A kid looking out-of a window waz bold too rail at a wolf pasing-by. Too whoom the wolf sayeth, thu wicked on, thu doost not speek in reproch too me, but the plac.

The moral.

Bóth the tým and the plác ge'u yntoo a man bóldnes oft-týmž.

75. Of an as.

An as complaining of the cruelty of a gardnor, be'se'cheth Jupiter that an-other maister be' ge'u'n him. Jupiter gratiosly hæ'reth the ase's praierz, [and] ge'u'eth him a týlor: with whoom when he' caried týlz and heu'ier burdnz on hiz bak, he' wentagein too Jupiter, [and] praieth that a maister mint be' ge'u'n shim, that mint be' me'ker or g'entser,] Jupiter lauhed. Det he' lest not of too be' ernest, [and] too pray or entræt] so much yntil he' constrained Jupiter. Jupiter ge'u'eth him a tanor, whoom when the se'ly-as throwhly-kne'w, he' sayeth, alas wretch that I am, whoo whýlst I am content with no maister, hau' hapved on him, that wil not spár az much az my skin, az much az I ges or fór-se'.]

The moral.

We' condemn al-way thing? that be' present: and crau' ne'w, which (as it is wont too be' sayed) be' not better than 25 the old.

76. Of an old wo-man and [hir] maid?

A c'ertein old wo-man had v'ery-many maid, whoom the caled-yp too work daily be for it waxed liht, at the crowing of a cok, which the cherifhed at hom. At-length so the maid, be ing moou'ed with wery nes of the daily busines,

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the cit dispute new de desing kild, that them-felu? shall they years mid-day or noted. But this hip deceived the wreached maid. For a, the milities knew the cok kild, she commanded them for my attenuated or from-theme-forth.

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A dien dan ng-ligged a get walking en a hib flep-bil e dy chare warreit den dien die lingdid gen-deun rather inde me gren medien. The get layeth yen-adventur I would doo it, if thu wær-away, whoo dooft not counfi me' it, that I should not tak any plæzur thær-of, but that thu be'ing hungri mihtst hau' what thu mihtst deu'our.

The moral.

Be'le'u' not al men, for som prou'ýd not for the', but for sthem-selu'.

79. Of the ráu'n and other bird?.

The ráu'n feineth him-self too c'elebrat or too onor hiz birth-he'r, [and] inu'yteth or caseth-in] the smal bird? too super. They com as for the most part, the ráu'n with græt 10 rejoic'ing and fau'or rec'eiu'eth them that com, and tæreth in pe'c'e? the rec'eiu'ed.

The moral.

They be not al fre'nd? that spæk-fair, or fein that they be wiling or wil] doo liberally or gently pooizn'z ly-hýdd 15 ynder this hony.

80. Of ge'c'.

Ge'c' be'ing in company with cránż wástęd a fe'ld, whoo be'ing hæ'rdd, the contry-men ar caried yntoo them sorthwith. The cránż, hau'ing spyęd the contry-men, sly-away, 20 the ge'c' ar ták, whoo be'ing let with the burds or weiht] of their body wer not ábs too sly-yp.

The moral.

A town being won of the enemy, the poor or ne'di] geteth-away him-felf æzily, but the rich iz in bondag being 25 táky.

81. Of Jupiter and the Aap.

Jupiter grætly-dezýring too know whoo of mortal [creástùrz] prowht-forth the trimest nong-ónz, commandeth what-soeu'er liu'ing thing is any-whær too be cased-toogether. so

They run-toogether too Jupiter from-eu'ery-whær, the kýnd of fowlż and bæst? wær present or comm:] among whoom when the aap cám-thither too, bæring hir il-fau'ored kitling? on hir arm, no-man could temperat or mæzur] him-self] from lauhing, but Jupiter him-self lauhed v'ery-exc'edingly too. The aap her-self sayeth thær by-and-by, he mary, Jupiter too our judg' knoweth that my kitling? grætly exc'el as how many soeu'er be' he'r.

The moral.

Onż-own iz faier too eu'ery-on: az the prou'erb iz. And elc'-whær in Theocritus. Thoz thing? that be' læst fair or sowlest se'm fair too on lou'ing them.

82. Of the ók and the re'd.

The ók being v'ery-ful of disdain and prýd goeth too the re'd, saying, if thu hau' a coragios brest or stomak, comon too the fiht or battel] that our twooz chanc' may shew whether is better or exc'eleth] in strength or forc'. The re'd hau'ing-maru'eled no-thing at so greet triumphing of the ók, and the v'ain bosting of his strength, answered thus: I resus stry's now, nether dooth my fortun gre'u' me'. For thowh I be' moou'abs yntoo eu'ery part or sýd] yet I throwhly-ou'ercom the noys-ful or sound-ful] tempest. If onc' king wolus shas send send forth the wrastling wynd? out-of the wyd den or cau' thu wilt sas withas, and then shast be' mokt of me'.

The moral.

This fabl declareth, that they ar not al-way the strongest, that triumph on other, thouh prou'óked with no wrong.

83. Of a fishor and a lits fish.

A fisher dre'w-out a lits fish with a hook dawbed with meet or baited, [and] cast into the water. The captiu or fish being takn prayeth and beise cheth him that he would

let her being a very-liti-on too go-away, and too grow, that afterward he miht get her being græter. The fisher sayth, I biy not hop with prýc whoo verily hau ben alway of that natur, that what-soeuer I miht I waz mór wiling rather too ták [it] a-way in the present or with-out delay.]

The moral.

This fabl warneth ys, that we' look not from our fingorz fur thing? throwh hop of yn-fur thing? at any tym. For what is foolisher (as is in Cicero) than too hau' yn-c'ertentyz for c'ertentyz.

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84. Of the emot and gras-hopor.

Winter going-on, the emot dre'w whæt intoo a floor or plain plac'] too the fun. The gras-hopor fe'eth it, she' runeth thither [and] asketh a corn. The emot sayeth, why doost not thu by my exampl draw in somer, and lay on a hæp, 15 what-soeu'er thu art abs She' answereth, that she' spent that tym in singing. The emot lauhing, sayeth, if thu art wont too sing in somer, thu art hungri now worthily.

The moral.

We' ar warned by this litt fabt, too fe'k thos thing? 20 wheer-with week old-ag' may be' fusteined or holdn-up whist as-net ther is strength of body. By winter understand old-ag', by somer understand nuth, and that-sam flour of ag'.

85. Of a lion and a bul.

A bul fle'dd from a lion, [and] hap red on a got. The 25 got thretneth with horn and from ful for-hed. Too who om the bul be'ing ful of wrath or anger,] fayeth: Thy for-hed draw r-toogether into wrink(\(\frac{1}{2}\) dooth not mak me' a-fraid, but I fær the hug' or fe'rc'] lion, who exc'ept he' clæu'd too my bak or wær at my he'l\(\frac{1}{2}\),] thu shouldst know now that so it is not so small a mater too fift with a bul, and too folow the blud of my wound.

The moral.

Calamity or misery] is not too be aded or putt] yntoo men ful of misery. He is in misery ynowh, that is onc in misery.

86. Of a nurc' and the wolf.

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A nurc' thretneth a chyld we'ping, that he' should be' ge'u'n too the wolf, exc'ept he' would hold hiz pæc'. By chanc' the wolf hæ'reth it, [and] taryeth at the door in hop of mæt, at-last the chyld waxeth-stil, sle'p cre'ping on him. The wolf returneth intoo the wood, be'ing fasting and empti: the she'-wolf enqyreth or asketh, where the prey is. He' ful of wailing or groning sayeth, word wær ge'u'n me': a nurc' thretned that she' would cast-out a chyld that we'ptt, but she' dec'eiu'ed me'.

The moral.

Trust iz not too be' ge'u'n too a wo-man.

87. Of a fnail and a hár.

Werines of-cræping took the snail, she' promizeth pærlz of the red sæ, if any would lift her yp intoo the air. The ægs lifteth her yp, [and] asketh reward, [and] digeth with hir nailz or talant] the snail not hau'ing a reward. So the snail whoo grætly dezýred too se' the starz left hir lýf in the starz or c'elestial sýnz.]

The moral.

Be' content with thy fortun. Ther be' fom, whoo if they had remained low or jimbl miht be'n sáf, [and] be'ing mád lofti hau' falm intoo dang'erz.

88. Of crab?, the mother and the fon.

The mother or dam] warneth the crab going-bakward, so that she' should go forward: He' sayeth, mother, go be'for, [and] I wil folow.

The moral.

Thu shouldst reproou' non of a fault, where-of thy-self maist be' reproou'ed.

89. Of the fun and the north-wynd.

The fun and north-wynd striu, whether is stronger. They cou'nant too proou' their forc'e? ypon a trau'elor or wayfáring man, that he' should bær the v'ictori, that strák-of the clók. The north-wynd seteth-on or goeth-too] the trau'elor with a terribl-roring storm, but he' læu'eth not of from-going, dubling hiz clothing or garment.] The funz turn is com, 10 whoo (the ftorm being cleen-ou'ercomed by litt and litt) fetethout his bæmž. The way-fáring man be'gineth too be' hot, too swet and too blow. At-last not being abl too go-on geteth shadowed cold, and siteth-down under a wood ful of læu', hiz clók be'ing castt-away. So the v'ictori hapned too 15 the fun.

The moral.

Se' agein and agein with whoom thu ftrýu'eft. althowh thu art strong, per-adu'entur ther is an-other stronger than thu: or if he' be' not stronger, c'erteinly craftier, that 20 he' can ou'ercom thy strength with his counc's.

90. Of the as.

An as cometh into a wood, he' fyndeth the skin of a lion, with which he' be'ing araied, goeth-agein intoo the pasturž, he' máketh a-fraid and driu'eth-away the flok? and 25 græt herd? of cattel. He' that had lost him cometh, and fe'keth hiz as. The as runeth at hiz maister be'ing se'n ne he' runeth at him with his roring. But his maister (the ase? ærž being cauht which stood-out) sayth, O my seily as I know the v'ery-wel, althowh thu dec'eiu other.

The moral.

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Thu shouldst not fein thy-self too be' that that thu art Thu shouldst not bost thy-self too be lærned, when not.

thu art yn-lærned, nether rich, nor nóbl, when thu art poor and not nóbl. For the truth being found, thu shalt be mokt.

91. Of the frog and the fox.

A frog being gon out-of a fen, profeseth phizik among wild bæst? in the wood?. She sayeth that she ge ueth place nether too Hyprocates nor Galen. The fox moked others beile uing the frog. The fox sayeth, shal she be counted skil-ful in phizik, whoos fac is so paal Put let hir cur hir-self. [Thus] the fox mokt. For the frog? fac is of a wan color.

The moral.

It is a pooint of foolishnes and a mokori too profes that thu knowest not.

92. Of a dog býting-mụch.

The ownor bound a clog too a dog byting men oftn, that eu'ery-on miht tak-he'd too him-felf. The dog thowht that a comlines waz ge'u'n too hiz v'ertu, and despyzed hiz familiarz. Ther cam too this dog an-other, now grau' in ag' and autority, warning the sam dog that he' should not mis
tak. For he' sayeth, that-sam clog iz ge'u'n the' for a disonor, not for onor.

The moral.

A v'ain gloriços man som tým accounteth it a praiz too him-self, that iz reproch too him.

93. Of a camel.

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A camel being wery of him-self, complained that bulz being notably marked doo go with two hornz, that him-self being yn-armed was cast-of of other bæst. He' prayeth Jupiter that hornz may be ge'u'n him. Jupiter lauheth at the solishnes of the camel, and dooth not only deny his praier, but also maketh shorter the bæst ærz.

The moral.

Let eu'ery-on be' content with hiz fortun. For many going after a better fortun hau' runn intoo a wors.

94. Of twoo fre'nd? and a bar.

Twoo fre'nd? mák a jorny, in their jorny a bár me'teth s them, on au'oydeth the dang'er, a tre' be'ing climed. other, when ther was no hop of escaping, clapth him-self on the ground. The bæst goeth thither, she' tucheth-oftn the man lying, and fercheth his mouth and ærz. The man staying breth and moou'ing, the bar (whoo forbæreth ded thing?) and 10 hau'ing thowht that is was a ded body, goeth-away not hurting. His felow asking afterward, what the bæst had sayd intoo hiz ær, whýl/t he' lay. The other fayeth, that he' warned this, that he' should neu'er mak jorny with suchmaner fre'nd?.

The moral.

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Faith-fulnes is a fe'ldom bird in the erth, and most-lyk a blak swan. Adu'ersity and dang'erz shew a tru fre'nd.

95. Of the bald hors-man.

A hors-man being bald had tyed in hiz cap a counterfet 20 bush of hær, he' cometh intoo the plain fe'ld, a sharp northwýnd blowing, and whýl/t he' táketh il he'd of the hæri hat, sodenly the baldnes appe'reth. The company-about lauh-alowd, and also he' him-self lauheth too. And saith, what ne'w thing iz it, that otherzi hærz fly-away, seing-that they that wær 25 mýn-own fel-away long-ago.

The moral.

The hors-man did fýnly, whoo was not angri, but lauht with them that lauhed. Truly when Socrates had rec'eiu'ed a blow in the market plác, he' answered in this maner, that 30 it was a troblom thing that men know not when they ownt too go-forth with a helmet.

96. Of twoo pot?.

Twoo pot? [tood on a riu'erz bank, the on waz erthn, the other of bras, the forc' of the flud bor both: the brazn answered the erthn that færeth knoking-toogether, that he's should not fær any thing, and that he's him-self wil tak car ynowh, that the erthn be' not knokt. Then the other sayth, whether the slud knok me' with the', or the' with me', both shal be' doonn with my dang'er. Whær-for it is with-out dout, that I am ou'er-matcht of the', or rather I am determined too be' separated or seu'ered from the'.]

The moral.

It is better that a man liu' with a lýk com-panion than with a mihtier. For ther may be dang'er too the from a mihtier man, and not too him from the.

97. Of a contry-man and fortun.

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When a contry-man plowed, he' found trægur in the furowz. He' ge'u'eth thank? too the erth, which had ge'u'n him it. Fortun se'ing that no onor waz ge'u'n her, spak thus with hir-self, the foolish man iz not thank-ful too me', when the trægur iz found, but that-sam trægur be'ing afterward lost, he' wil trobs me' first of as with praierz and an out-cry.

The moral.

When a good turn is rec'eiu'ed, let ys be' thank-ful too him that deseru'eth wel toward ys. For yn-thank-fulnes is worthy too be' be'reft of a good turn, he which he' hath rec'eiu'ed al-redy.

98. Of the bul and the got.

A bul runeth from a lion, and cometh too a den, se'king a hýding plác. A gót that waz with-in, runeth with hiz hórnz ageinst the bul going in. Then the bul roreth-out with thez word?: Truly thu æzily resistest my runing-away with

thy hórnž, bụt if he' wær gon-away whoom I fle', then thụ shalt know, how much a got may differ from the strength of a bul.

The moral.

He' that knoweth not that he' owht too fuccor men in s mifery, or at-læst not too hurt them, is a got. For whoofoeu'er shal not mæzur him-self from the wronging of men in mifery, if (az fortùn iz chang'abl) good luk return too wretched men, without dout he' wil repent that he' hath hurted wretche?.

99. Of the Aap and hir brood.

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Jupiter had commanded at liuing creaturz too be in hiz v'e'w, too judg' whooz of-spring waz the fairest. wyld bæst? hastn, the bird? fly thither, and also the fishe? fwim too that trial. The aap hyeth last of al, læding hir 15 brood with hir, the fowl buttok? of which brood at men lauhing-at, the aap fayeth thus: Let the victori tary with him whoom Jupiter shal fau'or, yet in my judg'ment this my fon iz v'ery-faier, and of riht too be' prefered be'for the chýlddern of al thæz. For this saying Jupiter lauhed too. 20

The moral.

Bóth we' and ourz plæz our-selu', but let otherz judg'= ment be' tuching ys and tuching our dooing?, left, if ourfelu'? judg' we' be' mokt with the aap.

100. Of the pe-cok and the crán.

A pe-cok and a crán sup toogether. The pe-cok bósteth, sheweth-forth hiz tail, and despýzeth the crán. The crán granteth that the pe-cock is of beuti-ful fetherz, but net that him-felf dooth go throwh the clowd? with a coragios fliht, whýl/t the pe-cok scárc'ly flieth yp the roof? of a hous. 30

The moral.

No man should despyż an-other. Eu'ery-on hath hiz gift, eu'ery-on hath hiz v'ertu. He' that laketh thy v'ertu, peradu'entur hath that thu lakest.

101. Of the ók and the re'd.

An ók being brókn-asynder with a mihti south-wýnd iz thrown-down intoo a riu'er, and whýl/t it slóteth, by chanc' it hangeth with hiz bow? on a re'd. It meru'eleth that the re'd standeth whól in so græt a hyrsing wýnd. The re'd answereth, that it-self iz sáf, by-ge'u'ing plác', and by-tyrning a-sýd, and that it boweth too the sowth-wýnd, too the north-wýnd, and too eu'ery blast. And that it waz no meru'el that the ók did sal-away, which dezýred not too he'ld byt too resist.

The moral.

Strýu' not ageinst a mihtier than thy-self, but thu maist ou'er com him by ge'u'ing plác' and suffering. Which thing Virg'il the eloquentst of the poetst techeth trimly, [saying:]

Thụ fụn of the goddes let ys folow whither
Fortunz doo draw ys, or pluk bak agein
What-foeu'er shal be', eu'ery fortun must
Be' v'anqisht by suffiring [this is mor-c'ertein.]

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102. Of the týgR and the fox.

20 A huntor chác'ed wýld bæst? with dart?. The týga bideth as the wýld bæst? too stand-asýd, and sayeth, that he-him-self alón wil end the battel. The huntor goeth-on too shoot. The týga iz wounded v'ery-much: the fox asketh him runing-away from the fiht, and drawing out the dart, whoo had so grætly hurtt the v'aliant bæst. The týga answereth, that he kne'w not the autor of the wound, but that he tók a ges by the grætnes of the wound, that it waz som man.

The moral.

Strong men be rash for the most part, and cuning ou'ercometh forc, natur, and strength.

103. Of the bulz and the lion.

Ther wer fower bulz, too whoom it plæzed that their wel-far should be comun, and their danger comun. lion se'eth them se'ding toogether, asthowh he' be' hungri, yet he' iz fær-ful too fet on them be'ing jooined-toogether. s First he' endeu'oreth too put them a-sunder with dec'eit-ful word?, then he' puleth them in pe'c'e? be'ing feparated.

The moral.

No-thing is furer than agreing toogether, he viarianc' máketh strong men too be wæk.

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104. Of the tre' and the bushe?.

The fir-tre' is fayed of-old too despys bushes, it bosteth that it-felf is tal, that it is placed in greet howfe, that it ftandeth in fhip? with a fayl. That the bufhe? be' low, nothing worth, and fit for no ve'. Whooz answer waz such: 15 Surly thu fir-tre', thu boftest of thy good thing?, and triumphest ou'er our e'u'lz. But thu doost not reherc' thy e'u'lz, and ou'er-pafest our good thing?. When thu shalt be cutt-of with a founding ax, how wouldft thu be' wiling that thu wær lýk ys, whoo be' cárles.

The moral.

Both the hihest fortun hath his e'u'iz in it, and th lowest fortun hath hiz goodnes. That I may say no other thing now, the bush is carles and saf, the fir-tre' is nether without fær, nor laketh danger. Horac' saieth thus:

> Hih towerz fal-down with heu'ier fal, And lihtning? stryk the hih/t hilż of al.

105. Of the fisher and a lits fish.

A litt fifh being drawn-yp with a hook, prayeth the fishor, that he' miht be' lett-go. He' sayeth that he' was of- 30 lát spawned of hiz mother, and that he' could not help the tábs mụch, when az-yet he' iz smas. If he' would let him go, that he' be'ing græt would return too hiz hook wilingly. The fisher denyeth that he' wil let-go a c'erten or sur] prey althowh smas: he' saieth, I know what I hau', I know not what I shas hau'. I biy not hóp for prýc'.

The moral.

A c'erten or sur] thing is better than an yn-c'erten thing, a present thing is better than a thing too com, as thowh som tym a smal comodity being forgon hath browht a græt.

106. Of a bird and her nong.

A bird warreth her hong-onz, that they mark diligiently, whilst she' is-away, if talk be' mad tuching feling of the corn, the hong-onz be'ing fær-ful teleth their dam when she' returneth from fe'ding, that the ownor of the fe'ld had committed that trau'el too his neihborz. She' answereth that ther is no dang'er. Also an-other day, they trembling, say, that the fre'nd? be' required too ræp. She' bideth them agein that they be' carles. The third day when she' hæ'rdd that the ownor had appoointed with his son, too entre intoo haru'est the day next after ærly or in the morning with a hook, the dam sayeth, now it is tym that we' hast-away, I færed not the neihborz and fre'nd, bycaus I kne'w that they would not com. I fær the ownor, for the thing is too him a deliht.

The moral.

The most part of ys be flugish in other menz matterz. Wher-for if thu be wiling that any thing be cared-for in order, thu shouldst not commit it too an-other, but shouldst tak hed of it thy-self.

107. Of a concetoes man and an enuigos.

Twoo men prayed too Jupiter, a couetoos and an enuigos. Jupiter sent Apollo, that their praierz miht be satisfied by

him. He' ge'u'eth too both a fre' ability too wish, with this condition, that what-soeu'er the on did crau', the other should rec'eiu' the sam thing dubled. The cou'etoos man douted a long tym, for-az-much az he' thinketh that no-thing would be' ynowh. At-last he' asketh not a few thing, and hiz s companyon rec'eiu'eth dubl. Afterward the enu'yoos man asketh this, that him-self may be' be'rest of on of hiz yiz, be'ing glad that hiz selow should be' punished in both.

The moral.

What can satisfy couetoosnes > But ther is no-thing in mader than enuly, which wisheth it-self e'u's, so-that it may hurt an-other.

108. Of a lion and a gotling.

A lion se'eth a lits got hang on a bushi rok or clis:] he' counsieth her too com-down, that she' miht gather tym 15 and wilowz in the plain se'ld. The lits got resuzeth too com-down crying-alowd agein, that his word? were not il, but that his mynd was sul of dec'eit.

The moral.

Consider what any dooth counss the'. Many perswad 20 profitabl thing? not for the', but for them-selu'?.

109. Of the crow and the bucket.

A crow being very-thirsti sound a bucket of water. But the bucket was deper than that the water mint be tucht of the crow. He assayeth too pour-out the bucket, and is not abl. Then he casteth-in grauel being gathered out-of sand, by this meen the water is liftt-up, and the crow drinketh.

The moral.

Som tým thụ shast bring-too-pas by wyzdom and counc's the thing which thụ canst not bring too effect with forc'. 30

110. Of a lion and a huntor.

The lion stryu'eth with a huntor. He' prefereth his strength be'for the strength of a man. After long chyding the huntor lædeth the lion too a notabl toomb, wher-in a lion was grau'ed laying-down his hed on a manz lap. The wyld bæst denyeth that that was judg'ment ynowh. He' sayth that then grau'd what they would: wher-for if lionz wer craft, then too, that now the man should be' grau'n ynder the lionz fe't.

The moral.

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Eu'ery-on both sayth and dooth az much az he' may, which he' thinketh too be' for hiz part and cauz.

111. Of the chyld and the the'f.

A chýld (at we'ping at a well. A the'f asketh the cauz of-we'ping. The boy sayth, that ther did fas a bucket of gold intoo the water, the rop be'ing brokn. The man yn-rayeth him-self, læpeth intoo the well, and sercheth. The v'essel not be'ing sound, he' climeth-yp, and sýndeth thær nether the chýld, nor hiz cót: for-why the boy had runn-away, when he' had tákn-away the cót.

The moral.

They ar dec'eiu'ed som tým, whoo ar wont too dec'eiu'.

112. Of the contry-man and the ste'r.

A contry-man had a ste'r refuzing eu'ery band and yôk.

The man be'ing prety-crafti cuteth-of the bæst' hórnz: for he' strák with hiz hórnz. Then he' seteth the ste'r, not too the cart, but too the plow, lest he' should knok hiz maister with hiz he'lz, az he' iz wont, he' him-self hóldeth the plow-tail, rejoic'ing that he' had browht-too-pas by hiz dilig'enc', that now he' waz sáf bóth from hórnz and hoou'z. But what hapved The bul resisting som týmz, sileth the contry-manz sác' and hed with sand, by springsing with hiz se't.

The moral.

Som be' fo froward, that they can be' handled by no art and by no counci.

113. Of the fatyr and the way-faring man.

The fatyr, whoo was of old tym accounted god of the plæjant wood?, pitied a goor by the way, being ouer-whelmed with fnow, and al-most ded with cold, he' lædeth him intoo his cau', and cheriflieth him with the fier. He' afketh the caux, when the way-trauelor bræthed intoo hix hand?: whoo answering, faieth, that they may be mad hot. After: 10 ward when they fat-down at meet, the trau'elor bloweth in the broth, which thing he' being afked why he' did it, fayth, that it may wax cold. Then by-and-by the fatyr caftingout the trau'elor, fayth, I am not willing he' should be in my cáu, whoo hath fo contrary a mouth.

The moral.

Bewar if ther be a man of dubl talk in thy company, and that is in his communicacion a Protheus, [that is, ynftedfast in word and ded.]

114. Of the bor and contry-man,

A contry-man cutt-of the ser of a bor that wasteth the standing corn. He' cutt-of an-other, when he' was cauht agein. And then he' catcheth him also when he cometh-agein, and cariety the take bor intoo the town appoointed for the deintynes of his counflor in law. When the bueft was cutt- 25 opn in the fæst, the hart appe'reth no-whær. The maister being very-angri, and asking hastily of the cook?. The baily of hufbandry answereth and faith, My lord, it is no meruel that ther appeareth no hart, I doe not think that the foolish bór had a hart at any tým. For if he had had a hart, he would never returned to ofth too my corn yntoo his punishment. Thus fayed the contry-man. But at the geft? weer

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almost ded with lauhing, and lauhed-alowd at the foolishnes of the contry-man.

The moral.

The lýf of many men is so hartles, that thu maist dout s whether they hau a hart.

115. Of the bul and the mouc'.

A mouc' runing-away intoo hiz hol had byttn a bulz foot. The bul shaketh hiz hornz, se'keth the enemy, and syndeth him no-wher. The mouc' lauhed-at him and sayeth, to Thu shouldst not despyz any ther-for, bicauz thu art strong and hug': and now truly a smal mouc' hath hurtt the' for no-thing, or without reqytal.

The moral.

Let no man weih his enemy lihtly.

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116. Of the contry-man and Hercules.

A husband-manż cart stikęth in de'p mýr, by-and-by he' wailęth for the help of the god Hercules, lying yp-riht. Ther thundered a v'oic' from heu'n, it sayth: Thu trýssor, whip the horses, and doo thy-self læn with miht too the whe'lż, and then cas Hercules. For then Hercules wil be' at-hand be'ing cased.

The moral.

Idí praierz profit no-thing, which fuerly God hæreth not. (Men fay) doo thu-thy-felf help thy-felf, then God wil help the'.

117. Of a gooc'.

Ther was a good that layed seu'eral eg? of gold eu'ery day. The ownor slaieth the good, that he miht be mád rich sodenly, hóping that ther lay hýdd (with-in) a king? træsur. But the good be ing sound empti, the wretched is astoned, and afterward siheth and mourneth, that both his welth and hóp is ytterly-gon.

The moral.

It is too be looked-too, wishes ar too be meaured, lest we be rash or too-ernest. For hastines dooth hurt too, and he that se keth-for mor than be cometh, gayneth no-thing som tym.

118. Of the gras-hopor and emot.

Whyl/t the gras-hopor singeth throwh out the somer, the emot vzeth hiz haru'est, she' draweth corn into her den, laying it yp ageinst winter, when winter iz cruel the gras-hopor cometh too the emot, and begeth food. The emot resulting ofth, that her-self did labor, whyl/t the gras-hopor song.

The moral.

He' that iz flowth-ful in nuth, shal want in ag', and he' that spareth not, shal at-length beg.

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119. Of the Aap and her twoo chýlddern.

When the aap (az men say) bre'dd nong twinz, he' lou'eth the ón, and seteth-liht by the other. The chýld-wýf waz with the nong twinz, and when sær hapved, she' about-too au'oid dang'er cauht the be'loued in hir embrac'ing?, whoom so she' bruzeth on a stón, and kileth, whýl/t she' runeth-away. But he' that waz sett-liht-by, whoo held-sast on the rowh bak of hir that ran-away, abód sáf.

The moral.

It is wont too hap n that the parent? them-felu? be the so occasion of e'u's and dang'er (throwh their too-much cokering) too the chyld whoom they tenderly lou', he, whoom they lou' les, shewing him-felf v'aliant and v'ertugos.

120. Of the ox and nong ste'r.

An ox being now ancient throwh long tym dre'w the so plow eu'ery day. A yong ste'r being with-out labor tris

umpheth in the next pasturi, and at-last cheketh the fortun of the elder. He bosseth that he hath no knowledg of yok and band, that he is fre, that he is you, that the ox hath a nek wors bar with labor: farder-mor, that him-self is smooth and cleen, that the ox is rugged and filths. The elder then sayed no-thing the contrary, but a short tym after he seeth this triumphor lædd too the altari, and then speketh with thes; word. Wher-too is thy nic his comes on Thar-sam carles yellnes bringeth the too the ax. Now at-læst (as I whink) the rather admigest too me labor, that shal saw me, than yellnes, which hath brownt the now too deth.

The moral.

Ther is ned of labor and diligent taking he'd too lad a lyi rihtly. But the flugish, and gew's too plasser, shal as get by lot the end of their matters, which they would not be wiling.

121. Of the dog and the lion.

A dog meteth a lion, and jefteth. Why dooft the wretched being confumed with hunger run thrown the wood and syn-accustomed place > Look-on me being fat and fun, and I get not their thing with labor, but with vides. Then the lion sayeth, truly the hast deinty dishe, but the hast also foolishly band. Be the a bond-man that canst sere. Truly I am fre nether wil I seru.

The moral.

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The lion answereth trimey. For liberty is better than any thing what-seener.

122. Of fifte.

A river-fifth is cautit-away intoo the fee with the force of the fræm, wher anasoing his noblnes he wayeth at the hynd of the fæ of no valu. The fæl fuffned not this, but faieth, that the judgment of noblnes that be then, if he'

being take with the seel be caried too the market. That him-self is bowht of nobs men, but that the riuer-fish is bowht of the comun peps.

The moral.

Many be' so tak with degyr of praiz that they tel-of s and bost-of them-selu's. But the praiz of onz-ow mouth iz not counted praiz too a man, but iz tak w-yp with the lauhter of the hæ'rorz.

123. Of the libard and the fox.

The libard whoo hath a colored bak began too swel 10 with prýd, other bæst? (he' the lionž) being despýzed. The fox cometh thither too him, and adulyzeth him not too be proud, saying that he' had a goodly skin in de'd, but that her-self had a goodly mýnd.

The moral.

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Ther is a differenc and an order of good thing? The good thing? of body excel the good thing? of fortun. It be how that the good thing? of the mynd be prefered be for both thos.

124. Of the fox and the fhe'-libard.

When on a tým the she'-libard despýzęd the fox in compárizon of her-self, bicauz her-self had a skin spleked with spot? of as kýnd of colorž. The fox answereth, that he' hath that bewty or comlines in mýnd, that the she'-libard had in hir skin.

The moral.

Truly it is lit better too be ende wed with a froward-craft wit, then it is too be ende wed with a diu erş-colored skin.

125. Of the fox and the cat.

When on a tým the fox in communication, that she' had with a cat, bosted that she' had diu'ers wylz, in-so-

much that she' had, he, a bag filed ful of dec'eit?. The cat answered, that he' had on art only, wher-too he' trusted, if ther wer any dang'er. As they talked toogether, sodenly a noys of dog? runing thither, is he'rdd. There the cat leepethyp intoo a v'ery-hih tre', when in the men why'l the fox, be'ing closed-about with a company of dog?, is takn.

The moral.

The fabl warneth that on-only counc'l is better fom tym (so that it be' tru and effectual) than many dec'eit? and v'ain counc'lz.

126. Of the king and of Aap?.

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A c'ertein king of Eg'ypt appoointed som Aap?, that they should thorowly lærn the order of-danc'ing. For as no bæst goeth nærer the sau'or of men, so dooth not any other bæst solow manż dooing?, either better, or wilinger. Thærsolo be'ing tauht the skil of-danc'ing sorth-with, they be'gan too danc' be'ing appareled with nótabl purps, and wæring v'isorz, and the sith plæzed a græt tým mór and mór, yntil a c'ertein plæzant ón of the be'hóldorz castt-out nut?, intoo the midds of the plác', which he' caried priu'ily in hiz bozom. Thær the aap? by-and-by, az soon az they had se'n the nut?, forgeting the danc', be'gan too be' that that they wær be'sor, and sodenly returned from danc'orz intoo aap? agein, and their v'isorz be'ing spooiled, and their garment? be'ing torn-of, they sowht among them-selu'? for the nut?, not with-out v'erygræt lauhing of the be'hóldorz.

The moral.

This fábl warneth, that the deking? of fortun chang not the natur of a man.

127. Of an as, and way-fárorz.

When by chanc' twoo c'ertein men had gotn a c'ertein as in yn-hanted plac'e, they be'gan too stryu' be'twe'n them-

felu?, weither of them should leed him thene hom as hisown. For the as semeth too be sett befor both a-lyk by fortun. They striuing-toogether tuching this matter, the as in the meen whyl with-drew him-self a-way, and neither of them opteined him.

The moral.

Som fal-of from present commodityž, which they can not vy bicauz-of foolishnes

128. Of fifhorz.

Som fifhorz, a net being casti-out drew-sorth snailz. 10 When they had deu'yded them among them-selus, and were not sufficient for-æting al. They cased-in Mercury too the sæst coming thither by chanc. But he understanding that he was caled in no wis for courtiosiz sak, but that he mint et them a lits of the lothed mæt, resused, and bidd that 15 them-selus should æt the snailz that they had take.

The moral.

Som, after that they han fett-ypon any thing yn-adu'yzedly, crau-erneftly the aid of other, whoom they may mix with them in their buzines.

129. Of an as.

A c'ertein as among the men of Cuma in Grec' being wæry of feruic, the thong or tying being brokn-of fiedd intoo a wood, he wrapt too his body a hon's fkin found thær by chanc, and so behaued him-self for a lion, making as a-fraid men, and lyk-wys wyld bæst? with his voic and tayl. For the men of Cuma know not a hon, thær-for after this maner this masking as reyned a certein whyl, accounted for a hug lion, and grætly færed, yntil a certein strangor was com too Cuma, whoo had sen both a lion and an as very-ofts, and for that caus it was not a hard thing too know him, he perceived by the shew of his ær's stiking-out,

and also by c'ertein other gese? that it is an as, and lædd him agein wel cyg'g'eled, and gau' him agein too the ownor acknowledg'ing him. In the mæn whýl the as be'ing now known prou'óked no mæn lauhing too as of Cuma, whoom of-lát he' be'ing be'lest too be' a lion had asmost kild with fær.

The moral.

We' doo not æzily cou'er the falt? that hau' [prong-yp with ys from a chyld.

130. Of the dór and the ægl.

10

A dór be'ing despýzed of an ægs on a tým, þe'gan too think of-táking reu'eng' by what mæn soeu'er. He' sound, by se'king, in what plác' the ægs had plác'ed her næst, he' cræptt thinter, and with lýk dec'eit castt-down the egs. When the ægs had chang'ed næst v'ery-oftn, and could not prosit any thing, she' goeth too Jupiter her desendor, she' putethsorth her misery. Jupiter bideth that she' should lay egs in hiz sap, that (at-læst) they mint be' in sasty thær. The self-wiled dór cræptt thither toó, throwh the jags and turnings of the garment, Jupiter not knowing it at-al. Afterward when Jupiter se'eth the egs too be' moou'ed, and marktt not ynowh, be'ing a-fraid for the ne'wnes of the thing, castt-down the egs yntoo the erth, hiz lap be'ing shakw.

The moral.

This fábl warneth, that no man althowh be'ing v'ery-litl iz too be' despýzed.

131. Of a fatyr, and a contry-man.

When a c'ertein satyr waz v'eěmently a-cold, the winterly frost be'ing cruel abou' mezur, a c'ertein contry-man lædd him intoo an Inn. But he' meru'eleth much why the man ble'w intoo hiz hand? be'ing moou'ed too hiz mouth, and asked why he' did so, the man answered, that the bræth miht mak warm my cold hand? with the warmnes. After

ward a fier being mád, the tábl being sett thær-too, the man blew-agein intoo the hot potag. The satyr hauing-merueled thær-at also the mór, asked, what it mæntt, the man sayeth, that I mint cool the potag being too-hot. Then the satyr ryzing from the tábl, saieth: What doo I hær saidoost thu out-of on mouth at-one blow-out both hot and cold said Fár-wel. For I hau no regard too hau a commun refreshing plác or lodging with a man of this sort.

The moral.

The dubl-tonged ar noted, whoo now prais, now blam to on-felf man.

* *

He that was chef in amending thos fable, gathered the tale following out-of divers, and thos the best, autore, that they mint also be rædd of chylddern, for whoom ther is never a wel-furnished and plentions librar.

15

 A tál or fábl] of Æ[op be'ing a man of Phryg'ia not yn-profitæbí too be' reherc'ed.

That Æsop of Phrygia a telor of tálž, was thowht too be' wys not without desert, fór-as-much-as he tauht not and judged sharply and flatly thos thing? which were profitable too be warned and counssed, as the maner of Philosophorž is but bringeth-in plæsant and delihtable deu'ysed tálž (thing? whoseomy and fór-seingly marked or considered) intoo the mynd? and corage? of then, with a certein enticment too-hær. As this his litt fáble, of a litt bird? næst, pretily and plæsantly fór-warneth, that the hóp and trust of thing?, which a man may be ábl too bring-too-pas, is not too be had at any tým in an-other, but in his-own-self. He sayth, ther is a litt bird, the nám is a lark, she abydeth and máketh her næst in standing córn almóst at thar tým whær-in haruest someth-ón, her hong-ónž eu'en then hauing fetherž. The

fám lark by chanc' had gon also intoo ráthred sæznž of fowing, thær-for the corn waxing pelow of color, the pongonz also wer then not flush. Ther-for when she went too fe'k mæt for hir nong-ónž, she' warneth them, that they s should mark if any new thing wer doonn or saied theer, and should tell it her, when she' cam-agein. After that the ownor of that corn caleth his son being a nong man, and fayeth: Se'est thu not that thæz ar throw-ryp, and eu'n-now cráu' the hand ~ Thær-for too-morow az-foon az it shas be' 10 liht, fe' thu go too our fre'nd?, and pray them that they com, and ge'u' trau'el on for an-other, and help-on this haru'est for ys. When he' faid thez thing?, he' went-away, and when the lark cám-agein, the nong-onz fom-what fær-ful mák anoyz round-about her, and praied their dam, that she' hast-away 15 by-and-by eu'n then, and cary them away intoo an-other plác'. For, they fay, the ownor hath fent on whoo should entræt hiz fre'nd? that they com and ræp when the day appe'reth. The dam bideth them too be' qiet from fær. For fhe' fayeth, if the ownor lay-away the haru'est too fre'nd?, we the corn shal not be reptt too-morow, nether is it ne'dful that I fhould cary nou a-way too-day. Ther-for the day after the dam flyeth for food, the owner stayeth-for them whoom he' had dezýred. The fun iz hot, and no-thing iz doonn, and ther war no fre'nd?. Then he' fayeth agein too 25 hiz fon, thóz-fám fre'nd? comunly be' lingerorz, but we' go rather, and pray our kinż-folk, alýż, and neihborż, that they be' he'r too-morow by-tým too ræp, the nong-ónż be'ing mád a-fraid, tel their dam this lýk-wýz. The dam entræteth that they fhould be then also without fær and with-out cár: she 30 fayeth, that ther be almost no kinż-folk, and alýż, so obeidient, that they delay not too tak labor in-hand, and by-and-by they obey the saing: she' sayeth, doo nou now mark, if now any thing shal be fayed agein. An-other day-liht being rýzn, the bird went-forth for food, the kinż-folk, and alýż 35 let-alón the trau'el which they wær dezýred too ge'u'. Thærfor at the last the owner sayeth too his son: fár-wel fre'nd?

with kinz-men, thu fhalt bring twoo hook? the next morning erly, I-my-felf wil tak on for my-felf, and thu shaft tak the other for thy-felf, and we-our-felu? wil reep the corn too-morow with our-own hand?. When the dam hæ'rdd of the nong-onz that the owner had faied that thing, the fayeth, it is tym too-gen placand too go-away. It wil be doom now without dout, which he hath fayd that be. For now the mater is layed on him-felf, whook the thing 13, and not on an-other from whoom it 13 desyred And to the lark remooned the næft, and the cons was ræpt of the owner. Truly this is Æ fopz fabl tuching io the liht and vain truft of frend? and kinz-men for the most part. But what other thing doe the mor established book? of Philosophore wars, than that our-felu? should endeuler as much for our-felu?. For let ys mak rekning that al other thing? which be not in ys, and our mynd, be nether for is our'z nor for our-felu?. Ennius in cheking vérfe? frámed this fabl of Elop very-wyzly, and trimly in hanfom verfel, the twoo last wheer-of be thes, the which too be had by hart and in remembranc', I think in good footh too be' nec effary. 20

Thu fhalt hau this argument in redines (til fett, What thu-thy-felf canft doo, doo not thy fre'nd? expect.

2. Of old tým almöst as the bird? went too the owl, and degyred her that she would not hær-after måk hir næst in the höiž of græt howge?, but rather on the bowž of treż, wand among the læu?, for thær bird? spend the spring-tým very-delicatly. Asso they shewed too her a smal ok látly sprung-yp, and ag-yet tender, on the which verily (ag they sayed) the sám owl milit at any tým bóth a-liht, and milit býld hir næst. But she denyed that she wil doo it; but so she gan them council agein, that they should not commit them-selu? too that litt tre, and that it wil on day bær bird-lým, ag whoo sayeth, the plág of bird? They (ag they be a liht and sliting kynd) despyged the council of the wyg

owl being alon, forth-with the ok grew, forth-with it was brod, forth-with it was læu'i. Lo thær al thos bird? fly-on the bow? by flok?, they be wanton, they læp-a bout, they play toogether, they chitter. In the mæn whýl the fám ók s browht-forth bird-lým, and men perc'eiu'ed it. fodenly at the fe'ly wretche? wer ther entangled a-lýk, and in v'ain too-lát repentanc' çauht them, bicauz they had despyżęd that wholfom counc's. And men say that this iz it, why at bird? now, wheer-foeu'er they shat se' the owl, 20 ac-companying her az-thowh they falut her, gyd her on, folow after her, sit about hir, and fly about her. For being myndful of her counc'í, they wonder at her now az wýz, and gárd her with a thik company or band] as on would fay, that they may lærn fom tým of her too be' wýz. But I think, 15 in v'ain, ne rather also som tym with their greet harm: for thóz anc'ient gwlż wær wýz in v'ery de'd: now thér be' many owlż, which hau owlż? fetherż, and owlż? yiż and bæk, but they hau no wýzdom.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that thu shouldst not despyż the counc'iz of on that warneth wel.

3. A tál ták v out-of the fecond book of Crinitus tuching onest disciplin.

Onc ther was a gowrd fown nær-too a pýn-tre, which was v'ery-græt and of bród bow?, when the gowrd had grown, thorowh much rain and temperatnes of the ayr, it be'gineth too grow-out, and too stretch-forth branche? morbóldly, then it cræptt yp-on the pýn-tre', then it arós, then it durst too wrap-in bow? and læu'?, shewing-forth v'ery-larg' so læu'?, glowing flowrź, v'ery-græt and flownishing frut. And thær-for sweled with so græt disdain and prýd, that it durst too sett-ypon the pýn-tre', and sayeth: Thu se'est how I ou'ergo the', how I exc'el with larg' læu'? and freshnes, and eu'n-now I rýz-forth too the top. Then the pýn-tre', who was mihti

throwh old skil and strength, meru'eled not at the boldnes of the proud gowrd, but answered too her so. I have ou'er comed he'r many winter's, heat, blint, and divers misery's, and hither-too stand sownd. Thu wilt have les corage at the first cold, when thy læu, wil sal at-onc, and as the freshnes swil go-away.

The moral.

It is not too be proud in prosperity.

4. Of a crow and wolf?.

A crow waiteth-on wolf? throwh rowh ridge? of hilz, he' 10 craueth, that part of the prey be mad for him, whoo folowed them, had for akn them no tym, and had be'n their companion. Afterward he' was putt-of by the wolf?, as not folowing them, but folowing the prey and met, and that he' would not be'n les redy too decour the inward? of the 15 wolf?, if they wer kild, than of other living thing?.

The moral.

What we' doo is not alway too be' looked-yntoo, but of what mynd we' be' when we' doo a thing.

5. An-other fabl of the erth? bringing-forth.

One the erth being mad puft-yp, and /wóln after a wonder-ful maner, feined redy-too-bre'd fom græt thing. The borderorz run thither, the hufband-men be aftoned, they look-for the brood of the erth be'twe'n hop and fær, fom thowht that it would bring-forth that felow Tiphæas, hau ing a hundred hand? other thowht the hilż redy-too-bræk a-funder. The erth is opned, a moue cometh-forth, and that which was thowht would be n a miracl too al men, men turned untoo lauhing and pas-tým.

The moral.

The fabl sheweth that then must not al-way belie'u' goodly promise?.

6. A fábí of the memberž and the belly ták v out-of Pliny.

When the strong part? of the body of man saw the bely yds, they dis-agre'ed from him, and denyed it seru'ic.

When them-selu'? also by that mæn fainted too, they ynder stood that the bely did deu'yd the mæt rec'eiu'ed throwh as the memberz, and cam intoo fre'ndship with it agein.

The moral.

Græt thing? decay throwh v'arianc': by agre'ing-toogether they prosper.

7. Of Ario, and a dolphin.

Ario waz an anc'ient and nótábl fingor with the harp, he' waz of Methinna [a c'ity of the yl of Lesbos] for plác' and town, and of the ýl of Lesbos, for the land and ýl. 15 Periander king of Corinth had the sam Ario fre'ndly, and lou'ed for hiz art? sak: he' goeth-thenc' from the king too fe' the nótábí land? C'ic'il and Italy. When he' çám thither, he' delihted the ærz and mýnd? of al men in the cost? of bóth land?, and waz thær in geting? and plæzurż, and in 20 the lou' of al men. Then afterward being ful of a greet dæl of mony, and of much good welth, he' appoointed too go-agein too Corinth. Thær-for he' chóz a ship, and marinorz being Corinthianz, as viery-wel known and freindliest too But he' be'ing rec'eiu'ed, and the fhip be'ing caried-25 forth into the de'p, the men of Corinth be'ing cou'etous of prey and of mony, took counc's tuching the kiling of Ario. Then his destruction being ynderstood, he' gau' his mony and the rest of his thing? that they miht hau' them, and dezýręd that they would spár him lýf ónly. The marinorz 30 pitięd thæz hiz prayerż, or dezýrż] so much, that they did also forbær too kil him with their hand? by forc' but com= manded that eu'n by-and-by he' fhould læp-out hed-long intoo the fæ opnly or in their prefenc'.] The man being a-fraid thær, and hóp of lýf be'ing lost, dezýred thar on thing after= ward, that be'for he' should dy, they would suffer him too

put-on hiz garment?, or apparel] and too tak hiz harp, and too fing a comfortabl v'ers of that his hap. Then a deliht. too hæ'r taketh the rud and cruel marinorz. He' optaineth what he' had dezýred. And thær forth-with, be'ing girded, clóthed, appareled, and standing in the opn plác of the hih poup of the ship, he' sung the v'ers which is caled the song with a v'ery-shril or adu'anc'ed] v'oic'. At the last of the fong he' cast him-self out a-far intoo the de'p, with hiz harp, and al hiz apparel, az he' ftood and fung. marinorz not douting at-al, but that he' was ded, held the 10 cours which they had be gun too doo. But a strang, wonderful, and charitabl de'd hapved: sodenly [a fish caled] a dol= phin swam thither among the wau', and with his bak settyp abou' the flowing? or wau'?] caried him saf in body and apparel, and caried him away intoo the land of Lac'edemonia, 15 too a plác caled Tenarus [ne'r the c'ity of Sparta.] Ario went from that plác' straiht too Corinth, and offered him-self too king Periander such-on as he' was caried of the dolphin, and told him the mater eu'n az it had hap ved. The king be'left lits thæz thing?, commanded that Ario should so be' ke'ptt az-thowh he' would dec'eiu' the king. Ario be'ing fent-away, the king diffemblingly asked the marinor's being fent-for, whether they had hæ'rdd any thing in thoz plác'e? from-whenc' they had comm tuching Ario. They faid that the man waz in the land [caled] Italy, when they went 25 from-thene, and that he did dwel thær, and florished thorowh the fau'or and delihting? of the townz, and that he' waz fortunat in good wil and much mony. Then be'twe'n thæz their word?, Ario stood-forth with the harp and rayment with which he' had cast him-self out intoo the see. The so marinorz being mád amázed and ou'ercomed could not deny it.

The moral.

This fabl is for a lesn, that som ther is found mor gentles in brut bæst, than in thos men, that hau no

¹⁾ carmen, quod Orthium dicitur (Venedig 1564)

regard but riches, no-thing pertayning too man but the shap of a man.

8. Of the fpyder and the gowt.

A spyder being som-what mor qiet from the trau'el of wæu'ing, walked-abrod, thær-for bycaus of refreshing her mýnd. The gowt offereth him-self too me't her, althowh with yn-æzi step? he' got too her v'ery-painfully. That dayż iorny being ou'er-paled by on meen or other, he' was not far-of from a litt town, too the which the dwelorz of thar 20 contry had fett the nam Tychen. The adu'ýc' of either waz too ferch-out an oft of hiz-own condition. The fpyder (dilig'enc' not grætly be'ing ge'u'n) turneth-afyd intoo the hous of a c'ertein rich c'iti/en, within-thær on eu'ery fýd fhe' stretcht-abrod hir web?, and hanged-abrod net?, straiht-18 way thær wær, I know not whoo plukt-down her wæu'ing. Thær-for whither-foeu'er she' turned her býlding it was of fmal continuanc, for the could no-wher escap the qik fpying broomž of the swe'porž. She' waz plainly wretched that in fo greet plenty of al thing? The only was vexed and throwhly w trobled. But the gout lyk a fe'ly begor geteth fcarc'ly at the last any poor man'z lits cotag'. When he' had sat-down in that plác he tried som miseryž. Coorc bred waz settdown too him máking a smal super, and scárc'ly swalowing water-wort? in hiz dry chap?: and then waz fprædd for him 25 (being driu'n thær-too with the long jorny) a boorded bed, with no læu', with no gras, but with v'ery-thin chaf. it is not perteining too this purpos too tel how il-agre'abl wær the thin pelt? too the nýc' memberž, that I miht hau' fayed thus, how il agre'ed so hard cou'ering?, so rugged hær, 30 with the filk cloth?. Ther-for at-last when that nobl star fcarc'ly waz rizn, whoo fau'orabily hæ'reth, and which be's hóldeth at thing?, the fpyder and the gout com-toogether agein. The spyder first teleth-forth the trobiz of the niht past, so many changing of place, now ypbraiding the 35 maisterz nætnes, then reprodu'ing the too-much waiting of

the fwe'porz. The gout on the other fyd reherceth v'erymany thing? tuching the ne'dines of his oft, and hath not lægur too fhew the spider the blak-spoted mark? that the hard bed-fted? had printed on his tender thin fkin. They tak council toogether, that the spider from-thenc'-forth owht too enter ynder poor men's cotage, but that the gout should get intoo rich menž palace?. The spider agreeth yntoo this fentenc', the gout deuy jeth it: not not-with-ftanding the darknes of niht growing-on al-redy, they dre'w them-felu? nær a c'ertein town. The gout not yn-mynd-ful of the order to hýdd him-felf by lití and lití in ónž hows that had mụch mony, whoo being foon perceiued of the maifter: good lord, with what good wil, with what gentines, with what namz 13 he' rec'eiu ed, thær ar ynder-laied and ynder-fprædd dounfetherz, matrefe?, bed-ge'r ftuffed with the foft fetherz of is partrig'e?. I spæk not of the swe't wyn, the blak wyn, the wyn, the 1) wyn, I fpæk not of the fig-bird?, 1) the phefant?, and thos litt bird? which ar ou'er-lufts throwh twoo attendorz. Too be' fhort, he fpent eu'ery delicat, eu'ery deinty. The spider hau'ing-entred intoo a poor man'z cotag so byldeth webs: en'ery-whær-about, the walz apper opn-betwe'n She' hangeth-yp net?, fhe' plyeth with hand? too fil-round the work?, the maketh-agein thing? brokn, the endeth throwly thing? left-of. And that I may fpæk brefly, she' ruleth in the wyd hal, fhe is a-fraied of no entraping, fhe færeth 25 no manz affalt7: ne rather fhe is now also hiher than al the broomz. Not long after, the gout me teth the spider, he feteth-forth hiz deliht?, hiz happynes, hiz luk? largly. The fpider feteth-yp his dominion and liberty of bylding and wæu'ing, with wonder-ful praise?. At the end this opinion so pleged both. Whither-foeuer they flould go-abrod, that the gout owht too turn-afyd intoo rich men'z howge, and the fpider intoo poor menž cotage?.

The moral.

Althowh this fabl may be applyed too din ers ve e/, net 35

1) Vinum dulce, vinum nigrum, Lesbium, Surrentinum (Venedig 1534).

it declareth che'fly, that som man is mor-fortunat than another in plac'. Mor-ou'er, that rich menz palac'es ar a harbor of diseases. Last of al, that liberty is no-where greeter, than where ther is less riches.

The end of Æsop? fáblz.

*

5

V'ery-galant fáblž of Lawrenc' Abstemius, be'ing of a v'ery-galant and plæzant wit: látly polished or amended] by Gargetius a v'ery-nótábí poet and Philosophor.

1. Of a mouc' bre'dd in a chest.

A mouc' being breidd in a cheft, lædd almôst al hig ag' thær, being seidd with nut/ which wær wont too be ke'pt in it. But whil/t he' playing about the brimz of the chest had saln-out, and sowht a geting-yp, he' sound deinty mæt/ mad redy v'ery-nætly. Which when he' had tasted, he' sayeth: How soolish hau' I be'n hither-too, which thowht no-thing too be' better than my lits chest, in the whol compas of the erth. Lo, how mor-swe'tly am I se'dd he'r with mæt/.

The moral.

This fábí sheweth, that ónz contry is not too be' lou'ed 20 so, if it be' of no estimation, that we' may not go too other plác'e, when we' may be' happyer elc'-whær.

2. Of a contry-man opteining that whæt miht grow with-out berd?.

A c'ertein contry-man opteyned of C'eres the inu'entor of sowing, that whæt miht grow without berd? on the eerz, that it miht not hurt the ræporz and threshorz hand?, which when it waz dried-yp or waxt hard] waz ætn-yp of the smal bird?. Then the husband-man sayeth, how worthy thing? doo I suffer, whoo for a lits comodityz sak hau lost v'ery-græt gainz.

The moral.

The fabl sheweth, that litt dis-comodity must be weihed with greeter profit.

3. Of the gos-hawk chác'ing a culu'er.

When a gos-bawk chác'ed a culu'er with an ernest fliht being entred into a ciertein villagi, she was cauht of a contry-man, whoom she' be'se'ched with faier spe'ch that he' would let her go: she' sayed, truly I hau' not hurtt the'. Too whoom the contry-man answereth, nether did this culu'er hurtt the'.

The moral.

10

The fabl sheweth, that they ar punished worthily that attempt too hurt the hurtles.

4. Of the spider and the swalow.

A spyder waxing angri at a swalow, that cauht flyz, 15 which is the swalow's meet, hanged-yp net? in the dor's throwh which he' waz wont too fly, that she' miht tak her. the fwalow flying-thither, caried the net with the knitor throwh the ayr. Then the spyder hanging in the ayr, and ynderstanding her-self eu'n-now redy-too dy, saied: How 20 justly doo I suffer thæz thing?, whoo scarc'ly catching the læst flying thing? with græt labor, be'lest that I was abs too catch fo greet bird?.

The moral.

We' ar warned by this fabl, that we' fet not on thing? 25 græter than our strength.

5. Of a contry-man about-too go ou'er a riu'er.

A contry-man about-too go ou'er a brook, which by chanc' had encræc'ed with showerz, sowht a shalow plác'. And when he' had proou'ed first that part of the stræm, so which se'med qieter and calmer, he' found it de'per than he'

had thowht in hiz mynd. Agein wæhr he' found it narower and sáfer, thær the riu'er ran-away with græter noyz of water. Then he' saieth with him-self: how sássier may we' commit our lyf too waterz sul of noyz, than too giet and stil waterz.

The moral.

5

We' ar warned by this fabl, that we' should fær then ful of word, and græt thretnorz, les than qiet then.

6. Of the culu'er and the py.

A cylu'er be'ing asked of a py, what should perswad to her, that she' as-way by'lded her næst in on-self plac', se'ing-that her hong-on'z wær as-way caunt from her fromthenc'. The cylu'er answered: simplicity or plain mæning moou'eth me'.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that ofth tymz good men be æzily dec'eiu'ed.

7. Of the cuccoo, and the hawk.

The cuccoo being mokt of a hawk (bicaus wher-as he' was both lyk her in body, and not much yn-lyk in color) bicaus of litines of corag', he' was fe'dd rather with worms of the erth, than with the swe't flesh of other bird?. A few dais after, the cuccoo saw the hawk being take of a contry-man whoos culu'ers she' had slown-at, hang out-of a hih tower for the fraying of the rest. Too whoom the cuccoo sayeth: fre'nd, how better had it be'n for the' too hunt-after worms, than too inu'ad others bird?.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth that their lyf is safer, and mor-lyked, that be content with their own thing without danger, than their which crauing other menz, go yntoo græt hazard of the lyf.

8. Of the as and a calf.

An as and a calf fe'ding in on-felf medow, for-kne'w by the found of a bel that the enemy'z army cam-nih. Then the calf fayeth, O companion, let us run-away-hene', left the enemy'z læd us away priznor'z. Too whoom the as fayeth, or run thu away, whoom the enemy'z hau' ac-cuftomed too kil and too æt, it is no mater for an as, whoo'z appoointed condition too beer burdn is al-on enery-wheer.

The moral.

This fabl warneth bond-men, that they should not fave to greatly too chang owners, so-that they that shal be the owners, be not wors than the first.

9. Of the fox, and wo then sating henz.

A fox pasing nih a certein villag, beheld a company of wo-men æting viery-many henż galantsy rósted, too whoom the fox being turned-about, sayeth: What out-cryż and barksing of dog? should ther be, if I should doo that that you doo on Too whoom a ciertein old wo-man sayeth: thu, the worst of as bæst? stælest other menž, we æt that that iz our-own.

The moral.

This fabl warneth ys, that we' should not think that it is law-ful for ys too doo that yntoo other ment, which is law-ful for the v'ery ow nort too doo.

10. Of fat cáp»ž and a læn.

A c'ertein man had cherished many capnz with much meet, being shutt-yp in on-self coop, wher-by they wer as throwhly fat, except on whoom his brotherz mokt as leen. The owner redy-too tak nobs gest in a fin and costly feest, commandeth the cook, that he' should kil and dres of those that he' sound the fater. The slesh on he'ring this, tore mented them-selu', saying, how much had it be'n better that we' wer leen.

The moral.

This fabl is imagined for the comfort of the poor, whooz lyf is in mor fafty than rich menz.

11. Of a been and oxn drawing it.

An elan been complayned of oxñ, faying, O he' ynthank-ful, I hau' norished hou much tým with my læu', but hou draw me' hour nourc' throwh the stónż and dirt. Too whooth the oxñ answer: Our gróning, and sih, and also the prik wher-with we' ar prikt may tech the', that we' draw the' be'ing yn-wiling or ageinst our wilż.]

The moral.

This fabl teacheth ys, that we should not be much angue with them that hurt ys not with their fre wil.

12. Of faier treż and il-fau oced [treż]

Ther grew very-many trex in on-felf plac being hill, firstly, and without knot, except on being low, litt, and knots, whomh the rest wer went too had for a moking-stok as il-faugered and litt. The owner of the plac being about too byld a hope bideth at too be equi-down, except the wish, which bidget of his shortness and il-faugerines semed would mak the bylding yn-comby afterward. The rest being equi-down, the il-faugered we saith with it-telf these words: O matter I wil memor complain of the that the last bredd me foul, leng I is it greet langered hang over the bewty-ful.

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much swe'ter tunz, than in al her lýf, whær-az she' owht rather too be' forow-ful: the swan saieth, bicauz I shal nether be' v'exed mor with car too se'k meet, nether shal feer the fowlorz snárž.

The moral.

This fabl warneth ys, that we' should not fær deth, by the which at the miseryz of the lýf be' cutt-of.

14. Of a wo-man we'ping for hir hulband, and of her father comforting her.

The father comforted a wo-man being az-net nong, whooz io husband labored for lyf, saying: doo not torment thy-self so grætly dauhter, for I hau' found an-other husband for the' far wel-fau'order than this fam, whoo wil æzily aswag' [thy] dezýr of the fórmer. But the wo-man not suffring the sorow, whoo lou'ed her husband ernestly did not only dis-alow her 15 fatherz word?, but accufed the yn-týmly reherc'ing of another husband. But when he' se'eth her husband ded, she' putth-away tæ'rz and mourning?: and asketh her father, whether that yong man be' thær, whoom he' faied he' would ge'u' her for hir husband.

The moral.

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The fabl sheweth, how soon lou' toward the ded husband? iz wont too fal out-of-the wyu'f? mynd.

15. Of a wo-man we'ping for her lou'orz going-away.

An yn-chast wo-man we'ptt v'ery-much for her lou'or 28 going-away, whoom fhe had spooiled almost of al thing? Her neihbor asking her, why she' we'ptt so yn-comfortabli. She' fayeth, I we'p not for his departing, but for the clok that I hau' left too him.

The moral.

The fabl sheweth, that harlot? lou' not their lou'or's but their good?.

16. Of a fly that siting on a chariot sayed that she' stireth-yp the dust.

Cart/ with fower horse/ ran in a coursing plac, a fly sat on the carz: a v'ery-græt dust, both with trampling of the hors/ fe't, and also with the rowling of the whe'lz be'ing ryzn-abrod, the fly sayed, what græt forc' of dust doo I stir-yp ~

The moral.

This fabl belongeth too them, that when they be doltish, not they assay too bring with their goodly extoling word?, other menz praiz yntoo them-selu?.

17. Of an e'l complaining, that she' waz trobled with assailing, mor than the serpent.

The e'l asked the serpent, whær-for seing they wær lyk, and kinz-men, het men did chác her mór than him. Too whoom the serpent sayeth, they se'ldom hurt me' without punishment.

The moral.

The fabl sheweth, that they ar wont too be hurtt the les, whoo reu'eng them-selu'?.

18. Of the as, the Aap, and the mold.

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When an as complained that he' lakt hornz, and the aap, that she' had not a tayl. Hold your pæc', saith the mold, se'ing ye' se' that I am blynd.

The moral.

This fabl perteineth too them, that ar not content with their chanc, whoo if they would confider the mil-hap? of other, they should beer-with their-own with a mor yp-riht mynd.

19. Of fishe læping out-of a frying-pan intoo burning-cólź

Fishe? being pet a-lýu wær drest in a frying-pan with booiling oys, of whoom on sayeth: let ys fly henc brotherz

left we dy. Then they at læping out-of the frying-pan toogether, fel-out intoo the hot burning-côlz. Thær-for being môr-forow-ful, condemned the council that they had take, faying: with how môr-cruel deth doo we' dy now.

The moral.

This fabl warneth ys, that we' should so an'oyd present danger, that we fall not intoo mor-gre'n'oos.

20. Of the fown-footed bæst? faling intoo frendship with the fishe? ageinst the bird?.

The fower-footed bæst, when war was solemnly published so of the bird, ageinst them, mak a læg with the sishe, that by the aid of them they mint be defended from the woodnes of the bird. But when they looks for the wished help, the sishe, deny that they can come too them by land.

The moral.

This fabl warneth ys, that we' floudd not mak them companion too ys, that can not be' with ys, when ther is ne'd.

21. Of a cou'etoos ambassador dec'eiu ing trumpetorž.

A c'ertein cou etoos man be ing embassador for his contry, went-abrod intoo an-other c'ity. Too whoom trumpetorz cam forthwith, that they miht fil his ærz with the noys of their trumpet, but their-own purse, with mony. Too whoom he' bidd too be' told-agein, that ther was no plac for song, that him-self was sett in v'ery-graet mourning and sorow, bicaus his mother was ded. The trumpetorz be'ing dis-appointed of their hop, and be'ing sorow-sul go-away. A certein fre'nd of the embassador, hæring of his mourning goeth thither, and asked how long a-gon his mother dyed, it is now forty pe'rz, saith he'. Then his frend (the legat sults fullty in spe'ch be'ing ynderstanded) sel intoo lauhter.

with thez word, determined too require his maister, for being turned on a tym toward his maister, sayeth: Would God I were king of foolz, for in as the compas of the erth ther would be no broder empire than myn, and thu also shouldst be ynder my gou'ernanc'.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that al plac'e? be' ful of foolz.

28. Of a widow crau'ing a hows-band.

A c'ertein widow cráu'ed of her neihbor that she' would fýnd-out a hows-band for her, not for the act of g'enerationz sák, which waz som-what mis-le'king too her, but sayed that she' wisht-for ón, that her good? miht not be' /pent wast-fully. The wo-man be'ing witi, and ynderstanding the wylines of the widow, promiseth that she' wil engyr. A few dayz after, me'ting the widow, she' saieth: I hau' sound the' a hows-band according too the judg'ment of thy mynd. For he' iz skil-ful and born too doo thing? orderly, and laketh priu'ityz, which ar not a deliht too hou. Too whoom the widow saieth, go-away henc' with a mische's with that thy yn-deliht-ful hows-band. Althowh I am not gre'dy of the act of g'eneration, het I am wiling he' should hau' that that may bring ys agre'ed, if at any tým we' shal be'gin too be' at v'arianc'.

The moral.

This fábl sheweth, that no mariag is happy, if the nayl shal be-away, that byndeth toogether a man and wo-man most-clocity.

29. Of townish dog? chác'ing a contry-dog.

Very-many townish-dog? chácing a ciertein contry-dog, with viery-hásti runing, whoom he long tým sleidd-from, and durst not siht-ageinst. But when being turned ageinst the cháciorz, he stayed, and him-self also began too shew his

te'th, they al staied lyk-wyz, nether durst any of the townish dog? go ne'r him. Then the general of an army, which by chanc' waz ther present, being turned too his soldnorz, sayeth, O felow-solnorz, this fift warneth ys that we' should not runaway, seing-that we' se that mor-present dangerz hang-ouer them that run-away, than them that fift-agein or resist.

30. Of an old wo-man accusing the diu't.

Men wil communly lay the falt yp-on fortun or on the diu'l, if any adu'ersity sal on them, that they may shift them-selu's of the blam, as shen doo so much sau'or them-selu's. The diu'el bæring this gre'u'oosly, when he' saw a c'ertein old wo-man climing-yp a certein tre, from the which he' so'-saw that she' would sal, and lay the salt on him, witneses being cald, he' sayd: Se' he that old wo-man climing-yp the tre' without my councs, from-whenc I so'-se' that she wil is sal. Be' he witneses for me', that I did not counc's hir, that she' clim thither being shoodd. By-and-by the old wo-man sel, and when shen asked her, why she' climed-yp the tre' being shoodd, she' sayeth, the diu's pookt me on. Then the diu's proou'ed, the witneses being browht-sorth, that it was so doonn of the old wo-man without his counc's.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that then be in no wy worthy a pardn, whoo when they offend wilingly, accus fortun or the diu'l.

31. Of the fnayl and frog?.

A fnail fe'ing frog? (which wer fe'dd in on-felf pond)
fo liht and nimbl, that they could eguly leep-forth whitherfoeu'er, and they could leep v'ery-far, accufed natur that
natur had bredd her a flow beeft, and lett with a v'erygreet burds, that fhe' could nether moon' her-felf eguly, and
was continually prest-down with a greet weiht. But when

the' faw the frog? mád the e'lz mæt, and subiect, he too the lihtest strook of eu'ery-ón, be'ing som-what refreshed, saied: How much better iz it too bær a burdn, whærby I am defended ageinst as strók?, than too be' ynder so many dang'erz of deth.

The moral.

This fábl sheweth, that we' should not bær gre'u'oosly the gift? of fortun, which be' oftn týmž a græter comodity too ys, than we' can ynderstand.

32. Of dor-mýc' be'ing wiling too ou'er-throw an ók.

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Dor-mýc' appoointed too ou'er-throw with their te'th an ók bæring mast, whær-by they miht hau' mæt the redyer, that they miht not be' constrained, too clim-yp and too go down so oftn for food? sak. But a c'ertein ón of them, whoo throwh ag', and the vc' of thing?, and also in skil, went far be'for the rest, put them of, saying: If we' shalkil our nourc' now, whoo wil ne'ld ys and our posterity nourishment in ne'rz too com or too be' he'r-after.]

The moral.

This fabl warneth, that a wyz man owht not only too be hold thing? present, but also too for-se a-far-of thing? that shal be or be too com.

33. Of the dog and his maister.

A c'ertein man hau'ing a dog, fe'dd him al-wayz with hiz-own hand, and lozed him be'ing tyed, wheer-by he' miht be' lou'ed of the dog the mor. But he' commanded that hiz feruant should ty him and beet him, that the good turn'z should fem too be bestowed on the dog from him-self, and the il turn'z should sem too be bestowed from the seru'ant. But the dog bæring it greu oosly that he' waz tyed and bætn continually, ran-away. And when he' waz rebuked of hiz maister az yn-thank-ful, and yn-mynd-ful of so greet good

turnz, whoo had runn-away from him, of whoom he' had alway be'n lou'ed and fe'dd, but neu'er tyed nor bætn: the dog answered, I think that thing doonn of the', that thy seru'ant dooth by thy commandment.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that they ar too be accounted il doorz, whoo be the causes of il dooing?.

34. Of the bird? færing the dór.

A greet feer fel on the bird, lest the dórž should kil them with a stón-bow, of whoom, they had hæ'rdd, that, ther 10 waz a greet fórc' of basz wrowht with v'ery-greet labor in a dung-hil. Then saied the sparow, doo not he' fær, for how can they throw basz ageinst ys, flying throwh the air, when they can scárc' draw them a-long the ground with greet fórc'.

The moral.

This fábl warneth ys that we' should not fær our enemyz, whoom we' se' too lak wit.

35. Of the bar and the be'e'z.

A bár be'ing /tung of a be'e' was stired with so græt anger, that he' tár in pe'c'e? as the be'e'-stass whær-in the be'e'z mád họny. Then as the be'e'z, when they saw their họwse? brókn-down, their sood tákn-away, and their họng-ónz kiled, an assalt be'ing mád, seting-on the bár with their sting? asmost kild him. Whoo scárc' be'ing escáped out-of their hand? sayed with him-self: How much better was it, so bær-with ón be'e'z sting, than too stir-yp so many enemyz ageinst me' throwh mýn anger.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that it is far-better som tym, too suffer the wrong of on, than whyl/t we' wil punish on, too so get ys many enemyz.

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36. Of a fowlor and the bird caled Robin-red-breft.

A fowlor had bent net? for fowl, and had powred-out much meet for them in a bar plac, he he took not the bird? that weer fe'ding, by caus they se'med few too him, the which be'ing fe'dd, and flying-away, other com thither too fe'd, the which also he neglected too tak by caus of the fewnes. This order be'ing ke'pt the whol day, and som coming thither, other going-away, he looking still for a greeter hal, at-last it be'gan too wax-niht. Then the fowlor, hop of-taking many be'ing lost, when it was now tym too-rest, drawing the net?, he cauht only on Robin-ruddok, which be'ing yn-happy had aby'dd still in the shrap.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that they that be wiling too catch as al thing, oftn tymz can scarc'ly tak few thing.

37. Of the foldyor and the hors.

A foldyor hau'ing a v'ery-good hors, howht an-other in no wyz lýk him in goodnes, whoom he' nourished much dilig'entlier than the first. Then this saieth too the first, why dooth my maister tend me' mor-ernestly than the', se'ing-that I am not too be' compared too the', nether in saiernes, nor in strength, nor-yet in swiftnes Too whoom the other saieth: this is the natur of men, that they be' al-way mor-courtios yntoo ne'w gest?

The moral.

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This fabl sheweth the madnes of then, whoo ar wont too set new thing? (althowh they be wors be be of the old thing?).

38. Of a swýn and a dog.

A swyn mokt a spannel that flattered hiz maister with noyz and tayl, of whoom he waz tauht too the art of hawks ing with many stryp?, and pinching of the ærz. Too whoom

the dog fayeth, thu knowft not, thu fool, thu knowft not what thing? I have goth throwh thos (tryp): for throwh them am I fedd with the fwe'test flesh of partrig'e? and qailz.

The moral.

This fabl warneth ys, that we' should not suffer the stryp? of maister's with an yn-fit or wrong-ful mynd, which stryp? hau' be'n the caus of many good thing?.

39. Of a bæm rebuking the flownes of oxfi.

When a been was caried in a cart, he reprodued the oxh as flow, faying, run flouinz: for he cary a liht burds. 20 Too whoom the oxh answered, thu not knowing what punishement abydeth-for the, mokest ys We shal lay-asyd this burds qikly, but thu shalt be constrained too beer thyn, yntil thu art broks. The beem was sorow-ful, and durst not prouch the oxh with blamz any-mor.

The moral.

This fabl warneth eu'ery-on that he should not trumphou er otherz miseryż, when him-self may be cast ynder græter.

40. Of the bird caled a linnet and a boy.

The linnet (being a bird) being asked of a boy (of whoom she was had in plæsantnes, and nourished with swe't and plenty-ful mæt?) why being gon out-of the cág' she would not com-agein: saieth, that I may be abs too fe'd my-felf according too myn-own sansy, not with thy judg'ment. 25

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that fredom of lyf 13 too be sett befor as delibting?.

41. Of the lap-wing [being a bird, and] onoted yn-worthily.

Al bird? almost being bidd too the segiz maring, har it disdain-fully that the lap-wing was preserted befor the rest,

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40. Of the first time.

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41. Of the lap-wing in-man is were, seeing answer.

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The moral.

This fabl warneth, that it is not too-be ftryued against them that can v'ery-wel reu'eng' them-selu'?.

47. Of the lion and the mouc'.

When a lion being take with a snar in a wood saw s him-felf so en-tangled, that he' trusted too no forc' that he' could yn-doo him-felf from-thenc', he' deayred a mouc', that he' would deliu'er him, the fnar be'ing knawn a-funder, promising that he' would not be' yn-mynd-ful of so græt a good turn. Which when the mouc' had spe'dily doonn, he' asked 10 the lion, that he' would deliu'er him hiz dauhter for hiz wýf. The lion did not refuz, that he' miht doo a thank-ful thing too his wel-door. But when the new bryd coming too her hows-band did not fe' him, by chanc' croucht him with her foot, and brougd him altoogether.

The moral.

15

This fabl sheweth, that mariage? and other felowship?, which ar drawn toogether of yn-eqalz, be' too-be' mis-le'ked.

48. Of an elm and a wilow.

An elm be'ing grown on a riu'erż fýd, mokţ a wilow 20 next too him as fe'bl and wæk, bicaus the wilow was bowed at eu'ery, ne the læst v'iolenc' of the wau', but praized hiz-own Stedfastnes and strength with joily-greet word, bicauz he' had throwhly-fuffered the continual violenc of the riuer many ne'rż yn-shákn. But on tým the elm be'ing brókn-of with 25 a v'ery-græt v'iolenc' of the wau'? waz drawn in the water. Too whoom the wilow fayed lauhing: why doo be' forfak me' O neihbor, where is now your strength >

The moral.

This fabl mæneth, that they ar wyzer that ge'u' plac' too so miltier, than they that being wiling too resist be ou'ercomed.

49. Of wex erneftly craning hardnes.

Wex lamented much that it-felf was lost and mid percebt with the lihtest strok, and seing tylz mid of clay much softer than it too com too such hardnes thrown the hart of the sier, that it continued many age? cast it-felf intoo the sier, that it miht get the sam hardnes. But being melts by-and-by is consumed in the sier.

The moral.

This fabl warneth, that we' should not crau emelty a thing that is denyed ye by natur.

50. Of a hulband-man gratty phantying war-far and the trad of merchandia.

A certein hysband-man tok it gre'u only, that he continually tyrsed land, and cam not with continual labor yntoo greet riches, wheer-as he saw som soldnore, whose (the battaile being doom) went wel appareled, and lædd a blesed lysbeing nourished with syn deinty-mæt?. Therefor his she'p, got?, and oxn being sold, he bowht horse? and arrose, and went-sorth intoo war-sar, wheer when it was il sowht of the general, he did not only los the thing; that he had, but also was very-much wounded. Where-sor war-sar being mislekt, he purposeth too occupy the trad of merchandis, as where he thowht greeter gain and less labor. There-sor his land being sold, when he had siled a ship with merchandis, he began too sayl-abrod, but when he was in the do'p, a' tempest being sodenly ryex, the ship was drowed, and he with the rest that wer in the ship war al soft at on tym.

The moral

This fabl warreth enery-on too be content with his lot, we force that milery is redy enery-when.

51. Of the as and a gettor.

An as beening distain-fully that a certein scoffer way buowd and clothed with fater electhing, bycan; he let-out great

crak? of the bely, went too the mag iftrat?, desyring that they would not onor him les than the g'eftor. And when the mag'iftrat? meru'eling thær-at afked him, whær-for he' rekned him-felf fo worthy of onor: he fayeth, bycaus I fend-forth græter crak? of the bely, and thos fam without funk.

The moral.

This fabl reproduct them that pour-out their mony on v'ery-liht thing?.

52. Of a riuer railing at his fpring with reproof?.

A certein riu'er prou'ókęd hiz spring with rebuk?, az 10 ydl or yn-prositæbs] bicauz it stood without moou'ing, and had not any sishe?, but it commended it-self very-much, that it bre'dd very-good sish, and cre'ptt throwh valyż or dálż] with a plæzant noyz. The spring disdaining at the riu'er az yn-thank-sul stayęd the stræmż. Then the riu'er 10 be ing be'rest of the sish and swe't sound vanisht-away.

The moral

This fabl nóteth thôs that imput too them-felu? the good thing? that they doo, and doo not affyn it too God, from whoom as from a larg fpring our good thing? proced.

53. Of a wicked man and the diul.

When a wicked man had hrowht-too-pas very-many misches, and being very-oftn take, and shutt in prize was holden with very-straint and very-watch-sul keping, he lamentable desyreth the diu's ayd, whoo very-oftn tymz was at-hand for him, and had freed him from many dangers. At-last being cauht-agein, and lamentable desyring the wonted help, the dius appered hauing on his shoulders a greet bundle of torn shoot, saying frend, I am not able too be a help for the any-mor. For I hau wandered so many place, hither- too for setting the at liberty, that I hau wholly norn-out all

thæz shooż. Truly no mony iz lest too me', whær-with I may be' abs too prouýd other. Whær-for thụ must dy.

The moral.

This lit! fab! warneth, that we' should not think, that sour offenc'e? wil be' yn-punished al-way.

54. Of the bird? being wiling too chuz mo king?.

The bird? took adu'yc' toogether tuching the chuzing of mo king?, for-az-much-az the ægí alón could not rul so græt companyż of sowl: and they had satisfied their dezýr, exc'ept they had lest-of from such counc's throwh the crowż warning, whoo when the cauz waz asked, why he' rekned not that mo king? should be' chozn, saith: bicauz it iz mór-yn-æzi that mo sak? be' filed than on sak.

The moral.

of on princ' than of many princ'e?.

55. Of a wo-man that fayed that fhe' waz wiling too dy for her hows-band.

A c'ertein v'ery-onest matron, and v'ery-lou'ing of her hows-band, bor it gre'u'gosly that her hows-band was hold with contrary hællth, lamented, and mourned, and that she' miht witnes her lou' toward her hows-band, dezyred deth, that if he' would tak her hows-band from her, that he' would rather kil her than her hows-band. Among these words she' se'eth deth coming with a terribl look: with the fær of whoom she' be'ing throwhly a-fraid, and then repenting her dezyr, sayeth: It is not I that he' crau': he' lieth thær in the bed, that he' com too kil.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that non is so much a lou'or of a fre'nd, that hath not leu'er or is not mor-wiling] that well should be too him-self, than too the other.

56. Of a hong man finging at the burying of his mother.

A c'ertein man we'ptt and mourned for his wyf be'ing ded, whoo was born-forth too the grau', but his fon fang. Whoo when he was chyddn of the father, as out-of his mynd and mad, that would fing at the burying of his mother, wheer-as he' ownt too be' forow-ful with him and wep. He' fayeth: O my father, if thu han hyred pre'ft? that they should fing, why art thu angus with me, singing with them, fornault or Too whoom the father saith, thy duty and the pre'ft? is not al-on or a lyk.

The moral.

The fabl fheweth, that al thing? be not comly for al then.

57. Of a jelos man, that gau hiz wyf too-be keptt.

A jelos man gau hiz wyf (whoom he had found too liu' yn-chaftly) too-be' ke'ptt of a c'ertein frend, whoom he trufted very-much and promifed much mony, if he' tok hed' fo diligently, that fhe' did by no mæn bræk the band of matrimony. But when he' had prooued a few day'z that this ke'ping waz too-yn-æzi, and had found that hiz wit waz conequed by the futity of the wo-man, he' going too the howsband fayeth, that he wil not-any-mor hau' this fo hard a charg': in-az-much-az not fo much az Argus, whoo waz ale toogether yied, could ke'p a wo-man agein't her wil. He' as aded mor-ou'er, if ne'd be, that he' had-leu'er daily too bærout intoo a medow a fak ful of flæz a who'l ye'r, and the fak being loozed too fed them among the gras, and the euning be'ing com, too læd them al hom agein, than too ke'p an yn-chaft wo-man on day.

The moral.

This lit! fáb! Sheweth, that ther be' no ke'porz so dilig'ent that ar áb! too ke'p a sham-les wo-man.

58. Of a man refuzing a glister.

A c'ertein rich man a G'erman by naţion waz v'ery-sik. Too cur whoom ther had comm v'ery-many phizic'ianz (for too hony the be'e'z fly by flok?) of whoom on, among other thing?, saied, that he' had ne'd of glisterz, if he' would wax whol. Which thing, when the man yn-ac-customed too this maner of medc'yn, hæ'rdd, be'ing stired-yp with rag', bidd as the phizic'ianz too be' cast-out-of the hows, saying that they wær mad, whoo, whær-az hiz hed aked, they would hæl hiz ars-hol.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that al thing?, we the whol/om thing?, some yn-plæzant and hurt-ful too the yn-ac-customed and yn-skil-ful.

59. Of the as being fik, and wolf? going too fe' him.

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An as waz sik, and the report went-abrod that he' would soon dy. Therefor when the wolf? and dog? cam too se' him, and asked of hiz son how hiz father did, he' answered throwh a chyn of the dor. Better than you would.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that many fein too bær sorow-fully the deth of other, whoom not-withstanding they dezýr should dy qikly.

60. That strýp? be' for a nụt, an as, and a wo-man.

A c'ertein wo-man asked a nut growing niht-too a way, whoo was assailed of the pe'ps pasing-by with stónź, wheerfor it was so mad, that with how much the mo and greeter stryp? it was beet, so much the mo [rather mor] and better frut it browht-sorth. Too whoom the wal-nut sayeth: art thu yn-mynd-sul of the prou'erb, saying thus: a nut, an as, a wo-man be bound with on law. Thez thre doo no-thing rihtly if stryp? lau'-of.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that oft tymz men ar wont too strykin them-selu'? with their-own dart?.

61. Of the as not fynding an end of laborz.

The as waz v'exed v'ery-much in the winter-tým, bicauz he' waz hurtt with too-much cold, and had hard food of fodder, wher-for he' wished for the temperatnes of the spring, and the tender gras. But when spring-tym waz comm, and he' was constrained of his maister, whoo was a potor, too cary potorz clay intoo the floor, and wood too the kill, and 10 from-thenc' too cary-forth hip-týlž, gutter-týlž, and comun týlž too diu'ers plác'e?, be'ing wery of the spring-tým, in which he' abydd so many laborz, he' much dezyred somer in al praierz, that his maister being lett with ræping, miht fuffer him too rest. But then also when he' was compeled is too bær the ne'w corn intoo the floor, and from-thenc' too bær the threshed corn hom, nether was ther a plac of rest for him: he' hoped that at-læst at the tym of gathering of other frut would be an end of his labors. But when then also he' did not perc'eiu' the end of hiz e'u'lz too be' at-hand, 20 fe'ing-that wyn, aplz, and wood wær too be' caried daily. He' wished ernestly agein the snowz and yic' of winter, that at-læst som rest miht be' granted him then from so græt laborž.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that ther be no tymž of the present 25 lýf, which be not subject too continual laborž.

62. Of a mouc' that would mak fre'nd/hip with a cat or west.]

V'ery-many myc' abyding in the hólow plác of a wal, be'held a cat, that lay in a garnerd of boord with a hanging- so down hed and sad countenanc. Then on of them, sayeth: this bæst se'meth som-what courties and g'ents. For with the countenanc it-self he' sheweth-forth a c'ertein holines, I wil

fpæk too him, and knit an yn-loozabl fre'nd/hip with him. Which when he' had layed, and comm ne'rer, he' waz tákn of the cat, and torn-alunder. Then the rest se'ing thæz thing, said with them-selu's: It is not v'erily, it is not too-be' trusted or a man must not trust rashly too a countenanc'.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that men be not too be judged by countenanc, but by their work, seing cruel wolf ly hydd ofth tymz ynder a she'p skin.

63. Of an as that feru'd an yn-thank-ful maister.

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An as that had feru'ed a c'ertein yn-thank-ful maister many he'rz, with foot not offending, sel onc' (ynder hiz burdn az it chanc'eth) whyl/t he' waz croocht with a heu'y pak, and going in a rowh way. Then hiz maister be'ing yn-plæzabl or angri] compeled him with many stryp? too aryz, caling him slow and doltish bæst. But that wretch sayed thæz thing? with him-self among the stryp?: How yn-thank-ful a maister hau' I (be'ing yn-happy) chanc'ed-on rot weih this on fast with so many my old good turnz.

The moral.

This fabl is deubsed against them, that being yn-mynd-ful of good turns be'stowed on them, follow also with cruel punishment on the læst offenc' of their wel-doors.

64. Of a wolf counfling a porkepin that she' should lay-away her prikiz.

A wolf being hungre bent his coragi on a porkepin, whoom not-withstanding he durst not assay, bicaus she was fencied euery-wheer with arows. But he beigan too counse her throwh a deuysed sutsty too spooil her, that for a little while she should not cary so greet a burde of wepens on her bak, seing-that archors did not cary any thing, but when

the tým of battel was at-hand. Too whoom the porkepin faieth: on must be'leu' that the tým of filiting ageinst a wolf is al-way.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that a wys man must be al-way s fenced against the deceit? of enemyz and yn-knows persaz.

65. Of the moue feting a kiht at liberty.

A mouc' be'held a kiht wrapt in the snar of a fowlor, he' pitied the bird, thowh enemy too him, and the tying? being knawn-asunder, mad for him way too-fly-away. The 10 kiht forget-ful of so greet good turn, when he saw him-self los, catching the mouc', suspecting no such thing, tot him with his talant? and back.

The moral.

The fabl sheweth, that mische'u gos men ar wont too 15 recompene such thank? too their wel-dooorz.

66. Of the fifh caled a pirwinel, crauing of Jupiter that the miht cary-abrod her hows with her.

When Jupiter from the begining of the world granted too eu'ery bæst the gift? that they had craued, the pirwines of desyred of him that she' milt cary her hows about. She' be'ing asked of Jupiter, where-for she asked such a gift of him, which would be heur and grou'gos too her, sayeth, I hau'-le'uer, or am wilinger tool bær a heu'y burdn continually, than that I can not be abs too au'oid an il neibbor when it shal lyk me'.

The moral.

This fabl fleweth, that the neihborhood of the eu'l ig too-be fle'dd with en'ery dis-commodity.

67. Of a hedg-hog thrusteng-out an adder being his oftis. so A hedg-hog for-knowing winter too be at-hand, desyred the adder that she would grant him a plac in her-ows can'

ageinst the forc' of the cold. Which when she' had doon, the hedg'-hog rowling him-self hither and thither prikt the adder with the sharpnes of his prikis, and tormented her with greet gre's. The adder se'ing that it went il with hirself, when she' took the hedg'-hog in hows-hold prayed him with faier-spoken word, that he' would go out, for-az-muchaz the plac' waz narow for twoo. Too whoom the hedg'-hog saieth, let him go-out that can not tary he'r. Whær-for the adder perc'eiu'ing that ther waz no plac' for her thær, went thenc' from her lodg'ing.

The moral.

The fabl sheweth, that they ar not too be alowed in felowship, that ar abl too thrust ye out.

68. Of a har prefering him-self befor the fox bycauz of the swiftnes of hiz fet.

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A har accompted him-self worthy that should be prefered be for the fox, bicauz he exceled her far in swiftnes of fet. Then the fox sayth, but I hau happed with an excelenter wit, with which I deceiu the dog? oftner than thu doost with thy swiftnes.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that swiftnes of the body and strength, ar ou'ercomed of wit a-greet-way.

69. Of an old man læu'ing the lust of the flesh bicauz-of fe'blnes.

A c'ertein man ende'wed with a fingular holines, wars ned a c'ertein óld man, that at the last he' would let-pas the v'ýc' of yn-law-ful lust, whær-intoo he' had trau'eled ernestly. Too whoom the óld man sayeth: O holy father, I wil obey nour v'ery-holy and v'ery-good warning?. For I perc'eiu' that the vc' of lechery dooth hurt me' som-what, and my hard is not adu'anc'ed any-mor.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that e'u'l men ar wont too læu'-of ac-customed v'ýc'e? not for the lou' of v'ertu and of God, but for fær and fe'blnes.

70. Of a c'ertein husband-man and a poet.

When a c'ertein husband-man going too a poet, whooz fe'ld? he' tiled, found him alon among book?, he' asked him by what mæn he' could liu' so alon. Too whoom he' saith, I be'gan too be' alon only after-that thu gotst thy-self hither.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that lærned men that ar garded constinually with the company of v'ery-lærned men, ar then alon when they shal be among yn-lettered men.

71. Of a wolf being appareled with a she'p skin, that deu'oured the flok.

A wolf being-arayed with a she'p? skin, mingsed him-self in a flok of she'p, and daily kild som-on of them. Which when the she'pp-herd had markt, he' hangd him yp on a v'ery-hih tre'. The other she'pp-herd? asking why he' had hanged-yp a she'p, he' saieth, truly it is a she'p? skin, as he' so se', but the de'd? be' a wolf?.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that men ar not too be judged by their apparel, but by their work?. For many under she'p? clothing? doo wolfish work?.

72. Of a father exorting his son too vertu in vain.

A c'ertein father exŏrted hiz son (be'ing wholly-ge'u'n too v'ýc'e] with many word, that (the way of v'ýc'e] be'ing forsakn) he' would dilig'ently watch too v'ertuz, that would bre'd him praiz and ŏnesti. Too whoom the son sayeth:

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father, he' exort me' in v'ain too doo thæz thing?. For I hau' hæ'rdd, az men say, many præchorz that did exort too the way of v'ertuz far-better than hou, het I hau' neu'er solowed their warning? thær-yntoo.

The moral.

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The fabl sheweth, that men of a wicked natur wil depart from v'ýc'e? by no manž exortation.

73. Of a dog kiling his maister's she'p, of whoom he' was hangd-yp.

A c'ertein she'pp-herd gau' hiz she'p too-be' ke'ptt of a dog, fe'ding him with v'ery-good mæt]: but he' oftn týmž kild som-on she'p. Which when the she'pp-herd had perse'eiu'ed, he' táking the dog waz wiling too kil him. Too whoom the dog saieth, what, dezýr you too kil me' in I am on of your howshold-folk, kil the wolf rather, that constinually lyeth in way for your fold. De-rather, sayeth the she'pp-herd, I think the' mor-worthy of deth than the wolf: for he' profeseth him-self mýn enemy opnly, but thu lesnest my flok daily ynder a shew of fre'nd/hip.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that they ar too-be' punished mor a-græt-dæl, that hurt ys under a shew of fre'nd/hip, than those that profes them selu'? opn/y too be' our enemyż.

74. Of a ram fihting with a bul.

Ther was a c'ertein ram among the flok? that bær wol, of so græt suernes of hórnz and hed, that he' by-and-by and æzily ou'er-çám the other ramz. Whær-for when he' could fynd no ram any-mór that durst too stand ageinst him runing at ón, he' be'ing lift-up with ac-customed v'ictoryz, durst too prou'ók a bul too the fiht. But at the first me'ting-toogether, when he' had buted ageinst the bulz for-hed, he' was strykn-

bak with so cruel a strók, that al-most dying he' sayed they word? I am a fool, what hau' I doonn \sim Why way I bold too prou'ók so mihti an adu'ersary, too whoom natur hath created me' no match \sim

The moral.

The fabl sheweth, that a man must not stryu with mithier men.

75. Of a widow and a gre'n as.

A c'ertein widow hau'ing a fingl lýf, dezýręd or waz dezýroos) too mary, but durst not, being afraid-of the peiplź 10 moking, whoo ar wont too accus with il spe'che? thos women that go-on too fecond mariag. But a goshop of her fliewed by this art, how the pe'plz v'oyc'e? wær too be' de= spýzed. For she' commanded that a whýt as, which the widow had, should be painted in a gre'n color, and be lædd- 15 about throwh at the stre't? of the town. Which when it waz doonn, so greet wondering cam on at then at the be's gining, that not only boyz, but also old men moou'ed with this yn-ac-cuftomed thing, wait-on the as for phanfyż fák. Afterward, when fuch bæst waz daily lædd throwh the c'ity, so they left-of too wonder. Saieth the goshop too the widow, it wil hapn too the lyk wyz. For if thu shalt tak a howsband, thu shast be' the pe'plz tal for a few dayz, afteruard this spe'ch wil be' husht too.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that ther is no-thing worthy of greet wondering, which throwh length of tym dooth not læu'-of too be' a wonder.

76. Of an ægl táking-away a conyż chýlddérn or rather rabbet?.]

An ægi hau'ing-næsted in a v'ery-hih tre' snatch-yp for her hong-ónž food, a conyž rabbet? that fe'dd not far from

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thenc': whoom the cony prayed with faier-/pókn word?, that he' would v'ouchfáf too restór her chylddern too her. But he' thinking her as be'ing lits, and a bæst of the erth, and not ábs too hurt him, douted not too tær them in pe'c'e? with his talant? in the dam's siht, and too lay them too his hong-ón's too-be' ætn. Then the cony be'ing much moou'ed for the deth of her chylddern, suffered this wrong in no wys too escáp yn-punished. For she' digeth-yp by the root?, the tre' that held-yp the næst: whoo saling with a liht forc' of the wynd?, cast-out ypon the ground the æss' hong-ón's, be'ing as-het yn-fethered and not slush, whoo be'ing ætn-yp of the wyld bæst?, he'lded too the cony a græt comfort of her sorow.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that no man being bold of his mintines, ownt too despys the wæker, seing-that the feibler som tym may reueng the wrong of the mintier.

77. Of a pýk be'ing a riu'er-fish, dezýring or phansying the kingdom of the sæ.

Ther was in a c'ertein riu'er a fish [cased] a pýk, whoo exc'e'ded the other fishe? of the sam riu'er in faiernes, grætnes, and strength. Whær-for as the fishe? wondered at him, and onored him che'sly as king. Whær-for he' be'ing liftt-yp yntoo prýd, þe'gan too desýr a græter rul. Thær-for the riu'er, whær-in he' had reyned many he'rz, be'ing forsákn, he' entred intoo the sæ that he' miht chaleng' the kingdom thær-of yntoo him-self. But sýnding a dolphin of wonder-sul grætnes, which reyned thær-in, was so chác'ed of him, that sle'ing-away, he' could scant go intoo the mouth of the riu'er, from-whenc' he' durst not any-mór go-out.

The moral.

This fabl warneth ys, that we' be'ing content with our-own materz, should not crau' thou thing, which be' far-græter than our strength.

78. Of a she'p spæking in reproch too a she'pp-herd.

A she'p spák in reproch too a she'pp-herd, bycauz not be'ing content with the milk that he' milkt from her for hizown vc' and hiz chýldderné, he' did mor-ou'er despooyl her of her sle'c'. Then the she'pp-herd be'ing angri dre'w her so son too deth. The she'p sayeth, canst thu doo any thing wors yntoo me' The she'pp-herd sayeth, that I may kil the', and cast the' forth too be' deu'oured of wolf? and dog?. The she'p spák no-thing færing het græter e'u's .

The moral.

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This fabl sheweth, that men ownt not too be angriage against God, if he suffer riches and chylddern too be take from them, seing-that he can also bring græter punishment both on the liuing and ded.

79. Of a cartor, and a cart-whell cræking.

A cartor asked the cart, wher-for the whe'l, that waz the wors cræked, se'ing-that the rest did not the sam thing. Too whoom the cart sayeth, the sik ar wont as-way too be' wayward and qeruloos or sul of complaint?.]

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that e'u'lz ar wont as-way too stir inen too complaint?

80. Of a man being wiling too proou his freind?.

A c'ertein v'ery-rich man and frank, or liberal] had græt plenty of fre'nd?, whoom he' had v'ery-oftn too super, yntoo 25 whoom they cám v'ery-wilingly. But he' be'ing wiling too try whether they would be' faith-ful too him in laborz and dang'erz, cased them as toogether, saying that enemiz wær rýzn ageinst him: too destrooy whoom, he' had determined too go. Whær-for they should go with him, wepnz be'ing 30 cauht with hast, that they miht reu'eng' the wrong? offered

him. Then all except twoo began too excus them-felu?. Thær-for the rest being shakn-of, he accounted thos twoo only in the number of fre'nd?, whoom afterward he lou'ed singularly.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that contrary fortun is the v'ery-best trial of fre'nd/hip.

81. Of a fox praizing hárž-flesh too a dog.

When a dog chác'ed a fox, and she' kne'w that she' so should be' cauht by-and-by, and that she' could not sýnd any other way: she' sayeth, O dog, why dezýrest thu too destrooy me', whoo' flesh can be' for no vc' too the' catch rather that hár (for ther waz a hár not far-of from-thenc') whoo' flesh men al-toogether say too be' most-swe't. Thærsor the dog be'ing moou'ed with the foxé? counc's, the fox be'ing lett-alon, folowed after the hár, whoo'n for-al that he' could not ták bycauz-of her yn-credibl swiftnes. A few day' after, the hár me'ting the fox accused her sharply: for the hár had hæ'rdd the word?, that she' had shewed him too the dog. Too whoo'n the fox saieth, O hár why doost thu accus me', whoo hau' praized the' so grætly what wouldst thu sayed, if I had dis-praized the'

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that many men deu'yz destruction too other under the shew of praizing.

82. Of the hár cráu'ing of Jupiter sutlty: and of the fox cráuing swiftnes.

The har and the fox crau'ed of Jupiter: the har, that he' miht jooyn sutly too his swiftnes of fe't: the fox, that so she' miht jooin swiftnes too her sutly. Too whoom Jupiter answered thus: fro the be'gining of the world we' hau' granted too eu'ery liu'ing thing their gift? from our most-

liberal bosom. But too hau' ge'u'n al thing? too on miht had be'n the wrong of other.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that god hath granted too eu'ery-on their gift? with so indifferent balanc, that eu'ery-on owht so be content with his portion.

83. Of a hors being yn-drest, but being swift, and of other moking him.

Many horse? weer browht too gámž for runing, being trimed with v'ery-faier traping?, exc'ept ón, whoom being yn-10 drest, and yn-fit, or yn-hansom] for such a trial, the rest mokt, and thowht not that he would be a winor at any tým. But when the tým of runing cám, and as went out-of the plác'e? of stay, when the trumpet? sound was ge'u'n, then at-length he shewed how much he being lauht-at a lits 15 be'for, exc'eled the rest in swiftnes. For as the other be'ing left be'hýnd him a long spác', he got the gám.

The moral.

The fabl sheweth, that men ar not too-be judged by the outward shew, but by their vertu.

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84. Of a hufband-man being lett-com too a lawior by a kid? voic' or crying.

A c'ertein contry-man be'ing wrapt in a gre'u'os mater in law, câm too a c'ertein lawior, that he' be'ing hiz defendor, he' miht get-out him-felf. But the lawior be'ing lett with 25 other buzines, commanded too be' answered-agein, that he' could not now be' at leizur for him, whær-for he' should go-away too return an-other-tým. The contry-man whoo trusted v'ery-much too this lawior, az an old and faith-ful fre'nd coming-agein v'ery-much, waz neu'er lett-in. At length, 30 carying-forth with him a kid, net suking and fat, he' stood

be for the law ior in hows, and pinching the kid, constrayned him too blæt: the portor whoo by his maister is commandment was wont by and by too let-in men bringing gift, the voic of the kid be ing hæ'rdd, opning the gat straint-way, bidd the man go-in. Then the contry-man be ing tyrned toward the kid, saieth, I thank the my lits kid, that hast mad the door is for me'.

The moral.

The fabl sheweth, that no thing? be' so hard and yn10 æzi which gift? can not opn.

85. Of a yong man being fe'bl throwh the act of g'eneration, and of a wolf.

A c'ertein nong man maried a wýf, and the sám also a prety nong wench, fom-what faier, and ge'u'n too plæzur, us whooż yn-brydled lust whyl he' dezyręd too satisfy, he' emptied hiz looynż fo, that in few dayż after he' waz mád læn, and fe'med mór-lýk a ded man than a-lýu'. He' waz not abl too go, not too stand, not too doo any exerc'iz, but waz glad of siting in the sun as on being old. Thær-for whýl/t 20 he' ftanding in a funi plác', warmed him-felf with the hæt of the fun, it hap ved that hunterz whoo hunted-after a wolf, had their jorny that way, whoom when the nong man afked, why they had not cauht the wolf: they fay, we' wær not ábí too get him bicauz-of hiz yn-credibí swiftnes. 25 hong man fayeth, fuerly this wolf ownt not too hau' a wyf. For if he' wær jooined too a wýf, he' would neu'er be'n mihti with fo greet swiftnes of the fe't.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that no man is so strong and stout, whoom too-much ve of lechery may not mak fe'bl and wæk.

86. Of an old man throwing-down with stonz a nong man taking-away apiz from him.

A c'ertein old man dezýręd with faier /pókn word? a yong man táking apíż away from him, that he' would com-

down from the tre', and not too bær-away hiz thing?. But when he' poured word? in v'ain, the hong man despýzing hiz ag' and word?, he' sayeth, I hæ'r that ther iz v'ertu not only in word?, but also in erb?. Thær-for he' be'gineth too pluk gras, and too cast it at him. Which thing the hong man be'holding waz salw-out intoo ernest lauhing, and thowht that the old man doted, that he'lest that he' waz abs too dryu' him from the tre' with gras. Then the old man dezyring too try al thing?, sayeth, se'ing-that ther be' no working? of word? and of erb? ageinst the snatchorz of my thing?, I wil work with stonz, in whoom men say ther iz v'ertu also, and hursing at the hong man the stonz, whær-with he' had siled hiz lap, constrained him too go-down, and too go-away.

The moral.

This fabl sheweth, that al thing? ar too-be assaied of a 15 wyz man, be for that he fle too the aid of wepnz.

87. Of the nihtingál promifing the hawk a fong for her lýf.

A nihtingál be'ing cauht of a hungri hawk, when she' perc'eiu'ed that she' waz too-be' deu'oured of him by-and-by, 20 dezýred him with faier spe'ch, that he' would let her go, promising that she' would restór a græt reward for so græt a good turn. But when the hawk asked her what good wil she' could be' ábl too reqút him She' sayeth, I wil deliht thýn ærz with song? az swe't az hony. But the hawk saieth, 25 I am mór wiling thu shouldst deliht my bely, for I can liu' without thy song?, I can not without mæt.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that profit? ar too-be' sett be'for plæzurż.

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88. Of a lion choosing a hog too be a companion for him.

When a lion was wiling too jooyn too him part-tákorž in fre'nd/hip, and many bæft? desýręd too jooyn them-felu'?

too him, and ernestly crau'ed it with entretiz and praierz. The rest being despyżed, he' would fal in fre'nd/hip with the hog only: and being asked the caus, answered: Bycaus this bæst iz so faith-ful, that he' forsáketh hiz fre'nd? and com-5 panionż at any tým in no dang'er how græt foeu'er.

The moral.

This fabl teacheth, that their fre'nd/hip is too-be' desýred, whoo in tým of adu'erfity doo not step-bak from-ge'u'ing ayd.

89. Of a gnat dezýring mæt and hows-room of a be'e'.

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When a gnat gefed that he' fhould dy in the wintertým for hunger and cóld, he' went too the standing-plác'e? of be'e'z, crau'ing of them mæt and hows-room, which if he' miht had gotn of them, he' promifed that he' would throwhly tæch their chýlddern the art of musik. Then a c'ertein be'e' 15 fayeth: But I am mór-wiling my chýlddern fhould lærn mýnown art, that shal be' abl too dis-charg' them from the danger of hunger and cold.

The moral.

This fabl warneth ys, that we bring-yp our chylddern 20 in thoz art?, that may defend them from pou'erty.

90. Of an as being a trumpetor, and of a har being a carior of letterz.

The lyon [being] king of fower-footed bæst?, [and] redytoo-fiht ageinst the bird?, set in aray the frunt? of the battel of hiz fowr-footed bæst?. Being asked of the bar, what the dulnes of the as, or the fær-fulnes of the hár could be' ábl too bring-forth too the victory, whoom he' faw ther too be' present among the other foldyorz, answered: the as shal stiryp the foldnorz too the fift with the noyz of hiz trumpet, 30 but the har shal vy the offic of a letter-carior bicauz-of the swiftnes of hiz fe't.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that no man iz so much too be' des spýzed, that iz not abl too doo ys good in som thing.

91. Of hawk? being enemyż among them-selu? whoom the culuierż a-pæcięd.

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The hawk? being enemiz on too an-other fowht daily, and being occupyed with their-own hatred? did not trobl other bird? The cyluierz being fory for their cas, browht them at-on, embassadorz being fent. But when they were throwhly-mad freind? among them-selui?, they left not of too to trobl and kil the other wæker bird?, and che'fly the cyluierz. Then the cyluierz sayed with them-selui?, how profitabler for ys was the hawk? faling?-out, than their agre'ing toogether.

The moral.

This fabl warneth, that the hatred of e'u'l c'iti/enż iż rather too-be' mainteined than putt-away, that whýl/t they ftrýu' among them-felu', they may fuffer good men too liu' qietly.

92. Of a wo-man bæring fier intoo hir hows-band hows.

A c'ertein skil-ful man maried a wýf. And be'ing asked 20 of hiz fre'nd?, what that lits torch should mæn, which the ne'w maried wýf bringeth burning out-of hir fatherż hows, and which she' about-too go intoo her hows-band? hows lihted-agein and carieth-in: sayeth, it mæneth that tooday I bring intoo my hows fier caried-away out-of my father- 25 in-lawż hows.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that wo-men be oftn týmž a c'ertein fier, which byrneth-yp the hows-band/ good/.

93. Of a greet offic'or being condemned of extortion.

A c'ertein che'f offic'or that had pild a prou'inc' or contry] waz condemned of extortion, and when with much a-doo he'

restored thing? takn from other, a c'ertein dwelor in the prou'inc' or contry] sayed, this our prætor dooth as wo-men. whoo conc'eiu'ing frut ar wonder-fully delihted, but when they bring-forth thos frut? they ar tormented with in-credible sorow.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that other menž thing? ar not too-be caunt-yp of ys, lest we be ing constrained too put them away should be strykn with sorow.

94. Of an old man being wiling too delay deth.

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A c'ertein óld man dezýręd deth, whoo çám redy-ţoo ták him out-of lýf, that she' would stay v'ery-lits whýl/t he' miht frám hiz testament, and miht mák redy other nec'essayz for so græt a jorny. Too whoom deth sayeth: why hast thu not mád redy hither-too be'ing warned so oftn of me' And when the óld man sayd that she' waz neu'er se'n of him any-môr. Deth sayeth, when I did daily catch not ónly thy lýk, of whoom asmôst nón remain now, but asso nong men, chýlddern, sand infants, did I not warn the' of thy mortality when thu perc'eiu'edst that thy yiz waxed dul, that thy hæ'ring waz les, and that thy other senc'es did sayl daily, thu didst perc'eiu' thy body too wax heu'y, did I not tel the' that I waz-nih, and doost thu deny that thu art warned wher-for it must not be' defered surther.

The moral.

This fábí sheweth, that we' must liu' so, az-thowh we' doo se' deth too be' al-way at-hand.

95. Of a couetoos man spæking too a bag of mony.

A c'ertein cou'etoos man dyed, whoo about-too læu' a græt hæp of góldn mony il got, asked the bag of mony, which he' had commanded too be' browht too him dying, too whoom it should bring deliht ~ Too whoom the bag sayeth.

too thy executorz, whoo wil spend the mony gotn of the with so much swet, on harlot and banket and too the diu's that shal tak in bondag' thy sowl too eu'er-lasting punish ment?.

The moral.

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This fabl sheweth, that it is a v'ery-foolishnes too labor on thos thing?, that ar redy too bring joy too other, but wil bring torment too our-selu??.

Finis.

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1. Of a fox and a gót.

A fox and a got being very-thirsti went-down into a well, wherein when they had throwhly drunk, the fox fayeth too the got looking-about the way bak-agein. O got, be' of good corag, for I hau deu yzed by what men both may be at liberty agein. If thu wilt lift thy-self up-riht, thy for-fe't 15 being moou'ed too the wal, and shalt bend-up thy hornz, thy chin being brownt too thy brest, and I læping-ou'er by thy bak and hornz, and going-away out-of the well, wil gyd the' out thenc' afterward. Too whooz counc's the got hau'ing trust, and obeying as she' bidd, her-self læpt out-of the well, 20 and afterward for joy jeted on the brim of the well, and rejoyc'ed-grætly, hau'ing no car of the got. But when the' waz accused of the got az brækor of promis, she answered: truly O got, if thu hadft as much perceiuing in thy mynd az thu hast long hærz on thy chin, thu wouldst not had 25 gon-down intoo the well be'for that thu hadft had affuranc' of returning.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that a wyz man ownt too ferch the end befor-that he com too doo a thing throwhly.

2. Of the fox and the lion.

The fox hau'ing-se'n no lion be'for, when she' me'tt him on the suden was so a-frayd with the siht of him, that it lakt lits but she' should be' ded. Which thing when it hap se ed agein afterward, she' was a-fraid at the siht of the lion, but not so as at-first. But when she' had be'holds the sam lion the third tým, she' was not only not a-fraid, but going too him boldly spak and talked with him.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that custom and accompanying maketh that thos things that be most-orribs and too-be færed, sem nether orribs nor fær-ful.

3. Of a cok and a partridg.

When a c'ertein man had cok? in hiz hows, he' bowht a partridg', and gau' her too-be' cherished intoo the company of the cok? too-be' fated-toogether with them, but the cok? by-and-by eu'ery-on for him-self did byt and driu' her a-way. The partridg' waz tormented in her-self, thinking that such thing? were layed on her by the cok?, bycauz her kynd waz strang' from their kynd: but when not much after she' be's held them fihting among them-selu'?, and stryking on-an-other, be'ing restored from sorow or heu'ynes sayeth, truly I wil not be' tormented in my-self any-mor he'r-after, se'ing them fihting among them-selu'?.

The moral.

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This fabl granteth, that a wýz man owht too bær with an in-different mýnd despýt? doonn by strang'orž born, whoom he' se'eth not too forbær from the wronging of their samiliarž.

4. Of the fox and a hed being-jound.

Onc' or on a tým] a fox be'ing entred intoo a harporz hows, whýl she' serched as the toolz pertayning too musik.

and at the howsbold-stuf, she' found a hed mad cuningly and work-manly out-of marbs, which when she' tok intoo her hand, she' sayeth, O hed be'ing mad with greet understanding, [and] holding no understanding.

The moral.

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This fabl be'longeth too them, that hau' the bewty of the body, and hau' not the dilig'enc' of the mynd.

5. Of a collyor and a fulor.

A cóllyor dweling in a hýred hows, caled-in a fulor that had com v'ery-nih in that plác', that they miht dwel- 10 toogether in ón-felf hows, too whoom the fulor fayeth: O man, that thing is not profitabl too be' doonn. For I fær left what-foeu'er I should mák whýt, thụ wouldst blak it as with the sprinkling of cólź.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that ther is no deeling too-be had with the mische u'qos.

6. Of a man ful of bósting.

When a c'ertein man hau'ing-gon intoo strang contryż som long whýl, waz returned hóm agein, whær-az he' tóld bragingly 20 many other thing? doonn of him-self manly in diu'erş reg'ionż, then he' tóld that móst or che'sly] that he' had ou'ercomm al men at the yil of Rods in the trial of-læping. That the men of Rods, whoo wær present, wær witnese? Too whoom on of the standorż-by, sayeth, O man, if thar-sam be' tru that 25 thu spækest, what ne'd hast thu of witnese? Lo he'r iz rods, be'hold he'r iz the trial of læping.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that wheer tru proof? be at-hand ther is no ne'd of word?.

7. Of a man proou'ing or trying] Apollo.

Delphy [in the contry of Gre'c'] too try Apollo being caled the god of wyzdom, and hau'ing ynder hiz clok a hong sparow, which he' held in hiz fist, and coming-ne'r too the table in Apollo temps asked the god saying: whether liu'eth it or iz it ded, that I hau' in my-riht hand Being redy too bring-forth the hong sparow a-lyu' if he' had answered that it waz ded: agein, redy-too bring-forth the lits sparow ded, if he' had answered that it waz a-lyu': for he' would kild it forth-with ynder hiz clok priu'ily befor that he' would browht it forth. But the god ynderstanding the man'z suts crastines, sayed: O thu askor of council, doo thu weither thing thu art mor-wiling too doo (for the judgment iz in the power of thy-self) and whether it be' alyu' or ded bring-forth what thu hast in thy hand?

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that nothing, nether is hydd, nor dec'eiu'eth the knowledg' of God.

8. Of a fishor.

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A c'ertein fishor, hiz net? be'ing castt-sorth intoo the sæ, prowht-out a fish of a v'ery-lits body, whoo be'se'ched the fishor thus: Doo not tak me' at this present be'ing v'ery-lits and smal, suffer me' too go-away and grow-agein, that thu maist get me' afterward be'ing so grown, with græter adu'antag'. Too whoom the sishor sayeth: truly I should be' mad if I should let-go the gain that I hau' be'twe'n my hand? thowh smal, in hop of goodnes too com, thowh græt.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that he' is foolish that for hop of a greeter thing, dooth not mak-much of a present and sur thing, thowh smal.

9. Of a hors and an as.

A c'ertein man had a hors and an as. In máking a jorny the as sayeth too the hors, if thu wilt that I be' sáf, seg from me' a part of my burdn. The hors not folowing hig word?, the as dyeth fasing ynder the burdn. Then the owner so of the bæst? layeth on the hors as the fards that the as did bær, and the skin also, which he' had plukt-of from the ded as. With the which burdn the hors be'ing weihd-down, also gróning, sayeth: wo yntoo me' the most-yn-happy of bæst?, what e'u's hath hapved too me' a wretch for I re= 10 fuzing part, now bær as the burdn, and his skin be'sýd.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that the græter owht too be' partnorz with the leser, that both may be' saf.

10. Of a man and a fatyr [which fom fay iz a bæst hau'ing the hed of a man, and the body of a gót.]

A c'ertein man fel in fre'nd/hip with a fatyr, whoo when they sat bycayz of-æting, a storm of the air be'ing rýzn and cóld, the man moou'ing hiz hand? too hiz mouth refreshed them with hiz bræthth: which thing the satyr be's 20 hôlding, asked why he' did it. The man sayeth, I comfortagein my cóld hand? with warmth. And a lits after, the mæt be'ing som-what hot, when the man moou'ing-agein hiz hand with the mæt too hiz mouth, cooled the hæt of the mæt with a smal bræthing. The satyr asketh, whæ-for he' did 25 that too. The man answering, that I miht cool-agein the mæt: But I, sayeth the satyr, wil not vz fre'nd/hip with the' he'r-after, that drawst hæt and cóld out-of ón mouth.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that his fre'nd/hip is too be au'oyded, so whooz lýf is dout-ful, and whooz talk is not plain.

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11. Of the fox and the libard.

The fox and libard [trau' tụching bewty, and the libard adu'anc'ing his diu'erş-colored [kin, when the fox could not fet her [kin forth be'for it, [he' fayeth: But how much fairer am I that hau' not hapved-on a body of diu'erş colorz, but on a mynd diu'ersly colored.

The moral. ·

This fábl granteth, that the faiernes of the mynd exceleth the fairnes of the body.

12. Of a cat being changed into a wo-man.

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A c'ertein cat waz the deliht of a c'ertein wel-fau'ored yong man, he' be'se'ched V'enus that she' would chang' her intoo a wo-man. The goddes V'enus hau'ing pity on the yong man'z deiýr, turneth the bæst intoo a faier wench, with whoo'z bewty the yong man waxing a-fier lædeth her hóm with him, whoo siting-toogether in the bed-chamber, V'enus be'ing wiling too mák proof whether she' had also chang'ed maner'z with her body, sent-in a mouc' intoo the mids of the chamber. But she' be'ing forget-sul of them that wær present, and of the mariag'-chamber, rýzing from the bed chác'ed the mouc', cou'eting too æt him. Then the goddes disdaining her, restóred her agein yntoo her-own natùr.

The moral.

This fábí granteth, that wicked men, althowh they cháng their condition and estát net in no wyz chang their manerz.

13. Of a husband-man and hiz dog?.

A c'ertein hụf band-man be'ing staied in the fe'ld the winter-tým, when food failed, first hiz she'p be'ing kiled ón after an-other, waz fe'dd with their slesh: soon-after with the so flesh of hiz she'-góts: last-of-as he' waz fe'dd with hiz working oxn be'ing kild. Which thing when hiz dog? had considered, they talked-toogether among them-selu's, saying: But let ys mák

a runing-away from-henc'. For if our maister hath not spared the working oxň, truly he' wil not spár ys.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that they be' too-be' au'oided, and too be' tákn-he'd-of, that doo not hóld-away or forbær] their 5 hand? from their familiarz.

14. Of a hufband-man teching his fonz.

· A husband-man seing hiz sonz stryuing daily, and that they could not be' browht-agein intoo good wil among themfelu'?, commanded that a litt fagot of rod? should be' browht For his fonz wer present siting ther. Which 10 when they wer browht, he' bound al intoo on litl fagot, and commanded eu'ery of hiz sonz seu'erally too tak and bræk the litl fagot toogether. But they not being abl too bræk the lith fagot toogether, he' loozing afterward the fagot, deliu'ered feu'eral rod? too-be'brokn of eu'ery-on feu'erally, and they bræking 15 them forth-with and æzily, he' concluded thus: and nou my fonz shal shew nour-selu'? not too-be' ou'er-thrown of nour enemyz, and yn-v'inc'ibl, if he' wil continu ernestly of on mýnd. But if not, the sám your enu'ying and v'arianc' wil mák nou a fit prey or booty] for nour enemyž.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that man's affair's doo lyk-wyz: either agre'ing-toogether máketh encræc', or v'arianc' máketh los.

15. Of a wo-man and a hen.

A c'ertein wo-man be'ing a widow had a hen laying 25 eg? finglly eu'ery-day. But she' hoping that the hen would lay twoo eg? at-ónc for feu'eral eg?, or for ón-at-ónc if fhe' had ge'u'n the hen mór mæt, cherifhed her plentyfully. But the hen being mád fater, could not lay az much az on eg.

20

30

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that then waxing wors, bycauz-of exces and plenty of thing?, ar plukt-bak from their purpos or enterpryc'.]

16. Of a man whoom a dog had byttn.

5

An being byttn of a dog went-about men from on too an-other desyring hæling or curing] and got on, whoo, the qality of the hurt being known, sayeth: Truly if thu, O man, wilt wax whol, tak a crust of bred being wett in the blud of the wound, and offer it too the dog that bytt the, too-be ætn. Thoo whoom he sayed afterward: In good sooth, if I shal doo that thing I am worthy that should be byttn of al the dog? of the town.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that e'u'l men when they rec'eiu' grætest good turnz, then they ar most en-coraged too il dooings.

17. Of twoo fre'nd? and a bár.

A bár me'tt twoo fren'd? máking a jorny toogether, of whoom the ón be'ing a-frayd was hýdd climbing on a tre', but when the other perc'eiu'ed that he' fhould be' no match for the bár, and fhould be' ou'ercomed, if he' would fiht, faling-grou'lingly feyned him-felf too be' ded. The bár coming thither smeled his ærz and powl, he', that lay sprædd-25 abród, hólding-clóc' his fetching of breth stil, so the bár went-away be'le'u'ing that he' was ded. For men say that a bár is not cruel yntoo a ded carcas. Soon-after the other that was hýdd among the læu'? of the tre' coming-down, as keth his fre'nd what the bár had spókn with him too his ær. Too whoom the fre'nd sayeth: He' warned me' I should not mák a jorny he'r-after with fre'nd? of this sort, or with such fre'nd?.]

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that thoz fre'nd? ar too be au'oided, whoo in dang'eros tým pluk-bak the foot from-ge'u'ing ayd.

18. Of hong men and a cook.

Twoo yong men had howht mæt of a cook for them both. But when the cook lookt diligiently and applyed ciertein hows-hold-buzines, the on of the yong men putt part of the mæt intoo the otherz bozom. The cook fynding falt, he' that tok-away the flesh swor that he' had it not: and he' that had it, swor that he' tok it not away. Too whoom the cook, so the crastines of the yong men being ynderstanded, sayeth: Asthowh the the's ly hýdd from me', yet he' shal not ly hýdd from him, whoom ye' swer-by being God.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that if we' hýd any thing from men, 15 we' can in no wýz hýd it from God.

19. Of a re'd and an oliu'-tre'.

A re'd and an oliu'-tre' disputed of constanti, of stoutnes, and of suernes. The oliu' tre' layed reproof? against the re'd at being brits and wau'ing at eu'ery wynd. But the re'd pheld his pæc', not looking a long tym. For when a v'eement wynd cam-on, the re'd wat driu'n too-and-fro, and bent-down: the oliu'-tre' wat as-brokn, when it would stryu' against the v'iolenc' of the wynd?.

The moral.

25

This fábí granteth, that they that ge'u' plác' too the fe'rc'er for a tým, ar mihtier or better] than they that doo not ge'u' plác'.

20. Of a trumpetor.

Ther was a trumpetor, which ble'w the tokn in war-far, 30 he' be'ing fudenly takn of men, cryed-alowd too them that

ftood round-about: O he' men doo not hou kil me' be'ing yn-hurt-ful and innoc'ent. For I hau' kiled no man at any tým: for-why I hau' no other thing than this trumpet. Too whoom they answered agein with noy3: Truly thu shalt be' cruelly slain the-mór for this sám thing, bicauz when thy-self canst not fiht, thu canst set-on other too the fiht or battel.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that they offend abou' other, which perswad e'u's and dis-ordered princ'e? too doo wickedly.

21. Of the fowlor and a fnák.

10

25

A c'ertein fowlor, hiz fowling net? be'ing ták, wentforth a-fowling, and a wood-dou' be'ing fe'n siting in the top
of a tre', he' moou'eth hiz twig? cuningly sett-toogether with
hiz net? priu'yly too the bird, hoping that he' could rather
catch her. Which thing when he' laboreth, he' looking-yp
on-hih, croocht with hiz fe't a snák lying [thær,] the which
be'ing mád v'ery-angri with the pain, býtt the man. But
he' fainting now, sayeth: alas wretch that I am, whoo whýl/t
I am wiling too catch an-other, I-my-self perish be'ing ták,
of an-other.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that dec'eit-ful men doo hýd their en-traping, net not with-standing oftn týmž they suffer the sám thing of other.

22. Of a beu'er cuting-of hiz-own memberz.

The beu'er iz fayd too continu in the water mor than other fown-footed bæst, and that hiz member of generation be' c'erteinly profitabl for the art of phizik. When he' se'eth that he' shal be' takn of men se'king for him (for he' knoweth whær-for he' iz hunted-for) him-self cuteth-of hiz-own member and casting them sorth unto the folowor, escapeth saf by this mæn.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that by the exampl of him, wyz men owht too hau no regard of their good? or aduancment? for attaining hællth or fafty.]

23. Of the tuny and dolphin [being fifhe].]

When a tuny fle'dd from the dolphin chác'ing him with v'ery-hásti spe'dines, and waz too be' ták n eu'n-then, he' thrustt him-self on a rok. The dolphin also waz driu'n too an-other lýk rok with the sám v'iolenc'. Too whoom the tuny looking-bak agein, and se'ing him now a-dying, sayeth: 10 Deth iz not gre'u'os too me' now, se'ing him dying, that iz the cauz of my deth.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that men bær miseryż or afflicţionż with an in-different mýnd, when they shal se' them sul of 15 misery for whoom they be' in calamity or misery.]

24. Of the dog and the butchor.

A c'ertein dog læpţ intoo a butchorż shop (the butchor be'ing occùpied in som mater) and ran-away when he' had snatchţ-away a bæst hart. Too whoom the butchor be'ing turnd-about, and be'holding the dog runing-away, sayeth: O dog, I wil tak he'd too the' whær-soeu'er thu art he'r-after. For thu hast not takn a hart from me', but hast ge'u'n me' a hart.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that los is al-way a lærning too men.

55

25. Of a c'ertein prophisior.

A c'ertein prophisior siting in the market-plác, talkęd too other, too whoom on brownt word that the doorz of his hows wer brokn too pe'c'e, and al thing, cauht-away, that so wer in the hows. At the which message the prophisior máking

a lamentabl noyz, and making hast with runing getth him hom. Whoom runing, on beholding, sayeth, O thu that promisest that thu wilt for-shew other menž buzines, surly thy-self hast not for-shewed thýn-own.

The moral.

5

This fabl be'longeth too them, that not vzing their-own thing? rihtly, endeu'or too for-se' and too prou'yd for other menz, that be'long nothing too them.

26. Of a fik man and a phizicion.

A c'ertein sik man be'ing asked of a phizic'ion in what maner he' fáred or se'lt him-self] he' answered that he' waz salv intoo a swet abou' mezur. Too whoom the phizic'ion sayeth, that iz good. But an-other day be'ing asked agein in what maner he' fáred, he' answered, I hau' be'n v'exed a long tým be'ing cauht with cold?, and that iz good asso, sayz the phizic'ion. When he' waz asked of the sam phizic'ion the third tým, he' answered: I am wækned with a lask of my body, that sam iz also good, sayz the phizic'ion. But asterward be'ing asked of a c'ertein samiliar, how doo hou see seried. The samiliar is as a c'ertein samiliar, how doo hou see seried.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that flatterorz ar too-be reprooued.

27. Of an as and a wolf.

An as halted with a prik of wood trodn-on, and a wolf being sein he' sayeth: O wolf, lo I dy for torment, redy-too-be' ether thy food, or the rau'nz/, or-ele' the crowz/. I crau' only on good turn of the': get-out the prik out-of my foot sirst, that at-læst-way I may dy without torment. Then the wolf taking the prik with his grætest te'th bytingly, dre'w-out the prik. But the as hau'ing-forgotn the sorow, clapt his ýrned he'lz on the wolf/ sac', and (his brow, nostrelz, and te'th be'ing brokn) sle'dd-away. The wolf accusing him-less,

and faying, that, it hap red too him worthily, bicaus he' that had lærned too be' the butchor of bæst?, now would be' their furg'eon.

The moral.

This fabl granteth, that they that for sak their-own occus pationz turning them-selu' too other not fit for them, com bóth too a mok and intoo danger.

28. Of the fowler and the blak-bird.

A fowlor bended net? for bird?: which thing the blakbird be'hôlding a-far-of, asked the man what buzines he' did. 10 He' answered that he' bylded a c'ity, and went-away farderof, and hýdd him-felf. The blak-bird be'le'u'ing hiz word?, and coming too the bayt fett their nih the net?, is cauht. The fowlor runing thither, she' sayeth: O man, if thu byld fuch a city, thu fhalt not hau many dwelorz thær-in.

The moral.

15

This fabl granteth, that priuat welth and the comun welth also is destrooied by that men che'fly, when the gou'ernorz exerc'iz cruelty.

29. Of a trau'elor by the way, and a bag being found.

A trau'elor going a long jorny, v'owed, if he' found any thing, that he' would offer the half ther-of too Jupiter. Afterward a bag ful of dat? and almond? being found in the jorny, he' æteth at the dát? and atmond?. But offered at a c'ertein altar the kernelz or stónz] of the dát?, [and] the shelz 25 of the almond, and the rynd or out-fyd] faying: O Jupiter, thu hast [that] which I v'owed too the'. For I offer too the' both the iner and outer thing? of that which I hau' found.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that a cou'etoos man deu'ýzeth dec'eit? 30 eu'n too the god? for the dezýr of mony.

30. Of a chyld and the mother.

A c'ertein chýld stól hiz felowž alphabet-tábí or abc'e'] he browht too hiz mother, of whoom he' not be'ing chástic'ed did stæl mór daily. But týmž going-on, he' be'gan too stæl græter thing?. At-length be'ing arrested or tákw yn-wáržl by the mag'istrat waz lædd too torment or execution. But hiz mother folowing and crying-out, he' dezýred the gárdorž that they would suffer him too spæk with her a lits too her ær: whoo suffering him, and hiz mother hásting much, and moou'ing her ær too her sonž mouth, he' plukt-of hiz motherž ær with hiz te'th. When hiz mother and the rest rebuked him, not only az a the's, but [az] yn-pity-ful yntoo hiz parent or mother,] he' sayeth: She' hath be'n cauz too me' that I should be' destrooied. For if she' had chástic'ed me' hau'ingsstols the abc'e', I should not be'n lædd now too torment hau'ing-gon-on too farder thing?.

31. Of a fhe'pp-herd exerc'izing marinorz art.

A she'pp-herd se'dd a flok in a plác' nih the sæ, whoo when he' saw the sæ casu, ther cám on him a dezýr too-mák a sayling or v'yag'] too a faier or mart.] Thær-for the she'p be'ing sold, and pak? of asmond? be'ing bowht, he' sayled or mád a v'iag'.] But a v'ement or cruel] storm be'ing rýzn, and the ship be'ing in dang'er too be' drowned, he' castt-out intoo the sæ as the burdn of the ship, and scárc'ly escáped the ship be'ing yn-lódn. A sew daiz after, on coming, and maru'eling at the casmes of the sæ (for it waz qiet in-de'd) the she'pp-herd answering, sayeth: az much az I perc'eiu', the sæ would hau' dát? agein, and thær-for it sheweth it-self too be' stil or yn-moou'ed.]

The moral.

30

This fábl granteth, that men ar mád the skil-fuler or wyzer by los and danger.

32. Of an old manz fon and a lion.

A c'ertein óld man had ón ónly fon and of a g'entl-manly mýnd, and a lou'or of hunting-dog? or hound?,] he' faw by a dræm that hiz fon waz cruelly flain of a lion. Being a-frayd lest per-adu'entur the chanc' miht folow this dræm at som tým, s býlded a c'ertein v'ery-fýn hows, be'ing v'ery delihtabí bóth with the rouf? and windowz, and wining his fon thither abód-stil a k'epor too hiz son. He' had painted in the sam hows, for hiz fonz deliht, eu'ery kýnd of bæst/, among whoom the lion too. The nong man looking on thez dre'w the mor 10 gre'f thær-by, and standing som-what-ne'r, saieth too the lion: O cruelest wyld bæst, bicauz-of the and my fatherz vain dræm, I am ke'ptt in this hows, as in a prizn. What may I doo too the' ~ And faying thez word? he' ftrak hiz hand on the wal, being wiling too pluk-out the lyonz yi, and is hurtt hiz hand with a nayl, that waz hýdd thær, throwh which strok his hand rankled, and mater or corruption] gre'w by litl and litl, and an agu folowed, and in fhort tym the nong man dyed. So the lion kild the nong man, the fatherz inu'ention helping no-thing or not a-whit.]

The moral.

20

25

This fabl granteth, that no man can au'oid the thing? that wil com or be' too com.]

33. Of a bald man weering or bæring strang or otherz hærž for natùral or hiz own hær.

Whyl/t a c'ertein bald man weering counterfet hær, waz caried with a hors, be'hold, a v'ery-mihti wýnd tókaway that her from his hed: forth-with greet lauhing was ftired-yp of the ftandorż-about, and he' with lauhing agein at them, sayeth: what maru'el is it, if the hærz that wær not so mýn-own ar gon-agein from me' > They that wer born with me' ar gon-away agein toó.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that we' should not be' sad for welth lost: for that can not abyd with ys eu'er, which we' rec'eiu'ed of natur, be'ing born.

Finis.

5

1. Of the ægl and the fox.

The ægi and the fox appooint too dwel nih, fre'nd/hip being mad beitwein them, thinking that freindship would be' the furer throwh the oftn ac-companying. Thær-for the 10 ægl þe'gan her nælt yp-on a hih tre'. The fox plác'ed her cub? or η one-onized among the bufhi ground neight the tre. Thær-for on of the dayz when the fox being gon out-of the cooch or erth] did se'k food for her cub7, the ægs also her-self laking mæt flying-away yntoo the cooch of the fox inatcht-yp 15 the foxe? cub?, and gau' them too her nong-onz too set. The fox coming-agein, her chýlddérná cruel deth being known, waz mád v'ery-forow-ful, and when she' could not be' reu'eng'ed on the ægi, by caux being a four-footed bæit she could not be abl too folow-after a bird: which on thing is ge'u'n too 20 men in misery and not abl too resist, cursed on the ægs. and wifht him e'u'l, the brokn fre'nd/hip iz turned intoo fo græt hátred. Thær-for it hapved in thóz dayż that gót? wær facrific'ed, a pe'c' whær-of the ægl snatching-yp toogether with burning cólz, caryed it too her næst, but the wýnd blowing fom-what ernestly, the næst which waz mád of hey, and of smal and dry stuf, is sett-on-fier or sett-a-fier.] ægíž nong-ónž fe'ling or perc'eiu'ing] the flám, faí-down on the ground for-az-much-az they could not fle' az-net. fox fnatching them yp ftrait-way deu'oureth them in the 30 ægíž fiht.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that they that violat or bræk fre'nds /hip, althowh they get-away from the reu'eng'ing of thos whoom they hau' hurtt, het they doo not escap from God' punishment.

5

2. Of the ægl and the crow.

An ægí flying-of from a hih rok snatcht-yp a lamb fro the flok, which thing when the crow be'holdeth, be'ing moou'ed with lýk dezýr, flyeth yp-on a ram, with ernest flyttering and noyz, and so wrapeth hiz clawz intoo the ramz fle'c', 10 that he' could not yn-looz him-self from-thenc', ye, with the stiring of hiz wing? When the she'pp-herd se'eth him so wrapt, runing thither catcheth the crow, and the fetherz of hiz wing? be'ing cutt, gau' him too hiz chýlddern for a mok or pas-tým.] But when any man asked the crow, what bird 15 he' waz, the crow sayeth: at-first truly az-tuching corag' I waz an ægí, but now I know c'erteinly that I am a crow.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that whoo-so dareth too doo any thing abou' his strength, bringeth-too-pas this thing only, that he' so saleth intoo adu'ersity v'ery-oftn, and sheweth him-self a moking stok too the pe'ps.

3. Of the ægl and the dór.

An ægi chác'ed a hár, bụt the hár be'ing v'oid of aid, fe'ing a fly [caled a dór] whoom tým offered, lamentabli 25 dezýred aid of him, too whoom the dór promifed hiz defenc' and ke'ping. Afterward when the dór fe'eth the ægi drawingne'r, he' prayeth her that she' would not ták-away hiz seru'ant from him. Bụt the ægi despýzing the litines of the dór æteth-yp the hár be'fór him. Bụt the dór mýnd-sul of hiz 30 wrong, táketh he'd whær the ægi býlded næst. Lo, the ægi layeth eg?, the dór be'ing lift-yp with hiz wing?, flieth too

the ægíž næít, and turning-out the eg? castt them down on the ground. The ægl being stired-up with heuines for the los of her eg?, slyeth-away too Jupiter (for the bird is consecrated too that god) and desýreth that ther being egun her a sáf pláci too breid: Jupiter granteth, that when tým is comm, she' should lay eg? in his lap. The dór sór-seing this, máketh a bas of dung, and slyeth-up a-hih, let it sal intoo Jupiterž lap. Jupiter being wiling too strýk-out the bas out-of his lap, strák-out the ægíž eg? toó. From that tým, men say, that the ægí neu'er breideth, in what tým ther bei dórž.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that nón iz ytterly too-be' despýzed, bicauz thér iz no man, that táketh wrong, but when tým iz ge'u'n, may se'k too be' reu'eng'ed.

4. Of the hawk and a nihtingál.

When the nihtingál fat on a hih ók, she' fang alón after her maner: when a hawk se'king mæt be'held her, he' slyeth thither sudenly, and catcheth her, but when the nihting gál se'eth that she' should dy, she' praieth the hawk, that he' would let her go, bicaus she' was too-too-lits too sil his bely, but that it was suerly ne'd-ful that he' should turn himself too græter bird? for his sufficient siling. The hawk looking on her from ingly, saieth: truly I should be' too-much a fool, if I let-go the mæt that I hóld in my hand?, be'ing se'dd with the hóp of mór-aboundant mæt.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that they that for-go that which they hold in hand, in hop of græter thing, be too-much void of counc'l and ræzn.

5. Of the fox and the gót.

A fox and a gót be'ing thirsti went-down intoo a well, but after the drinking, when the gót be'held the going-out,

the fox fayeth g'entsly too him: Be' of good corag': for I hau' considered v'ery-wel, what is nec'essary or ne'd-ful] for our hælsth or sásty.] For thu shalt stand up-riht, and stand-cloc' too the was with thy sórmer se't and hornz, and I climing on the shoulderz and hornz, when I shal be' gonout the well, táking the' by the hand wil draw the' up henc'. The got redily obeyed her. The fox rejoyc'ing about the welz mouth, for her going-out, moketh the got. But whylt the got accuseth her, not too hau' ke'ptt promise? with him. The fox sayeth merily too him: O got, if thu wær ende'wed with that wysdom, as that-sám thy berd is surnished with triming of hærz, thu wouldst not had gon-down intoo the well be'for that thu hadst se'n the going-out adu'yzedly.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that men ende'wed with counc's should 15 look yntoo the end of thing? be'for that they should ge'u' dilig'enc' too dooing thing?, or too thing? too be' doonn.]

6. Of the fox and the lion.

When a fox, that neu'er had se'n lion a had me'th him by chanc', she' was a-fraid so much, that she' was al-most so ded: when she' had look on him agein, she' was v'ery-much a-fraid, but nothing-at-al as at-first: when she' be'held him the third tým, she' was bold, coming-ne'r too him too ræsn or disput opnly or in his presenc'.

The moral.

25

The fábl mæneth, that vc' and custom of thing maketh terribl or fær-ful thing too be familiar or wel-acquinted.

7. Of a cat and a cok.

When a cat had çauht a cok, and sowht occasion how she' miht æt him, she' be'gan too accus him, that he' waz a so trobs-som bæst or creatur, whoo crying-out by niht would not suffer men too tak rest. The cok excuseth him-self, that

he' did that for their profit, for-az-much-az he' stired them yp too doo work. The cat sayeth agein, thu art without godlines, and mische'u'oos abou' mezur, whoo doost continually ageinst natur, se'ing-that thu doost not abstein or hold-bak thy-self, nether fro mother nor sisterz, but minglest thy-self with them by yn-chastnes. The cok defended also, that he' did that for hiz maisterz gainz sak. For by such going-toogether in g'eneration the henz doo lay eg?. Then the cat sayeth, althowh thu be' sul of excuc'e?, yet I entend or mæn not too sast.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that he' that is lewd by natur, when he' onc' purposeth in his mynd too doo doo harm or offend] althowh ther lak color of caus, het he' læu'eth not of from lewdnes.

8. Of the fox without a tail.

A fox, her tayl being cutt-of, that she' miht escáp outof a snár, when she' thowht lýf a deth too her for the shám,
deu'ýzed by dec'eit too win-in other foxe?, that eu'ery-ón
should cutt-of their tayl ynder a shew of a comun comodity
or good,] and so she' miht æz her yn-comlynes. Thær-for
she' entræteth the foxe? being ac-companyed-toogether at ón
plác', that they would cutt-of their tayl, ræzning or disputing]
that a tail waz not ónly an yn-comlynes too foxe?, but a
heu'y and foolish burdn. Ón of the foxe? answered her
plæzantly: Oh sister, if that thing be' profitabl too the' ónly,
it iz not an yp-riht thing too counc's other the lýk.

The moral.

This fábl be'longeth too them, that ynder a shew of good wil fór-se' their-own comodity or good by counc'ling.

9. Of a fisher, and a litt fish caled a Smarid.

A fishor that bent a net in the sæ çaunt a lits fish caled a smarid, whoo being net lits in ág' dezýred the fishor, that

he' would ge'u' her lýf, wýl/t she' miht be' a græt ón, and he' miht get græter gain by her. The fisher answered her pretily: Truly I should lak my mýnd, if I should let-go that the læst gain that I hau', in hóp of lárg'er adu'antag'.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that it is a foolishnes too for-go sur thing? for yn-sur, althowh ther be' græt hop in them.

10. Of the fox and the brambl.

When a fox climd on a hedg', that she' miht au'oid the dang'er that hanged ou'er her, she' çauht a brambs in hir 10 hand, and thrustt-throwh the mids of her hand with the brambs, and when she' waz gre'u'oosly hurt, gróning, sayeth too the brambs: Whær-az I fle'dd whólly too the' that thu shouldst help me', thu hast destrooyed me' wors. Too whoom the brambs sayeth: Thu doost er, O fox, that thowhist too 15 ták me' with lýk dec'eit az thu hast ac-customed too ták other.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that it is a foolly too desýr-lamentablly and of thos, too whoom it is ge'u'n of natur rather too hurtt, than too profit other.

11. Of the fox and the crocodil [a v'enimgos bæst.]

The fox and crocodil [tráu' for nobility. When the crocodil prowht many thing? for him-felf, and adu'anc'ed him-felf abou' mezur, tuching the onor of hiz progenitorz or fatherz, or for-fyrz] the fox smyling at him, sayeth: Ho 25 fre'nd, and if thu didst not say this, it appe'reth cle'rly by thy skin, that thu hast be'n mád bár or spooyled] of the nóbsnes of thy anc'etorz now many ne'rz.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that the thing it-self dooth che'fly dis- so proou' men be'ing græt lyorz.

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12. Of the fox and huntorz.

A fox runing-away from huntorz, and being now wery with runing by the way, by chanc' found a man being a wood-hakor, whoom she' prayeth that she' may hyd her-self in any plac'. He' sheweth hiz caben. The fox not entringin hydeth her-self in a c'ertein corner. The huntorz be' athand, they ask the wood-hakor if he' saw the fox. The wood-hakor denyeth in word, that he' saw her, but shewed with hiz hand the plac', where the fox waz hydd. But the huntorz went-away forth-with, the thing being not perc'eiu'ed: az the fox se'eth-abrod that they be' gon-away, she' going softly out-of the cabin, goeth-away agein. The wood-hakor blameth the fox, bicauz she' did not thank him, se'ing-that he' mad her safe. Then the fox turning her-self about, sayth too him softly:

15 O fre'nd, if thu hadst had the work? of thy hand? and manerz lyk thy word, I would throwhly payed the' thank? dezeru'ed.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that and if a nauhti man promis good thing?, het he' he'ldeth e'u'l and nauhti thing? ~

13. Of cok? and a partridg.

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When on had v'ery-many cok? in hiz hows, he' suffered a partridg' which he' had howht, too fe'd with them. But when the cok? trobled her oftn, and strak her with their bilz, the partridg' waz ernestly sory for that wrong, thinking that thoz wrong? wer doonn too her bycauz she' waz a ne'w-comor or strang'or] and not of that kynd. Afterward when the partridg' saw the cok? fihting-toogether on with an-other, the trobs of her mynd be'ing putt-away, she' saieth: from-henc'-sorth truly I wil not be' sad, after-that I se' hat-so sull va'rianc'e? among them-selu'?.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that men ende'wed with wýzdom doo bær with a moderat or mezurabl] mýnd wrong?: ne v'ery-

grætly doonn too them, by other that can nether for-bær them-felu? nor theirż.

14. Of the fox and a v'izard.

A fox hau'ing-entred a harporz hows, wýl/t she' sercheth adu'ýzedly the thing? that be' mád redy in the hows, she' s fýndeth a poppet? hed sett-toogether with diligent art, which the fox táking in hir hand?, sayeth: O what a hed without brain.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that al men of a comly body, hau' 10 not the sam faiernes in the mynd.

15. Of a dog being caled too super.

When a c'ertein man had mád redy a gorg'ios or plenty-ful] fuper, he' cased a c'ertein fre'nd too hiz hows, and hiz dog asso bidd the other's dog too super. When he' be'ing is entred intoo the hows saw so much deinty dishes of mæt mád redy, be'ing glad, saieth too him-self: Too-day I wil so-throwhly-fil my-self, that too-morow I shal not ne'd too æt. And thæz things be'ing saied, he' rejoic'ed with the waging of hiz tayl. But the cook looking-about, taketh him softly we by the tayl, and hursing him round v'ery-oftn, thre'w him sorth throwh the wynddoor, he' be'ing astoned, a-ryzing from the ground whylst he' ran-away crying-out, the other dogs run toward him, and ask how deintily he' supt. But he' be'ing sik saieth, I hau' so sild me' with drink and deinty is dishes, that I saw not the way when I went-out.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that a-man ownt not too be glad for thos thing, which he is redy-too be fory-for, or shal be fory-for.]

16. Of the ægl and a man.

When a c'ertein man had çauht an ægí, the fetherz of hir wing? be'ing plukt-out, he' let her tary among hiz henz,

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afterward on hau'ing-bowht her, repaired or mád strong] her wing? agein. Then the ægs flying táketh a hár, and bringeth him too her wel-dooor. Which thing the fox be'holding, saieth too the man, doo not hau' this ægs a-gestred, az be'for tým, lest. az she' catcheth the hár, she' catch the' lýk-wýz. Then the man plukt the ægs wing? also.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that wel-dooorz ar too-be' rewarded-agein. But the wicked ar too-be' au'oyded by al dilig'enc'.

17. Of a man being a hufband-man.

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When a c'ertein man be'ing a tilor of ground, kne'w that the end of hiz lýf waz at-hand, and dezýręd that hiz fonž should be' mád skil-ful in tiling of ground?, cased them, and sayeth: O sonž, I depart out-of lýf, as my good? ar whóllý-putt in my v'ýn-hard. After the fatherž deth, they thinking too fýnd trezùr in the v'ýn-hard, dig-yp the v'ýn-hard ytterly with spád?, mattok?, and pek-axe?, and sound no trezùr. But when the v'ýn-hard waz throwhly-digd, it browht-forth a-græt-dæl mór or far-way mór] frut than ac-customed: and mád them rich.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that continual labor bringeth-forth trezur.

18. Of a cóllior and a washor.

A cóllior afkęd a c'ertein washor, that he' should dwel with him toogether in a hows, that he' had hýręd for rent. But the washor be'ing skil-ful of the thing at other týmž, sayeth: That would not be' profitabl for me': for what I should mák whýt, thu wouldst fowl them as with the dust or sparksing cólž.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that thing yn-lýk by natùr, can not hanfomly or comodiolly stand toogether.

19. Of a fox being hungri.

When a fox being prouisked with viery-greet hunger [aw or beined] a peic of meet and bred layd-up in a ciertein hows, she entred intoo the sam hows or cabin] and sett so much, that she stretcht her bely untoo a viery-greet sweling, and when she could not go-out from-thenc throwh the too-much sweling of the bely, being swoln, groneth. When another fox pasing-by that way herd hir groning, she goeth thither, and asketh for what she groned. Afterward being throwhly-told the caus of the lamenting, sayeth plessantly: 10 Thu must tary there so long, whilst or until the art mad so slender as the weer when the entreds: for by that meen the mayst go-out.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that no-thing is so hard that tým can 15 not dissolu' or dis-charg'.]

20. Of a c'ertein fishor.

A c'ertein fisher yn-skil-ful of fishing, went too the sæż sýd, and be'ing sett-yp on a c'ertein rok, first be'gan too play on a shawm, shawmż and net be'ing caried thither, thinking that he' should tak fishe? with pýping. But when he' got no effect with pýping, his shawmż be'ing layd-away, he' leteth down the net intoo the sæ, and cauht v'ery-many sishe? But when he' should draw-out the sishe? out-of the net, and be'held them læping, he' sayeth merily: O wicked so creaturż, whýl/t I pýpt with my shawm, he' would not danc', now bycaus I læu'-of too pýp, he' ge'u' læp? stil or continual.]

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that at thing? ar v'ery-wel doonn, that ar doonn in their tým.

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21. Of c'ertein fishorz.

Fishorz being gon-forth a-fishing, and wery of-fishing long tým, mór-ou'er being v'ery-hungri, and sad, bicauz they

had takn no-thing. When they determin too go-away, be hold, a c'ertein fish fle'ing an-other fish chác'ing him, læpeth intoo the bót. The fishorź be'ing v'ery-glad catch him or hold him fast] and be'ing returned intoo the town, sold him for a great prýc'.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that fortun v'ery-oftn pe'ldeth that that art or cuning can not bring-too-pas.

22. Of a man being poor and sik.

When a c'ertein man be'ing poor waz sik, he' v'owed 10 too the god?, that if he' miht be' deliu'ered or fre'ed] from that siknes, he' would facrific' a hunderd oxn. Which thing the god? being wiling too proou, restor him hællth æzili or qikly.] Thær-for be'ing fre' from the siknes, when he' had 15 not oxň, bycauz he' waz poor, he' gatheręd-toogether the bónž of a hunderd oxn, and laying them down ypon an altar, fayeth merily: Be'hôld, I hau' throwly-paid the v'ow now that I v'owed too nou. But the god? be'ing wiling too be' reu'eng'ed on him, ftand by him in fle'p?, and fay: Go too 20 the fæž fýd, for thær thu fhalt fýnd a hunderd talent? of góld in a fecret plác'. He' be'ing awákned, mýnd-ful of the dræm, fel-on or hapved-on] thæ'u'?, whýl/t he' goeth-on too the fæ-fýd. Thær-for be'ing tákn, dezýred that they would let him be' loozed, bycauz he' would truly pay them a thozand 25 talent? of gold.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that a man being a græt lyor, despýzeth the god? and men alýk.

23. Of the fox and the libard.

When the fox [tráu' with the libard tuching faiernes. Whær-az the libard rekned that the diu'erş mark? or [pot]] of hiz body wær a comlynes too him. The fox fayeth courtiofly too him: Truly I am too-be' judg'ed far-fairer, that

hau' not a body markt with diu'erş spot, but a mynd markt with diu'erş mark.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that the comlines or bewty] of the mynd iz better than the deking or triming] of the body.

24. Of c'ertein fishorz.

Certein fishorz dre'w a net out-of the sæ, which, when they se'lt too be' heu'y, they læpt-about for joy, thinking too hau' many fishe? mæshed or wrapt in the net.] But at they dre'w the net yntoo land, when they saw plainly that so sew sishe? wær in the net, but a v'ery-græt stón, they wær mád sorow-sul grætly. On of them be'ing anc'ient by birth or ág'] sayth too his selowz sýnly: Be' of qiet mýnd?, for-why sorow is mirth? sister. Truly men must sór-se' chanc'e? too com or too be' he'r-after] and perswád them-selu'? that sthey wil hapn or ar too com] that a man may bær them the lihter.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that he' that remembreth manz luk or deftiny] is the les brokn or ou'er-thrown in adu'ersity.

25. Of the frog? asking a king.

The frog? forowing that they wær without a king, sent oratorz too be'fe'ch Jupiter, that he' would ge'u' them a king. Jupiter knowing their simpsnes, sent-down a pe'c' of wood intoo the mids of the pond: which when it fel intoo the 25 pond, the sound thær-of frayed the frog? v'ery-much. Whoo when they kne'w that it was wood, they sent-agein too be'fe'ch Jupiter, that he' would ge'u' them a lyu' king, not a ded. Jupiter be'ing moou'ed with their soolish prayerz, gau' them a water-serpent for a king. When he' deu'oured 30 the frog? daily, the frog? pray Jupiter the third tým, that he' would moou'-away from them the cruel and fe'rc' king.

Then Jupiter sayeth: Hau him a king for-euer too pop, who oin ne hau entræted-for, with so many prayers.

The metal

The fabl mæneth, that ofto tymž we prai-for thô; thing, s which we repent afterward that we had obseyned.

26. Of a cut being charged into a we-man.

A certein cat being than with the byte of a certein tewni-ful tong man praised Venus than the would charge his into a woman. Venus has me pityed her charged her made the thap of a woman who when the was bewry-ful ter board head his bear fulces. But when they factor getter in the test-charter. Venus begring the present if his into it employed the had charged fine had the made in the mili of the test-charter, who as when the person in the mili of the test-charter, who as when the person had had meeting that the board had been fully bear him that the milit tak him. Then with him garded the most than the milit tak him. Then which them or thap it is not

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28. Of a wo-man and a phizicion.

When a c'ertein wo-man be'ing an old wo-man, suffring a dis-æz of the yiz, sendeth for a phizicion too-cur or hæll her, promising him a c'ertein reward, if she' wær hæled of that dis-æz or siknes, but if she' wær not ridd or fre'ed she' s bargained too ge'u' him no-thing. Az oftn az the phizicion went-too cur or hæll her, so oftn he' caryed-away som thing priu'ily out-of the hows. Thær-for the dis-æz in the yiz be'ing hæled, when the wo-man he'held that ther waz non of her welth in her hows, denyeth too pay the phizicion so asking the reward bargained or promised. Whær-for she' be'ing caled yntoo judg'ment denyeth not the bargain, but that she' iz hæled of the dis-æz in the yiz, she' ytterly de nyeth that: saying, when I waz blynd I saw my hows stuft with much howshold-stuf, now when I se', az the phizicion saieth, I be'hold non of my thing? in my hows.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that men ge'u'n-ou'er too cou'etoolnes fay contrary too them-felu'? v'ery-oftn.

29. Of the hufband-man and hiz dog?.

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A c'ertein hysband-man plác'ed him-self in a plác' ne'r a c'ity, bicayz of the grætnes of the winter. Byt when food fayled him, he' be'gan first too be' fe'dd with gótz and she'p. Byt when the winter rág'ed mór daily, he' did not spár hiz oxñ toó. Which de'd or act] when hiz dog? did consider or 25 mark] they spák ón-too-an-other: Why stand we' he'r, say they, why doo we' not sle', deth læning toward ys \sim Doo we' think that he' spáreth ys lýf, that hath kild hiz oxñ for food? sák.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that we ownt too awoyd them that bær them-selu? cruelly toward the famos and notabl.

30. Of a hysband-man and hiz sonż.

A c'ertein hysband-man had v'ery-many sonz, dis-agre'ing with continual v'aryanc', and not regarding hiz warning continually or al-way.] When by fortun or chanc'] they sat as at hom toogether, the father commanded that a fagot of wanz should be' browht-forth opnly, and he'gan too exort hiz sonz, that they should bræk-asunder the whol fagot. Thær-for when they wær not abs too bræk the fagot, with as their strength, the father or syr] commanded, that, the fagot be'ing loozed, they should bræk the wanz seu'erally or on-by-on.] When eu'ery-on did it æzily, then silenc' be'ing mad, the father sayeth too them: O sonz, most-de'rly-be'-lou'ed too me', if at any tym he' shas judg' as-on thing in hour mynd, he' can not he'r-after be' ou'ercomed of the enemyz. But if he' shas ke'p v'arianc'e? among hou, he' shas æzily destrooy hou that wil.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that vnity iz stronger than v'arianc', which iz wæk.

31. Of a wo-man and hir hen.

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A c'ertein wo-man be'ing a widow had a hen, that layed an eg eu'ery day. The wo-man thowht, after the maner of manz natùr, which the gre'dines or thirstines] of-hau'ing dooth as-way mak car-ful, that the hen would lay twýc' a-day if she' would vo too cast her mor corn. But the hen be'ing mad fater with mor food or cherishing] lest-of too lay that on eg. So the wo-man so much the mor she' sowht-for gain, she' lost it throwh the blynd dezyr of-incræc'ing it.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that throwh v'ery-much cou'eting of thing?, present gain iz ytterly lost som týmž.

32. Of a man being byttn of a dog.

A c'ertein man when a dog had býtt him, enqýred with v'ery-græt dilig'enc', of whoom he' miht be' hæled. A c'ertein man hau'ing-me'tt him, and be'ing asked for a phizic'ion, fayeth: fre'nd, if thu wilt be' mád whól, thu hast not ne'd s of a phizicion. For if the dog that bytt the may wyp the blud from the wound with his tung, no-thing may be' found better than that cur or hæling.] The other lauhing thær-at, fayeth: If I vz fuch remedy, I shal be byttn of dog? daily mór and mór.

The moral.

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The fabl mæneth, that dis-comodity's ar wont too be' reqyted of nauhti men for comodityż or goodnes] and e'u'lż [ar wont too be' reqyted] for good turnz.

33. Of twoo fre'nd? and a she'-bar.

Whyl/t twoo fre'nd? trau'eled on the way too the contry, a she'-bar çam runing ageinst them, whoo be'ing se'n plainly, the on of them being a-frayd, climd a tre' by-and-by, that he' miht sáu' him-self. When the other douted that he' waz ábl too stand ageinst the bárz strength, lay yp-riht on the 20 ground as ded, staying blowing or feting of bræth: when he' tók bræth nether with mouth nor nóz, the she'-bár thinking him ded went-away. For they fay, that barz doo stay-away them-felu'? from a ded body or carain.] Afterward the other coming-down from the tre', asked hiz felow, what the bar 25 fayed intoo his ær. He' answered with g'ents spe'ch: I was warned of the bar, that I should not go-forth any-mor with fuch fre'nd?.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that their fre'nd/hip iz not too-be' so regarded, that deny their fre'nd? fuccor, when ther is ne'd.

34. Of twoo nong men and a cook.

Twoo nong men bowht flesh toogether with æqal chárg'e, and deliu'ered it too a cook too dres or look too.]

By the way or the mæn whýl] whýl/t the cook applyeth other buzines, the ón of the hong men tók the sam slesh priu'ily, and deliu'ered it too hiz felow. The cook afterward se'king-for the slesh he' that had tákn it, swæreth that he' hath it not, and he' that had it swór, that he' tók it not. The cook, the hong men'z dec'eit be'ing perc'eiu'ed, sayeth: Truly thowh I am dec'eiu'ed of hou, that-sam thing wil not be' hýdd from God, by whoom he' swær.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that no wickednes can be' hýdd from God.

35. Of twoo enemyż.

Twoo c'ertein men hau'ing hátred? be'twe'n them-selu'? with a dedly mýnd or mýnd too siht] sayled in ón ship.

And when the ón could not abýd or suffer] too stand with the other in ón-self plác', ón siteth-down on the poup of the ship, the other on the fór-ship. A tempest or storm be'ing rýzn, when the ship waz in dang'er, he' that sat in the sór-ship asked the maister of the ship, what part of the ship owht too be' drowned first, and when the maister had sayd the poup: the other sayeth: Deth iz now the les gre'u'oos too me', if I be'hold mýn enemy dy first.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that an enemy oftn týmž choozeth too deftrooy him-felf, that he' may deftrooy hiz enemy.

36. Of the re'd and the oliu'-tre'.

The cán and oliu'-tre' stráu' toogether, or ón-with-the other,] whether miht be' stronger, harder, and mór-resisting. The oliu'-tre' objected or cast ageinst the re'd hiz umblnes, bicauz that he' ne'lded or gau' plác'] æzily too the wýnd?. The re'd gau' not agein ón word too this saying. A-litt after, the wýnd blowing with a v'eèment or cruel] whurling-

wýnd or storm] plukt-yp the oliu-tre by the root, standing ageinst the wýnd with as fórc. But the cán bending-down it-self too the blast, got sásty æzily.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that the mihtier must be obeyed in stym without varianc or resistanc.

37. Of the hekfer and the ox.

When an hekfer be'held an ox áring or plowing] she' despýzed him in compárizon of her-self. But when a day of sacrific' waz comm, the ox waz lett-go, but the hekfer to waz stayed that she' miht be' sacrific'ed. Which thing when the ox be'hôldeth, he' saieth smýling: Oh hekfer, thær-for thu didst not labor, that thu mihtst be' sacrific'ed.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that dang'erz hang ou'er ýdl men, and 15 dooing no-thing too.

38. Of a chýld and of fortùn.

When a child fle'ptt nih a well, fortun coming thither, ftired him yp, saying: Aris, and go-away henc' qikly, forwhy, if thu shalt fal into the well, eu'ery man or al men] would not accus thy foolishnes, but me' fortun.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that v'ery-oftn we' run intoo dang'erz throwh our-own falt, afterward we' accus fortun without cauz.

39. Of myc' and cat.

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A cat perc'eiu'ing-be'for, that ther wer v'ery-many myc' in a c'ertein hows, she' went thither, and taking now on, now an-other, ætt-yp v'ery-many by-kiling [them.] But when the myc' perc'eiu'ed that they wer consumed day by day or daily,] be'ing gotn-toogether intoo on plac', say with them- so selu's: from-henc'-forth we' must not go-down lower, if we'

wil not be destrooied as, but we must tary he'r hiher, whither the cat can not clim. But the cat, the myc's counc's being perc'eiu'ed, seining hir-self too be ded, hangdy hir-self by the hunder se't too a post or stak which was fasted too the was. A c'ertein-on of the myc' looking with downward, as he knew it too be the cat, sayeth not yn-plæzantly or v'ery-plæzantly: O fre'nd, and if I did know for-c'ertein or c'erteinly that thu wær a cat, I would not in any wyz com-down.

The moral.

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The fabl mæneth, that a wýz man trusteth not any-mór men hau'ing feined and counterfeted, if he' be' dec'eiu'ed ónc'.

40. Of the aap and the fox.

The aap danc'ed so hansomly or trimly] at the assembli of brut bæst, that she' waz as-most mad king by-and-by by the consent of as. But the fox enu'ying her, when he' saw slesh set in a dyk with a snar, that he' may bring or læd the aap thither, he' saith too her: He'r iz gold hydd, which by the law perteineth too king? Whær-for se'ing it iz thynby the law, thu-thy-self maist tak it. The aap going thither rashly by the foxe? perswasion, az she' perc'eiu'ed her-self tak with the snar, accuseth the fox sharply, that had dec'eiu'ed her with crast. The fox sayth too her not un-plæzantly: Ho fool, that thowhst thy-self worthy now too rul or too be' lord ou'er other, when fortun had extoled or lift; the' up.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that he' that rashly goeth-on any thing faleth rashly into dang'erz, and is mad a lauhing-stok too the pe'pl.

41. Of the hart and the lyon.

When a hart was v'exed with an ernest thirst, he' wentforth too a spring of water, and whyl/t he' drinketh, be'holding his shadow in the water, is very-glad for the grætnes and branching of his horns, afterward beholding his fet and shanks, is måd too-too-sad. Whylst he turketh thæs things in his mynd, behold, a lion appereth and pursueth the bart. But the hart catching sliht, went befor the lion a græt way thrown the felds or plains. I for men say that harts strength consist in their set, but that a lions strength or mint standeth in his mynd or coras thær-for as long as the lion solowed the hart thorowh the plains, he was not able too get him. But by chanc it hapved, that the hart entered intoo a thik wood, where his horns being wrapt too the bows, when he could not escap or sle's being take of the lion, when he saw himself redy too dy, sayth, also wretch that I am, whoo rejoiced for my horns, perish or dy) with the sam horns.

The moral.

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The fabl mæneth, that thos thing? hurt or be ageinft] ys very-ofte, which we' think wil profit or be for ys.

42. Of a hufband-man and the ftork.

A hufband-man bent or layd] márž, that he' miht catch cránž and gec', that continually ætt-yp his córn. But he a tank with them a stork also, whoo be'ing hóldn by the foot dezyreth the hufband-man, that he' would look her, and let her go, se'ing-that she' is not a crán, nor a gooc' in shew or sháp] but a stork, the godsiest or pity-sustain of the birds, whoo al-way dooth seruic' too his parents or damž, nether dooth forsák them at any tým in their óld-ág'. And the husband-man smyling saith: What thu sayest doo not sle me, or ar not hýdd from me: for what thu art I know very-wel. But seing thu art tákn in company with thæs, thu must dy also with thæs too.

The moral.

The fabl, mæneth, that he' that is takn or caunt with the wicked in any falt, is punished with them with lyk punishment.

43. Of the lamb and the wolf.

When a lamb being shutt-well in a hows saw the wolf coming too her, she rayleth at him and curseth him. But the wolf sayeth too her: not thu, but the plac' being ynacc'esabl or not too be com-at sayeth reproched too me.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that tým and plác mák the fær-ful v'ery-bóld v'ery-oftn.

44. Of Jupiter and the crow.

Jupiter being wiling too creat or mak] the bird? a king, appoointed the bird? a day of council, that he' that was the bewty-fuler miht be' appoointed king by him. Which thing the crow perc'eiu'ing-be'for-hand, and knowing or hau'ing a conscienc' of] his il fau'ordnes or sowlnes] mad him-self trim or hansom] with other? fether? gathered-toogether he'r and thær, or from this plac' [and] from that plac'] and mad himself the bewty-fulst of al. The day be'for-appoointed is comm, the bird? com too council. When Jupiter would mad the crow king too the bird? by caus-of his faiernes, the bird? bæring or taking] it disdain-fully, eu'ery-on draweth-away his fether from the crow. And when the crow was yn-raied or stript of the fether? of other, or that were other? at-last remayned a crow, as he' was.

The moral.

The fábl mænęth, that he' that dependeth on other menze thing, they be'ing gon, he' or it appe'reth too eu'ery-on plainly what-on he' is.

45. Of a c'ertein trumpetor.

A c'ertein trumpetor caled-yp an army or oft of men] 30 too fiht, with the found of his trumpet. Afterward being takn by an ambush or secret watch] cryed-out with a pity-ful v'oic': Doo not kil me' without caus and in v'ain.

Truly I fiht not, nether posses I any other thing but a trumpet. They that lædd him bound, contrarily or on the other syd] gau'-agein word? of this sort: Bicauz-of this thing thu art too-be' judg'ed the worthier of deth, bicauz thu au'oidzing too fiht with enemyz, exortest other too the battel or siht] with sound or noyz.]

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that they ar too-be' judg'ed with gre'u'ofer or græter] punishment that when them-selu's doo no wrong prou'ok other too wrong.

46. Of a smith and a dog.

A c'ertein smith had a dog, that sle'pţt continually whýl/t the smith strák or wrowht yrn, but when the smith did æt, the dog aróz forth-with, and without tarying ætţ-vp thing? that wær cast-down ynder the boord, az bonz, and other is lýk. Which thing the smith marking or considering sayeth too the dog: Ho wretch, I know not what I may doo, whoo sle'pest continually and art hold with slugishnes, whýl/t I strýk ýrn. Again when I moou' or wag my te'th, by-and-by thu rýzest, and sawnst on me' with thy tayl, or læpst 20 about for joy.]

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that the flugish and drowsi or sle'pi] that liu' of otherz's laborz, ar too-be' restrained or ke'ptt-hard's with greet or gre'u'os correction.

47. Of a c'ertein mul.

A c'ertein mul be'ing mád fat with too-mụch barly, waz wanton thorowh too-mụch fatnes, saying with her-self: My father waz a hors, whoo waz v'ery-swift in rụning, and I am lýk him by al thing?. A-lits after, it hapved that the mul must rụn az mụch az she' waz ábs or could,] bụt when she' stopt or lest-of] in rụning: Alas wretch that I am, sayz she',

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whoo thowht that I was a horse, dauhter, but now I remember that an as was my father.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that foolz doo forget too know themselv' in prosperity, but ac-knowledg their eroorz v'ery oftwin adu'ersityż.

48. Of the tuny and the dolphin [being both fifthe].]

The tuny (when the dolphin being puft-yp or proud) throwh greet violenc and noy; chác'ed him) is caryed-yp of a v'eement wau or flud] intoo an ys-land, and the dolphin him-self also is caryed-out yp-on the self-sam rok with the sam wau. Then the tuny being turnd-about pe'held the dolphin pe'lding-yp the gost or dying, sayeth with him-self: Deth is not greetly-gre'u'oos too me', for that or bicaus I be'hold the autor of my deth dy with me' too.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that eu'ery-on bæreth adu'ersityż the lihter, when they be'hold the autorz of their adu'ersity too be' oppresed with the self-sam adu'ersity.

49. Of an c'ertein phizic'ion.

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A c'ertein phizic'ion (when it hapved the sam sik man too dy whoom he' should cured) sayd too them that cary-forth the ded cors, if the sam man had forborn or absteyned him-self from wyn, and had vzed glisterz, it had not hapved him too dy. A certein-on of them that wer ther, saith too the phizicion not yn-fynly or trimly: Ho phizicion, thoz thing wer too-be'n sayed, when they could doon good, not now when they can profit no-thing.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that when council dooth not profit, too ge'u' it that tym, is fuerly too mok a fre'nd.

50. Of a fowlor.

A fowlor went a-fowling or too fowl] with rod? and bird-lým, and when he' be'held a fe'ld-fár or mau'is] fing ypon the bow of a tre', he' fett-yp his twig? or qilż] that he' miht ták hir. But as he' walkt, he' trod-on a snák with the son foot, and be'ing by'th of her, when he' saw-be'for-hand that he' fainted eu'n-then bicaus-of the v'enim, he' spák lamentabsly: Alas wretch that I am, whoo why'l't I hástn too ták an-other, an-other hath cauht me' too deth.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that our-selu'? suffer thoz thing? v'ery-oft týmž of an-other, which we' enforc' too doo ageinst other.

51. Of the beu'er.

The beu'er iz a fower-footed bæst, that nourisheth him-self in the senz, hiz stónz ar sayed too be' prositæbl or good] 15 for diu'er, medc'inz. Thær-for when any man soloweth him she' not be'ing ignorant of the cauz of hiz pursuing or chác'ing and trusting too the swiftnes of hiz se't) as much as he' is abs, runeth so far that he' cometh-away sást too a plác', that he' may not be' se'n, and thær cuting-of hiz stónz, casteth 20 them sorth too the huntorz, when they com ner, and by that shift or mæn geteth-away him-self from the huntorz.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that a wýz man wil læu' no-thing yn-affayed, that he' may get him-felf a-way from dang'erz. 26

52. Of a boy fe'ding or ke'ping] she'p.

When a c'ertein boy fe'dd she'p in a v'ery-hih plác', and cryed-out v'ery-oftn: Ho how, succor me' from the wolf?. The tilorz or plow-men] that wer at-hand about læu'ing the tiling of the fe'ld?, and runing toward him, and perceiu'ing that ther was no-thing, go-agein too their work?. When the boy had doonn it for sport? sak v'ery-oftn, be'hôld, when the

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wolf for-c'ertein çám, when the boy cryed-out ernestly or in ernestly they should success him. When the husband-men ran not toward him at-as, thinking that it was not true the wolf did æzily spooyl the she'p.

The moral.

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The fabl mæneth, that men doo not be'le'u' at the end or afterward] on faying truth, which is known too ly or too be' a lyor.]

53. Of a crow and the fox.

When a crow had caunt a pe'c' of flesh he' siteth ypon a c'ertein tre'. The fox looking-up on him, and cou'eting the flesh for her-self, goeth too him with craft. Thær-for standing ynder the tre' she' be'gineth too prayz the crow, saying: O what a græt bird iz this How goodly, how bewty-ful, how wel-sau'ored, it be'se'med this bird too be' king of bird?: for he' hath as thing? be'longing too a king, if he' had a v'oic' now. The crow be'ing puft-up with thæz praize?, and not abl too suffer any-longer too be' sayed dum, whyl/t he' craweth with a græt v'oic', the slesh faleth-down on the ground. When the fox had caunt it, be'ing turnd-about, she' sayeth too the crow: Oh crow, thu holdest or hast as thing? comly, so-that thu didst not lak wit or mynd.]

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that they that be'le'u' flatterorz too-25 much, fal v'eri-oftn intoo adu'ersityz, which they think not.

54. Of the dog and the wolf.

When a dog fle'ptt be'fór a græt palac' the wolf coming [thither] yn-lookt-for or fudenly] cauht him forth-with, and when he' would kild him, the dog dezýred that he' would not kil him, faying: O my lórd wolf, doo not kil me' now: for az ne' fe', I am smal, and slender, and læn. But my maister iz about-too mák a mariag' on the next day, whær-

az if thu wilt tary or stay for me' a-litl, I fe'ding or æting plenty-fully, and being mad fater, shal be profitabler for the. The wolf hau'ing trust too thæz word, lett-go the dog. A few dayz after, the wolf coming thither, when he' found the dog fle'ping in the hows, the wolf standing be'for the s palac' requreth the dog, that he' pe'ld the promise? too him. The dog fayeth too him pretily: Ho wolf if thu shalt fynd me' be'for the palac' he'r-after, thu shouldst not look-for the matiag' any-mór.

The moral.

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The fabl mæneth, that a wýz man, when he' au'oydeth dang'er, iz war of it eu'er afterward.

55. Of a crow being lik.

When a crow was lik, he' desyred his mother, that she' would pray the god? for his hællth, faying: Mother doo not 15 we'p, but rather pray the god?, that they restor me' hællth. Hiz mother answered him qikly: Which of the god? thinkest thu wil be' fau'orabl too the', when ther is non, from whooz altarz thu hast not snatcht holy thing?.

The moral.

The fabl maneth, that he' that offendeth eu'ery man in prosperity, shall fynd no man a fre'nd too him in adu'ersity.

56. Of a dog carying flesh.

When a dog carying flesh in his mouth, and passingou'er a greet riu'er, saw the shadow ynder the water, he' thowht that it was an other dog, that caryed mor flesh. Thær-for he' let the flesh that him-self caryed go ynder the water, and moou'ed him-felf that he' miht tak the shadow, but he' lost the flesh and shadow too, which in-de'd wær no-thing.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that throwh dezyr of hauring mor alway, we' log v'ery-ofth týmž thog thing? that we' hold or hau'.]

57. Of a lion and a frog.

When a lion hæ'rdd a frog spæking-big, thinking that it waz som græt bæst, turned him-self bak, and staying a-lits se'eth a frog going out-of a pond, whoom, he be'ing sul of disdain sorth-with trod-down with hiz se't, saying: Thu shalt moon no bæst with noyz any-mór, that he' should be'hold the',

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that with men ful of word, no-thing is found but tung.

58. Of a lion being old.

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When a lion be'cam-old, and could not get food for him-felf, he' deu'yzed a way wher-by susteinanc' should not be' laking too him. Ther-for be'ing entred intoo hiz den, lying ther he' feined too be' gre'u'oosly-sik. The best's thinking that he' waz sik in-de'd cam thither too him, by cauz of-v'isiting him, whoom the lion taking on-by-on did set. When he' had kild many best's alredy, the fox coming too the entri of the den (the lion's craft be'ing known) standing mor-with-out asketh the lion in what maner he' fared or waz in heelth.] The lyon answering with faier spe'ch, sayeth: Dauhter fox, why doo he' not com-in too me' result for sayeth too him synly: Bicauz my lord, I se' v'erymany step? of best's going-in, but no step? of best's going-out

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that a wýz man that for-se'eth dang'erz hanging-ou'er, dooth æzily au'oyd them.

59. Of a lion and a bul.

When a lyon folowing a greet or mihtil bul by wylz cam nær, he' caled the bul too super, saying: fre'nd, I hau's kild a she'p, thu shalt sup with me' too-day, if it plæz the'. When the bul obeying the lyon (az they sat down) saw many cawdernz, he græt ónz, and many broche? redy, and that ther

way no she'p theer, he' goeth-away out-of the porch or entai,] whoom the lyon perc'eruing going-away, asked, why he would go-away. The bul answereth courtiosity. Truly I go not a-way for nauht, when I se' tool'z or nec'essary'z] too be' mad redy, not too-dres a she'p, but too-dres a bul.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that the craft? of the wicked ar not hydd at-at from $w\dot{y}_{\lambda}$ or fkil-full then.

60. Of the lyon, as, and fox.

The lyon, as, and fox (felow/hip being wrowht beitwe'n to them) go-forth a-hunting or too hunt, and when they had take much booty, the lion committenth too the as, that he druyd the booty. When the as had parted it intoo three equal or e'un part?, he gau' too his felows the choic oftaking or too tak which partition or divition the lion beering to diffain-fully, and gnafhing with his teth, putt-of or a-way the as from the dividing, and committed too the fox, that the fhould part the booty. But the fox gathering-toogether al thos three part?, and læwing no-thing of the booty a-fyd for her-felf, delivered at too the lion. The lion fayeth too the fox: whoo hath wel-tauht the too part or divid of the fox fayeth out-of-hand or without ftaying the danger of the as tauht or instructed me too doo it.

The moral.

The fábí mæneth, that otherz dangerz mák men the 25 wýzer.

61. Of a lion lowing the dauhter of a c'ertein contry-man.

A lion lou'ed a certein contri-man's dauhter. When he' cou'eted too hau' her, he' desyred the maid's father, that he' would affent or agre' that fhe' be' maned too him. The so contry-man fayeth too him, that he' would agre' by no mæn that his dauhter be' maned too a bæft. When the lion

lookt styrdily on him, and gnasht with his te'th, the contryman, his counc's being chang'ed, saith: that he' desyreth that his daunter be' maried too him, so-that he' best and plukout his te'th and nails first, bycaus the maid is greetly and a-frayd with thos thing?. After-that the lion hath doonn it throwh too-much lou', he' going too the contry-man, requireth that his daunter be' ge'u'n him. But when the clown perc'eiu'eth the lion yn-armed with nails and te'th, a club be'ing caunt-yp, he' pursueth or foloweth him in
10 beting him.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that he' that commiteth him-self too his enemy'z, lihtly or æzily] perisheth or iz yn-doonn.]

62. Of the lyonnes and the fox.

When the lionnes was oftn tymz ypbraid or reproou'ed, or chekt of the fox, bicaus she' browht-forth or bre'dd on nong-on only at eu'ery bre'ding, she' sayeth: on in-de'd, but a mihti-on.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that faiernes or bewty] dooth not consist in the plenty of thing? or in welth] but in v'ertu.

63. Of the wolf and the crán.

When the wolf was tormented-much with a bon being stayed-fast in his throt, he' offered greet reward too him that would draw it out-of his throt. When the cran dre'w the bon out-of his throt with hir bil, she' asketh the reward promised her. The wolf smyling at her, and also wheting his te'th, sayeth: It ownt too be' reward inowh too the', that thu hast drawn-out thy hed out-of the wolf? mouth with out hurt.

The moral.

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The fábl mæneth, that it is accounted no smal thank-fulnes with wicked men, if a man doo not rec'eiu' los or harm for dooing as they would.

64. Of the wolf and the lamb.

When the wolf found the lamb going out-of the way, fhe' cauht him not with v'ery-strong hand, but se'keth occasion by what riht or wrong she' miht æt him. Thær-for she' mád word? of this fort too the lamb: Thu hast doonn me' 5 wrong? v'ery-much long-a-gon. The lamb forowing, fayeth: How could that be doonn, feing I cam too the liht or world v'ery-latly ~ The wolf fayeth agein: thu hast deu'oured or wasted] my ground with-fe'ding. The lamb sayeth too her: I can not doo it, when I lak te'th also. The wolf sayeth 10 agein: thu hast drunk of my spring too. The lamb sayeth too her: By what mæn may that be' doonn, fe'ing I hau' not-yet drunk water for or throwh] my ag, but az-yet my motherz milk iz my drink and mæt ~ At-length the wolf being stired-yp with anger, sayeth: Althowh I can not answer 15 or discharg'] thy argument?, net I entend too sup plenty ofly, and cauht the lamb, and sett him.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that with the wicked ræzn and truth hau' no plác'.

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65. Of twoo cok? finting betwe'n them-selu? or toogether.]

Twoo cok? fowht be'twe'n them-selu'? in the contry: when he' which waz capten of the henz waz ou'ercomd of the other, he' hydd him-self for sham, but the other be'ing pust-yp with the v'ictory, slying-yp forth-with ypon the roof 25 of the hows, maketh syn with the ernest claping of hiz wing? and crowing, that he' had ou'ercomm hiz enemy or co-dezyror] and goth the v'ictory of hiz adu'ersary. Whyl/t he' bragingly croweth theze thing?, and such lyk with hiz v'oic', be'hold, an ægs laking mæt slying from-a-hih catcheth the so cok with hiz talanz, and caryed him be'ing food for hir hong-onz. Which thing the ou'ercomed cok se'ing or be's holding as triumphing on hiz enemy cometh a-brod, and only or a-lon geteth the henz fre'ly.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that he' that trusteth too much too prosperity faleth-hedlong v'ery-oftn intoo adu'ersity.

66. Of a c'ertein sooth-sayor.

A c'ertein sooth-sayor opned too eu'ery-on chanc' too com or too be' he'r-after,] in the mids market or mids of the market] of the town, wher-for be'ing garded with a greet company or haunting] of then, whis the' opneth too on and an-other his chanc' or destiny] it is told him, that his thing or welth] were caryed-away out-of his hows. Which thing be'ing hæ'rdd, whis the' goeth-away hom with runing or in hast] on me'ting with him, sayth mokingly: Whis the warnedst other what was too com or too be' he'r-after] how hast thu be'n ignorant of thýn-own chanc'

The moral.

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The fabl mæneth, that il or yn-thrifti] men correct otherz, and neglect or set-liht by] their-own falt.

67. Of the emot and the cylu'er.

well] where whyl/t she' drank she' fel intoo the water. When a c'ertein culu'er siting yp-on a tre' hanging ou'er the well be'held the emot ou'er-whelmed with the water, the culu'er by-and-by bræketh a twig or lits bows from the tre' with her bil, and without tarying cast it down intoo the well: too the which the emot geting or rowling her-self, got her-self out-of the water intoo safty. In the meen tym a c'ertein sowlor cam, and sett-yp lym-twig?, that he may catch the culu'er. The emot perc'eiu'ing it, byt the on soot of the sowlor, the sowlor be'ing stired or moou'ed much with that gre's, leteth-sas the lym-twig?, with the which noiz the culu'er be'ing mád a-frayd, [and] slying-away out-of the tre', escápeth the dang'er of her lyf.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, fe'ing brut or gros-wited] thing? be' thank-ful untoo wel-dooorz, fo much the mor they ownt too be' [thank-ful] which be' part-takorz of ræan.

68. Of the hart-calf and the hart.

The calf fayeth too the hart on a tym, fe'ing-that thu art greeter than the dog? in greetnes, and swifter in runing throwh the swiftness of fe't, and far-better-fenc'ed with horn'z for the fiht. by caus of what thing, O father, særest thu the dog? so grætsy The hart smyling, sayeth too him: Bicaus, so O son, thowh I posses or hau at the thing? that thu sayest, I can not suffer or bær the barking of dog?, but by-and-by for sær I hástily-catch sliht or sle'ing-away.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that no exortation or council is abl 15 too mak them, whoo ar fær-ful by natur, that they be bold.

69. Of the be'e' and Jupiter.

The be'e', that is mother or bredot of wex, going onc or on a tým that the miht doe facrific' too the god?, offered a gift of hony too Jupiter, with or of which offering Jupiter * being glad, commanded that what-focuer fhe' degyred fhould be granted too her. Thær-for the be'e afking, fayeth: O môst-nôbs god of the god?, be wiling too grant too thy handmaid, that whoo-foeu'er fhal com too the be'e'-nard or be'eftok7] for-too ták or for-táking] away hony by violenc', he 25 may dy by-and-by az foon az I fhat prik or fting him For which deay'r Jupiter being dout-ful, bycaus he grætly lou'ed the kynd of mortal creaturz or then at length fayth too the be'e': It is ynowh for the', that whoo-foeuer flial com too the be'e'-hard? or bee'-ftok?] for-taking hony with v'iolenc, so if thu fhalt prik or fting him, and in the priking or fting: ing fhalt læu' or lóg thy prik or fting, thy-felf fhouldft dy by-and-by, and the prik or fting it-felf should be' thy lyf.

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72. Of a fix man and a phisicion.

A fix man being alked of a philicion after what maner or how, he had or did him-fell answered that he sweet mor than was ned-ful it necessary. The philicion sayth that that was good. Being asked the second tym of the sam philicion how or in what maner he sett him-fell the sik

man fayth: that he' was takw with a v'eement or ernest cold, the phizicion fayth that ther is yntoo heelth too. Being asked of the sam phizicion the third tym how he did, the fik man fayth, that he' could dig'est with yn-æzines or hardly.] The phizicion sayth agein, that that waz viery- s good for hællth. Afterward when on of hiz familiarz af ked the fik man, in what maner or how he' fared, the fik man fayth: Ther be very-many, and very-good fynz for hæl/th az the phizicion saith, net I ytterly perish or dy] with thoz ſýnż.

The moral.

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The fabl mæneth, that a man owht not too ge'u' ær too them that spæk at plæzur.

73. Of a wood-hakor.

Whyl/t a c'ertein wood-hakor cutt wood nih a græt 15 riu'er dedicated or v'owed] too the god Mercury, hiz ax feldown by chanc' intoo the riu'er. Thær-for he' be'ing tákn with much forow, fat-down mourning by the bank of the riu'er. Mercury be'ing moou'ed with pity, appe'red too the wood-hakor, and asked the caus of his we'ping, which as soon so az he' tóld, Mercury bringing-forth an ax of góld, afked whether it wer than, which he' had loft. But the poor man denyed that it was his. At the fecond tym Mercury browht forth an-other of filu'er, which when thar-fam poor man denyed also too be' hiz: last of as Mercury tok-yp the woodn 25 ax, when the poor man granted that that waz hiz, Mercury knowing that he' waz a tru and just or rihtios] man, gau him al or eu'ery-on) for a gift. Thær-for the wood-hakor going too hiz felowz, opneth what hapved too him. hiz felowż being wiling too try or proou'] it, when he' had so comm too the riu'er, castt-down an ax intoo the water, afterthat he' fiteth-down on the bank of the riu'er we'ping. caus of whooz we'ping Mercury be'ing tauht or shewed browht forth a goldn ax, and asked if it wer not that that

he' lost. Which when he' affirmed or claymed] too be' hig. Mercury, hig shamlesnes and ly be'ing known, deliu'ered nether the goldn nor hig-own.

The moral.

God iz mór-fau'orabí or merc'y-full too the good, so much iz he' the mór-offended [dis-plæzed or mór-enemy] too the e'u'l or lewd.]

74. Of the as and Jupiter.

When an as feruing a ciertein gardnor did set much, and labord lith, he' entræted Jupiter, that he' would chang an-other maister for him. Thær-for Jupiter appoointed, that he' should be' sold too a potor. With whoom when the as labored in carying clay, hip?, týlž, and such lýk, he' prayeth Jupiter the second tým, that he' miht seru' an-other maister. Jupiter appoointed-agein, that he' should be' sold too a tanor. Whoom the as seru'ing with much labor, and lith mæt, sayth with gróning: alas wretch that I am, whoo lozing the better maister hau' comm too a wors, with whoom az I se', my skin shal be' punished toó, after my deth.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that when feru'ant? try or proou'] wors maisterz, then they dezýr the first maisterz.

75. Of the hárz and the frog?.

The hárž çám-toogether intoo ón plác, whær when they wær sorow-ful for their misery or wretchednes] bre'dd by natùr, and mád a lamentabl noyz, that a mór-miserabl or mór-wretched] lýf waz ge'u'n them than too other bæst? or creatùrž] bicauz men, æglž, and dog? pursued or folowed] so after them eu'n yntoo deth, they determin or purpoz] that it iz better for them too dy ónc, than too remain or abýd] in so wretched a lýf any-longer. This counc's be'ing tákn,

that they cast-hed-long them-selu? into a pond, whilst they go thither v'ery-spe'dily or qiklier] the frog? that stood ypon the pond? syd, as they he'r the noys, kep-down into the pond, and deu' them-selu? ynder the water: which thing when the har that went be'so be holdeth, she' sayeth too the rest: stand, for we' must chang opinion or judg'ment, for-why, as the plainly se', ther ar sound best? mor-ser-ful than we'.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that when a wretched man beholdeth a mor-wretched, he' bæreth hiz wretchednes the mor-wilingly so or in-differently.]

76. Of the as and the hors

When an as he'held the hors hau plenty of diligent cherifhing and ydines or reft] he' commended or praised] the hors too be greetly happy, and fayd that him-felf was is too-too-yn-happy, whoo when he labored much, had not his bely-ful of chaf. But when the tym of war cam, an armed foldhor læpth on the hors, and when he' ran intoo the midl enemyz, or midl of the enemyz the hors be'ing strykn with a swerd faleth-groutling on the ground. Whoom the as be's wholding, mourned, and hau'ing-pityed the hors, chang'ed the opinion of his mynd.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that a man owht too agre' with pou'erty, which is the mother or bredor of quetnes or rest] as rather than too enuly the welthier or richer.

77. Of the as and the wolf.

A c'ertein as trod-on a thorn with the on foot, and being mád lám, when he beheld the wolf coming too him, and could not fle'-away, he fayeth with a pity-ful voye': so Oh wolf, truly I dy for gre'f, but bicaus or for-that] it is ned-ful, that I am redy-too be meet for the' and the crowz, I be'fe'ch eu'n-that of hour courtiosi and g'entlues hou would draw-out the thorn out-of my foot, that I mint dy

the last day without gref throwh hour good gift. Whyle the wolf pluketh-out the thorn with his teth, the as strak him with the hel. The wolf afterward, his nos, brow, and teth being brokn, cryeth-out: Alas wretch that I am, I suffer this by riht, whoo when I was a cook would be a phizicion.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, let eu ery-on exerciz thar art that he knoweth.

78. Of a wo-man and a hen.

A c'ertein wo-man had a hen, that layed gold v eg/ stil or as-way.] Ther-for thinking that she' was as gold v or of gold with-in, she' kileth the hen. But when she' found her lyk other henz, where she' thouht too be' rich, she' lost or for-went the gain that she' had at-first, throwh the cou'eting too hau' mor.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that throwh degýr of hau'ing or to hau'] mór, we' ofth log that gain that we' hau' in our hard'].

79. Of a frog and a fox.

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When a frog going out-of a fen profest her-self too a phizicion, and skil-sul of medcinz, by-proclaiming [it] too other bæst?. The fox sayeth too her v'ery-sýnly or trimly:

How or wher-by] canst thu cur or hæll other, when the knowst or canst not hæl thy-self hasting.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that a man can not tæch other the which he' hath not lærned.

80. Of a ferpent and hufband-man.

When a ferpent hau'ing hýding-plác'e? be'fór a c'ertein hys hysband-manż hows, was strýk v of the hysband-manż som she' býtt him so sharply, that the chýld died-sydenly of that sam býting. This thing be'ing know v, græt mourning aryzet

among the parent?. Then the father being stired-yp with sorow, an ax being cauht, pursueth the serpent that he miht kil her, and casting-about the ax, that he miht stryk the serpent, strok the end or outer part of her tayl. Afterward being wiling too mak pæc with the serpent, mæl, water, salt, and hony being takn, he caseth the serpent too reconcyl or get-agein fre'nd/hip be'twe'n them. But the serpent being hydd ynder a rok or græt ston sayeth with hising: Good man, thu laborest in vain: for fre'nd/hip can not be måd be'twe'n ys: for-why, as long as or whyl/t I shal look on my-self without a tayl, and thu thy son'z grau', we can not be' qiet or pæc'abs in mynd.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that when the freshnes of wrong?, or chefly, the remembranc of them is, the hatred? can in no 15 wys be takn away.

81. Of a hen and the fox.

When a fox hau'ing-entred intoo a hen-hows or cotag' of henz] be'held a hen be'ing then sik, he' asked her, how she' fared: too whoom the hen answered redily: I should so fe'l or hau' my-self] som-what-better, O sister, if thu wentsthenc' or away.]

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that the presence of enemyž iz too-too-gre'u'oos.

82. Of a way-fáring-man.

When a way-fáring-man or trau'elor] had gon or trau'eled] a græt way he' v'owed a v'ow or promis] too Mercury, that if he' found any thing, he' would offer half of the fám thing too him. Thær-for by chanc' he' found a bag stust with almond? and dát?, and when he' thowht that that was the proof or trial, táking the bag, him-self æteth the kernelz of the almond?, and the flesh or softnes of the dát?. Afterward

hau'ing-entred into Mercuryż tempí or church] and hólding the altar with hiz hand?, sayeth too him with mok-ful word?: O Mercury, now I throwhly-pay the my v'ow: for truly what thing? I hau' found, I offer the half of them, v'erily the bónż (we' say stónż) of the dát?, and shelż of the almond?

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that cou'etoolnes máketh men delpýzorž of the god?.

83. Of a lion and a man.

When a lion and a man jornyed a jorny onc' toogether, and at they jornyed, eu'ery-on prayzed or commended] himfelf with word? Lo, stonen pillar' stand sudenly ageinst or be'for] them, wheer-on or on which] ther was grau'ed, that a man strangsed a lion, which grau'ing the man shewing too the lion, sayeth: He'r may be' se'n how much mor-exc'eling and stronger men be' than lyon's and as wild bæst? And the lion answering redily, sayeth: If it wer with lion's as with men, that lion's kne'w or had skill too grau', thu shouldste' mo men grau'ed, be'ing strangsed or choked of lyon's, than lyon's of men, or by men.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that men ful of bolting fein them-felu'? too hau' doonn thing?, that they neu'er affayed too doo.

84. Of a c'ertein fox.

When a fox be'held cluster ful of gráp?, and now waxing rýp, be'ing dezýros too æt of them, she' deu'yzed eu'ery way whær-by she' miht get them. But when she' had assaied eu'ery way in v'ain, and could not satisfy her dezýr, turning sorow intoo joy she' sayeth: thóz cluster of gráp? be' yet too-sower.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that it is the pooint of a wys man too fein that he' wil not hau' thos thing? which he' knoweth he' cannot get.

85. Of a chyld and a scorpion.

A c'ertein chýld sowht-for lopster-flyž, and when he' would tákn a scorpion, the scorpion, hiz simpsic'ity be'ing known, sayeth too him: Ho chýld, pas-on in pæc', and hóldaway thy hand, if thu wilt not perish or dy] whólly or altoogether or ytterly.]

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he' that thinketh-on either fýd or part] knoweth v'ery-wel, what he' owht too folow and what too au'oid.

86. Of a huntor or takor] and a partridg'.

When a c'ertein tákor would kiled a partridg' which he' had táko, the partridg' gróning máketh such word? too him: Ho tákor of partridg'e?, if thu wilt let me' lóc', and ge'u' me' lýf, I wil bring the' v'ery-many other partridg'e?. The fowlor saieth too her sitly or hansomly: Now I judg' the' worthy too be' kild so much the mór, that thu promisest too destrooy or yn-doo thy fre'nd? by entraping?.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he' faleth-hedlong intoo dang'erz, that fe'keth too yn-doo or destrooy] with dec'eit other be'lou'ed 25 or de'rly-be'lou'ed] of him or too him.]

87. Of the har and the Inayl.

The fnayl smyling, when the har mokt her set, sayeth too him: if thu wilt mak proof in runing, thu shalt know plainly, that I am swifter than thu. Too whoom the har so sayeth: v'erily it paseth the or thu knowst not what my set ar abs too doo, but let us chuz a judg, whoo may appoint or bound the cours and bound for us. Ther-for they

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chuz the fox, the witiest of as brut bæst?, whoo az soon az he' appoointed the plac' and end of the cours or runing] the fnail, at flowth and negligence being putt-affd, taking fpedily her jorny, did not rest, yntil she' cám-throwh too the mark. 5 But the har trusting too his fe't, when he' rested a lits, be'ing stired-yp from sle'p, ran too the mark az much az hiz fe't wær ábl: and when he' found the fnail resting thær he' confefeth with rednes or blushing that he' was ou'ercomm of the fnayl.

The moral.

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The fabl mæneth, that thing?, we the grætest ar throwhlydoonn or browht too-pas] by ftudy and diligence, not with the forc' or strength] of the body.

88. Of the wilow and the ax.

When an ax feld or cutt-down a withy, it mad wedge? of the sam wilow, where-with it miht cleu' the wilow the æzilyer. Which thing the withy perc'eiu'ing-be'for, groning and crying-out, fayth: I complain not fo much of the axthat cuteth me' with men's hand, as of the wedge, that ar-20 mád out-of my body.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that yn-tru fre'nd? ar mad mor-hyrtful or dif-plæjant] too their fre'nd?, than oftn týmž enemyž be'.

89. Of a chýld be'ing a the'f.

A certein boy carying a book from hiz felow priuily out-of the scool, deliu'ered it too his mother: which when his mother wilingly rec'eiu'ed, and chaftned not her fon, the boy caryed agein from an-other a garment, and browht it away too hig mother too. Which when hig mother gladly 30 rec'eiu'ed, when the boy laking cháftic'ing, did ftæl mo thing? from day to day, and græter thing?, ne'rz encræc'ing, at-length be'ing ták v opnly, az accuzed of the fft, waz condemned of or tool deth [we' fay too dy] by the mag'iftrat? opxly. But when

he' was lædd too the plác' of justic', and his mother ful of mourning folowed, læu' be'ing opteined or gotn] that he' miht spæk on word too his mother at her ær, he' be'ing turnedabout too her, and puting his mouth too his mother's ær, as redy-too spæk som-what secretly, cuteth-of hir ær with hiz s te'th. Hiz mother crying-out for gre'f, wisheth e'u's too herfelf. Then they that lædd him, blamed or accused him abou' mezur, not only for the the'fft, but that he' waz so yngodly or wicked] yntoo hiz mother. He' without blushing fayth too them: Let it be a wonder too non of nou, that I 10 hau' cutt-of my mother's ær with my te'th: for she' is the autor and caus of this my yn-dooing or destruction:] forwhy, if she' had chastic'ed me', when I browht-away the book too her, which I caried-away first priuily from my felow out-of the scool: the fft? or stæling?] being lett-alón, 15 for fær of strýp?, I had not comm too this kýnd of shámful deth at this present.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that he' is mad daily mor-wicked inoffending, that is not chasted from the beginning.

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90. Of a she'pp-herd and the sæ.

When a c'ertein she'pp-herd se'ding she'p nih the sæż sýd þe'held the sám sæ ónc' qiet or casm] be'ing tákn with dezýr of-sayling, chang'ed she'p for dát, the which be'ing put in the ship, when he' sayled now intoo the de'p, and sticted-yp-and-down in a tempest without hóp of sásty, he' castt-out as thing, that be' in the ship, and scárc'ly got himself intoo a hau'n. When he' se'dd she'p est-sons or agein] and saw the sæ now qiet agein, hiz companyon praizing the sám casmes of the sæ, he' sayeth merily or lauhingly: The so sæ dezýreth dát, agein.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that vc' and skil-fulnes mák ys the warer in dang'erz.

91. Of the pómgranat-tre' and the apl-tre'.

The pomgranat-tre', and the api-tre' [trou'-toogether tyching faiernes. When they had stryu'ed a long tym be'twe'n them-selu', with diu'ers and sharp stryf; the bramble receiu'ing such stryu'ing, ofth tymz from the ne'rest, went too them, and sayth: It is stryu'ed or he' hau' stryu'ed] ynowh and ynowh now be'twe'n hou, c'æs or be' qiet] a-liti, and lay an end on hour stryu'ing.

The moral.

oftn týmž appæz or order] the faling?-out or v'arianc'e?] of the græter or richer.]

92. Of the mold and his mother.

The mold is a blynd bæst by natur, he' faieth on a tym too his mother: I se'l a v'ery-græt sau'or or smel: a lits after he' sayth agein: I be'hold a hih or græt] chimny or ou'n. The third tym he' sayth asso: I hæ'r the sound? of hammer's perteining too a forg'. His mother sayth to him g'entsly: Ho son, as I perc'eiu', thu art be'rest not only of yiz, but of no's and ærz.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that when men ful of bólting profesgreat thing, then, he che'fly, they ar reproou'ed or chekt in a v'ery-litl thing.

93. Of wasp?, partridge, and a husband-man.

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When wasp? and partridg'e? be'ing prou'óked with thirst, me'tt-toogether ónc', they went too a c'ertein husband-man, cráu'ing drink of him, and promising, that they would reqyt him lárg'ly for water: for-why the partridg'e? promis them-so selu'? too dig a v'ýn-yard for him, that the v'ýnż may bring-forth sul clusterż of gráp?. The wasp? offer them-selu'? lárg'ly too ke'p the v'ýn-yard with-going about it, and too ke'p the'u'? from-thenc'. Too whoom the husband-man sayeth: I

hau' twoo oxñ, whoo when they promis no-thing, ne'ld this felf-sám trau'el no-thing the les. Thær-for it is better for me', too ge'u' water too them, than too nou.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that a man must not help them that s be worth or good for no-thing and yn-profitabl.

94. Of Jupiter.

When Jupiter mad a fæst at a maryag, as bæst? offered gift? to him, eu'ery-on for their abilityż or too their power.] But the serpent gathered a róz, and hólding it in hiz mouth offere it too Jupiter. But az Jupiter be'held her, he' sayeth opnly: Truly I rec'eiu' gift? of as or of eu'ery-on] wilingly or gladly] but I doo it not of the serpent.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, eu'ery wýz man owht too perswad 15 him-self that the gift? of the wicked ar not without dec'eit?.

95. Of the aap.

The aap is fayed too bre'd twoo nong-ónz, too ón of which ónly she' is affected, and thrown affection nurisheth it diligently, but the other she' hateth and neglecteth or regardeth not. It hapved, that it, that was had in lyking, was strangled of the aap in sle'p, wherefor, that, that was not regarded, was brownt-yp as the motherz deliht, eu'n too perfet ág'.

The moral.

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The fabl mæneth, that without dout fortun exc'eleth, or paleth or ou'ercometh] the wýzdom of men.

96. Of the flæ.

When on a tým a flæ prikt ón with býting, and be'ing tákn waz asked, what he' waz that fe'dd-on hiz memberž or so part? of the body, she' sayth: that she' iz of that kýnd of

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what a first the raise of the way enfuned with hunger, cam ynto them, and prayed them, that they would grant her what for food. But when the emot asked her, what she' did fomer, whether she stood slowth-ful and yds that tym for gras-hoper sayth too them: I stood nether slowth-ful nor yds, but sung with a song, whær-with I did æz the labor of the way too or of the trauelorz by the way. Which thing being hærdd, the emot? smyling, say: if thu hau' sung

in fomer, that thu mihtst deliht trau'elorz, now danc', that thu be' not kild with cold.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that he' that dooth not thing? in hiz tým, which be' too be' doonn, faleth intoo straiht?, when he' thinketh not.

99. Of a man and his wyu'?.

It was the tým of the spring-tým, whær-in ón be'ing browht-yp in deliht?, when he' was nether hong man nor óld man (for he' was of hoar hærż) maryęd twoo wýu? at- 10 ónc', ón anc'ient or óld] the other v'ery-hong. When al they dwelt in ón-self hows, the óld wýf looking daily her huse band? hed plukt from him the blak hærż, that she' miht bring hir howsband whólly yntoo the lou' of hir. The honger plukt-yp the whýt hærż with lýk dezýr or study] that she' 15 miht moou' him away from the company of the óld wo-man: at-last they pild him so, that they mád their hows-band basd, and a mok not without v'ery-græt repróch.

The moral.

The fabl mæneth, that ther is no better hællth for old men, than too lak wo-men, and specially the honger, except they be wiling that them-selu? be ou'erthrow.

The end of Æsop fáblz.

*

Witi faying? or mery faying? or jesting? v'ery plæzant,] gathered out-of the lits book of Pog'g'ius a Florentin a v'ery- 25 eloqent orator.

*

1. Of a yong man'z flowth or flugishnes.]

Bonac'ius a plæzant nong man of the hows of the Gause, whilt we' wer at [the c'ity caled] Constanc', did a-ryz out-

of his ned very-lat. When his companion's blamed that latnes, or alked what he could doo to long tym a-bed, he invious answered: I herity or gett arl too stryttors and disagreour: for ther be with me forth-with, when I a-wak, two s in wo-men's thap or elothing that it too fay, car-fulnes and flowth, the on of which dooth exort or council me too ry, and doe form work, and not too wer-out the day in bed. The other rebuking the first affirmeth that I must tak rest, and abyd in the warmaes of the bed bycau; of the forc of is the cold, and two famor or beer-with the rest or gietnes of the body, and not too apply labore at-way. Mor-ouer, the first desendeth her recivit so, that whilst they disput and contend with word, longer. I as in-different or equal judg. læning or pelding yntoo no party or fyd hær them disputing, is looking-ftil or abyding yntil they be agred in opinion. By this it is doonn or cometh too-pas] that I rys the later looking for the end of the varianc.

2. Of the cok and the fox.

One the fex being hungri, too-decein the henz, whoo, m the cok being gyd, had got ypon a very-hih tre, whither coming was not for her: went too the cok with faier speich, whoom when the had faluted gentlly. the faieth: What doo non a-hih > hast thu not hærdd thæ; fresh newz so wholfom for ys ~ When the cok had answered: not-at-al. But. saith 25 suc. I cám hither a for-messenger too communicat or impart joy-fulnes with the. Ther is a council of al beely mád. whær-in they hau established a continual pæc of al oæst among them-selu or toogether. or on with an-other so that al fær being putt-away, ther can be mád too nón w of or by an-other entraping or wrong any-mor. but al may 73 pæc and concord, it is law-ful for euery-ón, pe being a.ón. too go-abród whither he wil, without car. The foxe com ne down, and let ys mák this a fæst-ful day. fallhood being known the cok fayth: thu bringest a good messag, and plæzant too me: and withal the cok stretchingforth his nek hiher, and be'holding farder-of, and lyk on that wondered, liftt-yp him-felf on his fe't. Then when the fox had fayd: what dooft thu look-at ~ Twoo, faith the cok, dog? coming hither with greet runing, with opn mouth. Then the fox be'ing fær-ful, fayth: Fár he' wel. Fle'ing-away is nec'effary for me', be'for that they com hither, and with-al be'gineth too go-away. The cok faith: wher-for fle'eft thu, or what færest thu ~ truly pæc' be'ing mád, no-thing is too be' færed. I dout, saith the fox, whether thôs dog? hau' hæ'rdd the decre' or order] of the pæc'. In this wys dec'eit 10 is mokt with dec'eit.

3. Of an obstinat or self-wild wo-man that cald her hows-band lows.

A c'ertein wo-man of ourz being v'ery-contrary too hir hows-band, contraryed or resisted his word? as-way with 15 chýding, standing-stil in that which she' had be'gun, so, that fhe' would be' che'f. A gre'u'gos v'aryanc' with word? on a tým be'ing had with her hows-band, she' caled him lowsi. He' strak her with wanz, bæting hir with fist? and he'lz. The mor she' waz bætn, the mor she' caled him lowsi. At- 20 length the hows-band being wery of bæting, that he' miht ou'ercom hiz wýu'/ felf-wil, let hir down intoo a well of water by a róp, faying that he' would ftrangl her, exc'ept she' did forbær from word? of that fort. She' continued morernestly, ne being sett in the water yntoo the chin continuing 25 that faying or word.] Then the hows-band dukt her intoo the well, that she' miht not spæk any-mór, proou'ing if he' may turn her from the wil-fulnes of the word? throwh the dang'er of deth. But she', the ability of-spæking be'ing táknaway, he whyl/t she' should be'n strangled, what she' could so not spæk, she' shewed with her fingerz: for hir hand? be'ing sett-yp abou' hir hed, and the nailz of either thumb be'ing iooyned toogether, at-læst, with what g'estur or be'hau'oor] fhe' waz ábl, fhe' objected lýc' ageinst hir hows-band. For

lýc' wær wont too be' kild of wo-men with the naylz of thôz fingerz.

4. Of him that sowht his wyf being ded, in a greet river.

When an-other man, seiking his wyf which perished or dyed] in a greet river, went against the water. Then when on having-meru'eled, warned that she' should be' sowht-for downward according too the cours of the water. He' saieth: she' wil be' sound in no wys by this meen: for she' was so yn-toward and yn-qiet, and contrary too othere's maner's, whylst she' lyu'ed that she' can neu'er wask or stir] but with the contrary streem, after deth too.

5. A v'ery-plæzant thing of a c'ertein old man that caried an as on him-felf.

It was fayed among the arch-bishop? secretaryz, that 15 they that lyu'ed according too the opinion of the comun pe'pl, ar prest or ou'er-born with v'ery-miserabl wretched] feru'ic' or bondag'] fe'ing-that it is in no wys possibl, when they judg' diu'ersly, too plæz al, diu'ers men alowing diu'ers or contrary] thing?. Then on reherced a fabl according too 20 that judg'ment or opinion] which he' had latly fe'n wrytn and doonn or mád] in Almain.] He' sayeth, that ther was an old man, whoo went-forth too the market, with hiz fon being a litt nong-nuth, and a litt as going-beifor, which he waz about or redy]-too fel. They pasing by the way, c'ertein 25 dooing buzines or work] in the fe'ld blamed the old man, that nether the father nor the son got-yp on the as bæring no-thing, but suffered him too be' empti of burdn, se'ing the ón for óld ág', the other for tender ág' did ne'd som-what for caryag'. Then the old man sett the yong nuth on the 30 as, him-felf máking jorny with hiz fe't. Other be'hólding this, blamed the old man's foolishnes, bycaus the nong nuth, whoo was lustier or stronger] being sett ypon the as, himfelf being strykn in ag' folowed the as a-foot. Hiz counc's or mynd] being changed, and the yong nuth being fett-down,

him-felf got-yp on the as. But hau'ing-gon forth a-lith, he' hæ'rdd other blaming him, bycauz he' dre'w after him hiz fon being viery-litl, as a feruiant, no regard of ag' being had, him-felf that was father siting on the as. He' be'ing throwhly-mooned with thez word?, fett hiz fon with him ypon the as, following his iorny in this wys. When he' being asked of other afterward, whether the sely-as wer hig, granted or fayed] he, he' was chaftic'ed or reprodu'ed] with word?, that az an-other man, he' had no cár of him be'ing in no wyz fit for fo greet a burdy, wheer-az on owht too be'n inowh too 10 be' born. This man be'ing throwhly-trobled with so many opinionž, when he' could not go-on without accusing or bláming] nether with the empti as, nether with both nor the on being fett yp-on him, at-last he bound the as with jooined fe't, and be'gan too bær him forth too the market is be'ing hanged on a staf and layed on his and his son'z nek. At men being falv-out too lauhing for the newnes of the fiht, and reproou'ing the foolishnes of both, but che'fly the fatherz, he' be'ing angri staying abou' the bank of a græt riu'er, cast-down the as being bound into the riu'er, and so 20 the as being lost or for-gon he went hom agein. So the good man satisfying or contenting no man, whilst he' des zýreth too obey al men, lost hiz as.

6. Of the moking of a man being wiling too kil a hog.

It was the maner or fashion] in a c'ertein town [of a 25 contry in Italy] that he' that kild a hog in winter, should bidd his neihborhood too super. On asked counc's of his goshop in what wys he' miht au'oyd that charg' or expense?] say, sayth he', too-morow, that the hog was takn-away from the' this niht by the'sst, and also, he' færing no such thing, so on stol-away the hog from him with the'sst in the niht. In the morning he' se'ing the hog caryed-away, be'ing gon too his goshop, complayned with a lowd or hih] v'oic', that the hog was stoln-away priu'ily from him by the'sst. Then the other sayeth: My goshop thu art wys rihtly or in de'd: for I tauht so

the too fay so. When he' fayed it v'ery-oftn, and swor by as the god, that it was tru. The other answered: thu doost wel, and after or according too] my counc's. When he' respeted it agein, the other answered: I warned the' be'for that thu shouldst or owhtst too speek in this maner, and I have ge'u'n the' saf or wholom counc's. At-last he' went-away be'ing mokt or dec'eiu'ed.

7. Of a fox being hýdd of a contry-man in foodder.

One a fox fleing dog! in hunting, bayted or rested] 10 with a contry-man, that thresht wheet in a floor, dezyring, that she' mint be' defended from the dog?, and promised withal that she' would neu'er hurt hiz hen'z chikh. contry-man agre'ed too the condition, and foodder being ták w with a fork, cou'ered the fox. Thér cám thither on and 15 also an-other of the huntorz se'king the fox: they asked the contry-man whether he' had fe'n the fox fle'ing on her jorny or way,] he' shewed in word? that the fox was run-away by a c'ertein way, but with hiz countenanc' and yiz he' shewed that she' was hydd ynder the foodder. They regarding or 20 be'holding] rather yntoo the word?, than too the noding or beking] went-away. Then the contry-man, the fox being yn-cou'ered, sayeth: ke'p promise? now: for thu hast escaped or gon-away] by or throwh] my word?. But she', whoo be'ing fær-ful of her-self be held the contry-man diligently throwh 25 a narow hól or chink] be'twe'n the foodder, fayeth: Thy word? wær good, but thy de'd? il ynowh. A faying ageinst them that doo on thing in word?, an-other thing in de'd.

8. Of a Florentin that bowht a hors.

A Florentin know too me', about too biy of nec'essity a hors at Room, bargayned with the selor, that asked or required XXV. crount a pryc' de'rer than the hors he' granted that he' wil ge'u' XV. at the present or out-of-hand, and that he' would be' his detor of the rest. When the selor asked

the refidu the day after, the biyor refuzing the paying, sayeth: I wil ke'p cou'nant, we' bargained that I wil be' thy detor: but if I shal satisfy the'. I am not too be' thy detor anymor he'r-after.

9. A plægant saying of a man promising too mák an as lærned.

A tiran too draw-away the good? of a subject, whoo bosted that he would doo many thing?, commanded ypon a greet pain, that he should tech an as letter. He sayth that it wil be im-possibl, except much the mint be granted to him in teching the as. Being commanded too ask as much the was moke of every man or of as men] bicaus he had takn-in-hand a thing im-possibl. He having comforted his fre'nd?, sayeth: I fer not: for in the men whil, either I shal dy, is or the as, or the ownor. By the which word? he shewed, that it is wholfom or saf-ful] that a hard or dout-ful] mater be prolonged and defered.

10. Of a plæzabl or le'king] fong too a tau'ernor.

When a c'ertein trau'elor or way-faring-man] be'ing whingri, had bayted at a small tau'ern or al-hows] he' stuft or fild] his bely with meet and drink, he' sayth too him that asked mony, that he' hath no mony, but that he' will satisfy him with prety song, the tau'ernor answered, that he' had no ne'd of singing, but of amends. What, sayth the other 25 if I say that song that may pless the', whether wilt thu be' content with it for the mony: the tau'ernor agre'ing theertoo, the trau'elor be'gan too sing, and asked whether that song did pless him when the tau'ernor said for truth that so he' is satisfied with no song. Theerfor I will now, sayth the trau'elor, say that song that will pless the', and his pouch be'ing cauht, lýk on lózing it, be'gan a song that trau'elorz

ar wont too v3: Metti mano alla borsa e opaga l'hoste. That i3: Put thy hand too thy purs, and satisfy thýn ost. This being sayed, he' asketh, whether that song did not plæs him. The ost sayth: This plæseth me'. Then the trau'elor sayth: Thu art satisfied by promis or cou'nant after that this song hath plæsed the': so he' departed or went-away without paying.

11. Of a phizicion that hæled mad men.

Many talked-toogether of the yn-nec'effary or ou'er-much cár, I wil not say foolishnes of them, that ke'p or cherish] 10 dog? and hawk? for hawking or birding.] Then Paul a Florentin, sayeth: The fool of Millan mokt thoz rihtly, when we' cráu'ed him too tel the tál or fábí. Thér waz, sayeth he', onc' a c'itisen at Millan, being a phizicion of witles and mad folk, whoo ynder-tók too hæl folk browht too him within a c'ertein tým. The curing or hæling] waz of this fort: He' had at hom a sqar plat or floor, and in it a puds or fink] of stinking and filthi water: wheer-in he' bound them náked too a post, that wær browht thither mad, som too the kne'z, som yp-too the cod, som de'per, for or after] the maner 20 of the madnes, and fo long tempered them with water and hunger yntil they se'med whól. Thér waz on browht thither among the rest, whoom he' sett intoo the water too the thih, whoo after fifte'n dayż be'gan too be' wyż agein, and too dezýr the hælor that he' miht be' lædd-agein out-of the water. 25 He' tók-away the man from punishment, net with thar condițion, that he' fhould not go out-of the fair plat. he' had obeyed a few dayz, that he' miht walk throwh al the hows, but did not fuffer that he' should go out-of the outer gát: hiz other felowz, which wær many, being left in 30 the water, he' obeyed the phizic'ion's commandment?. ftanding fom tým on or at] the door (for he' durst not goout for fær of the fink) he' caled too him a nong man coming thither a-hors-bak with a hawk and twoo dog?, of them that be caled spannelz, being moou'ed with the newnes of the 35 thing: for he' held or had] not in memori or remembranc']

what he' had fe'n be'for his madnes. When the nong man çám-ne'r: Ho nou, sayeth he', ge'u' ær or hark] I pray nou answer me' in few word? and if it plæz nou. What iz it that with which he' ar born or caryed,] and wheer-for hold pe' that ∞ A hors, saieth he': and for hawking sak. Then afterward: but what is this caled that he' beer with hour hand, and in what mater vy ne' it ~ He' answered: a hawk, and fit for the taking of tælz and partridge. other fayeth: Go-too, what be' thæz that follow after the', and what doo they profit nou ~ He' fayth dog?, and applyed 10 too hawking, too fýnd-out bird?. Of what prýc' be' thæz bird?, for cauz or occasion of taking which you mak redy or prou'ýd] so many thing?, if nou put-toogether the táking of on whol ye'r ~ When he' had answered: a smal thing, I know not what, and that they did not exceed fix crounz. 15 The man aded or counter-vailed what is the charg or expense?] of the hors, and of the dog?, and of the hawk ~ He' affirmed fifty crounz. Then hau'ing meru'eled at the foolishnes of the hong man a-hors-bak, sayeth: Go-away henc' qiklyer, I pray nou, and fle'-away the mor, be'for the phizic'ion 20 com hóm agein. For if he' shal fynd nou he'r, he' wil ytterly cast nou intoo his sink, as the madest of as men that lyu', too-be' cured with the other mad men, and wil plac' or fet] nou intoo the water abou them al, eu'n too the chin.

He' sheweth mor-ou'er, that the dezyr or er=
nestness of hawking is extrem or the
grætest madnes, exc'ept it be'
doonn som tym of welthi
men and for exer=
c'iz/ sák.

Finis.

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The fhort Sentence? of the wyż Cato:

Translated out-of Latin intoo English by W. Bullokar, im-printed with tru Ortography and Grammar-not?.

Ge'u' God the praiz That tæcheth al-waiz. When truth trieth, Ergor flyeth.

Im-printed at London by Edmund Bollisfant, dweling in the lits old Baily in Eliots Court, where as the books sett-forth by William Bullokar in tru ors tography, ar too be sold.

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William Bullokar to hiz chýld.

- Whoo-fo in haru'est myndth too ræp, the frut that good and plæzant be, In the spring-tym he' must them sow, the hot somer may elc' them dry:
- so, that their profit may grow small when that the crop may chanc' too fayl Of the encræc' much looked-for, the bulk being sliht, the gayn as small.
- s So he' that wishth in elder ne'rż too hau' wyzdom, he' must be'gin
 Too lærn the sam in tender ne'rż, elc' may he' mis that he' would win.
- Soon bendth the twig that ne'w iz /prung the for-/prung branch men may net we'ld But fe'ld they may the grown bow, old stemz wil rather bræk than ne'ld.
- what better fowing in the mynd, may be for tender buth at first,

 Than from wyz Cato her too fynd riht pithi senc of shortnes such
- That thowh nuth know not at the good when they at first hau' it in hand,

Az ne'rz doo grow they wil thær-of the perfect senc' wel ynderstand,

And tast the frut that it dooth ne'ld too their profit and græt plæzur,

Az preparatiu too čnest lýf and good report too them procur.

- s And I that wish that thu my chyld shouldst win the gol of happy pryc', Hau' it translated for thyn æz: e'nglish conferd with latin gyz,
- Az nær, az termž and fentenc' may meintein bóth spe'chej in ón mæn,

 Thowh som word changd som word left-out or som aded too help the rým:
- which whoo that can better deu'yz and ke'p thæz pooint? in order du,

 Hath læu' of me': in the mæn whyl vz this yntil thu hau' mór tru.
- 11 No langag' is so much tyed too other that it must of forc'

 Ke'p foot and tým thær-with al-way: the first tung phrás hath the fitst cours,
- But granting sech speich hig-own grac,
 I know einglish subject too non,
 too set-forth any first deu'yc,
 conferabs with any-on:
- Whoo'z fe't and tým he'r fe'ming harfh, bær-with bycauz-of conferenc' fák

 Too help a lærnor of bóth tung e'nglifh latin: e'nglifh can mák
- With hig-own phrás mór-comly grác, and ke'p mæning effectually,

 If it miht ke'p hig natral pác, and latin did it not he'r ty.
- Thowh Cato lyu'd, when Room did most flourish in wit, lærning, and fám,

 Det did he' se' men, that tým,

 much e'u's vc', and manerż blám:
- 16 Thær-for by cauz hiz fon waz nong, and could not bær much in hiz mýnd, he' frámd this short mater for him, Az natur did him thær-too býnd.

In And shal we' think our-selu? so wyz, so wel lærned and so samoos,

That we' should scorn this hiz deu'ýc', and think the sam yn-me't for ys,

In That but of lat hau' crakt the shel of ignoranc', lat hatcht in de'd,

Thowh som perk-yp, az as wær wel the word? solow that Cato sayd.

When I did confider that v'ery-many men doo gre'u'oofly er in the way of manerż: I thowht that I owht too fuccur and help their opinion: Che'fly that they miht liu' with prayz, and attein onor. Now wil I my most-be'-lou'ed son, tech the' by what men thu mayst fram the manerż of thy mynd. Ther-for thu shouldst reed my prec'ept?, so, that thu mayst ynderstand them: For, too reed and not too ynderstand iz not too reed [at-al.]

Catoż bre'fft prec'ept? turned intoo e'nglish v'érse?.

Thær-for feru' God: thy parent? lou':
regard thy kin: thy maister fær:
Too counc'es be'for thu be' cald,
[in any wyz] doo not com ne'r:
Ke'p a thing ge'n: too market hy:
with good folk walk: be' thu clænly:
Ge'u' better plác': inferior spár:
salut gladly: ke'p thy wel-fár:
Ke'p ŏnesti: dilig'enc' vz:
ræd book?, remember them too vz:
He'd thy howshold: be' faier-/pókn:
rág' not for nowht: doo no man scórn:
Mok not a wretch: lend, but ták he'd,
to whoom thu lendst, [if he' hau' ne'd].

Be' at judg'ment: fe'ld banket thu: fle'p what iz ynowh: thýn óth ke'p toó,

From wyn the' stay: fiht for contry:

counc'l thy-self, but-yet safly:

Nowht rashly we'n: a harlot fle': lærn letterz thu shouldst not ly:

Profit the good: spæk not with spyt: thy credit ke'p: judg' that it is riht:

Parent? excel with patienți:

be' mýnd-ful of good turnž too the':

Stand at the bar: in law be' wýz:

vz thu v'ertu: temper anguish:

Play with a top, fle' thu the dyz: doo nowht after forc' adu'ýc':

On les than the doo not despys: cou'et not thing that other is:

Lou' wýf: tæch chýld: ſuffer the law that thu-thy-self hast mád [for aw.]

In fæst spæk se'ld: that study stil which iz just: bær lou' with good wil.

The first book of Catoż v'erse?.

- If God be' a mýnd,
 az v'érse too ys say,
 with pur mýnd che'sly
 iz too be' worshipt [al-way.]
- Awák thụ mór al-way and be' not ge'n too fle'p: for-that daily qietnes ye'ldth v'ýc'e? ayd? [de'p.]
- Jank it a che'f v'ertu too ftey tong [in fæzn] h'iz ne'r/t God that knoweth too hold-pæc' with ræzn,

- Despyż al-way too be' too thy-self contrary, whoo stryu'eth with him-self, with non wil agre'.
- If thu be'hold manerz and the lyf of men, when men doo blam other, non liu'th with-out blam.
- What thy holdest hurt-ful forsak them thowh they be' lou'ed, set profit be'for welth al-way.
- Be' thu stout and gents, as the cas dooth claym:
 The wys changeth manerz with tymz with-out blam.
- Be'le'u' not thýn-own wýf rashly complayning: for wo-men of hát them whoom the husband joyth-in.
- when thu warnest any that wil not be warned, if he be de'r too the læu' not of the harmed.
- Be' not wiling too stryu' with word? ageinst prátorž: spe'ch iz ge'u'n as men, few ar wýzdomž fautorž.
- poo thu fo lou' other, thu be' too thy-felf de'r: be' fo good too good men, that il com not the' ne'r.
- Au'oyd tálž, be'gin not too be' counted autor: too hóld-pæc' hurtth no man, it hurtth too be' talkor.

- promis not for c'ertein:
 for many doo spæk much,
 trust iz thær-for se'ldom.
- When any dooth prays the, too be judg remember: be'le'u' not other mor than thu canst consider.
- Is An-other manž good turn

 fe' thu tel too many,

 and fay nowht, when thu fhalt

 doo good untoo any.
- 16 Cár thụ not if any fpæk in fecret talk: the gilti thinkth al thing? of him too be' /pók.
- when thu shalt be' happy, he'd what be' contrary: the last thing? too first thing? in on cours doo not gre'.
- lýf doụt-ful and frayl, in the deth of other put no hóp [at-al.]
- when poor fre'nd dooth ge'u' the' a gift that is smal, rec'eiu' it wilingly, and prays it with-al.
- sith a náked infant natùr hath now mád the, remember too suffer the burdn of pou'erty.
- Fær not the end that iz the last of thy lýf: whoo færeth deth lózeth that he' liu'd it-self.

- If no fre'nd reqyt the' for thy dezert? just, accuz not God for it, but stay thu the rest.
- Vz wárly thy wining?, lest thing? lak thụ maist: think thụ wantest al-wayz that thụ ke'p that thụ hast.
- What thu mailt lend any doo it not twýc' promis: lest thu shouldst be' wau'ring, whýl/t thu wilt se'm courtish.
- whoo-so faineth with word?, and is no fre'nd in hart, doo thu the lyk asso, so art deludth art.
- Le'k thụ not smooth-spækorż too-mụch in their spe'ch:
 the cal singeth swe'tly,
 whýl/t sowlorż bird? catch.
- If thu hau' nong chylddern, and no welth, then them bend too art?, wher-by they may a poor lyf defend.
- Think a thing smal-worth too be' de'r, and turn this, so shalt thu be' counted no chorl nor niggish.
- What thu art wont too blam, doo thu not the sam:
 it is sham for a techor,
 too be chekt with lyk blam.
- or that fe'meth onest:
 it is foolly too crau' that,
 which may be' denyd ærst.

- Prefer not a strangor, be'for thýn acqeintanc': thing? known appe'r by doonn, yn-known thing? doo by chanc'.
- When dout-ful lýf iz lædd, in yn-c'erten dang'erż, lay-yp a day for the', whoo-fo-eu'er that laborst.
- Som tým forbær felow, when thu mayst ou'ercom, for swe't fre'nd? be' ke'ptt stil, by forbæring som.
- When thu crau'est greet thing?, dout not too spend smal, for good wil jooynth de'r fre'nd?, oft týmž he'r-withal.
- wher good wil iz jooyned: anger bre'deth hatred: concord hath lou' cooyned.
- yrg'eth the' for crým, mezur thy-self, that thu mayst spár that iz thýn.
- Whoom thu may st cast, som tým ou'ercom by suffring: for paţienc' iz al-way, che'f/t v'ertu of lærning.
- se Ke'p wel that iz gotn alredy with labor: when labor iz too los, ne'd encræc'eth eu'er.
- Thu shouldst be' frank som tým, too kin, frend and neihbor: when thu shalt be' happy, be' ne'r/t thy-self eu'er.

The fecond book of Catoż v'erfe?.

If thu wilt know tiling of land, ræd V'irg'il: but if thu Cou'et too know the strength of erb? Mac'er wil tel the how. If thu dezýr too know the warż of Room, and of Carthag', Serch Lucan, whoo wil tel the fiht? of Mars [the god of rág.] If thu deliht too lou' or lærn too lou', by ræding, go Too Naso: But if thu hau' car, too liu' az the wýz doo, Hæ'r whær-by thu mayst lærn by what tým iz /pent v'oyd of v'ýc', Com thær-for, and lærn by ræding, what wýzdom it-felf iz.

- Remember too profit th' yn-know, if thu may: too get fre'nd?, by dezert?, pasth kingdomż al-way.
- Læu' too ferch the fecret? of God, and hih/t hæu'n: fe'ing thu art mortal, he'd thing? that ar erth.
- Læu'-of the fær of deth,

 It is al-way a foolly,

 whýl/t thụ færst deth, thụ lósst

 the joyż of lýf [joyly.]
- Strýų not for thing dout-ful, when that thu art angri wrath letth the mynd, so, that it can not judg truly.

- s Qikly be'stow chárg', when cauz dooth dezýr: a man must ge'u' som tým, when cauz dooth reqýr.
- 6 Au'oyd that iz too much, t'enjoy smal remember: mor-sáf iz the ship that flotth in a smal riu'er.
- remember too ke'p cloc' from fre'nd, that may sham the', lest many may blam that which the' dis-plæsth only.
- s I would not that thu think, that lewd men falt? gain: falt? ly hýdd for a whýl, and in tým shew plain.
- The forc' of Imal bodyż doo thu not defpýz, whoom natur denýd forc', in counc'el iz wýz.
- Ge'u' plác' a whýl too him, thụ know/t thýn yn-eqal: we' oft fe' oppresorz ou'ercomd of their thras.
- poo not thu stryu' with word?, ageinst thyn acqeintanc', the græt/t stryf growth som tym, by word? of smal substanc',
- poo not thu ferch by lot, what God entendth for the, let him judg with-out the, what he appointth for the.
- se' thu au'oyd enu'y,
 for too-too-much fynnes,
 which thowht it doo not hurt,
 too bær it iz gre'u'oos.

- Be' of a stout corag', condemned yn-justly:
 non long tym enjoyeth, that ou'ercomth fassly.
- of a pased stryf:
 it is a pooint of lewd men,
 too reherc' anger ryf.
- nether thy-felf blam, for this doo the foolish, whoom bosting dooth sham.
- 17 Vz thy geting? wárly, when chárg dooth abound, it slipęth in smal tým, that in long tým waz found.
- Be' thụ a fool when tým or cauz dooth reqýr it: too fein foolly in plác', iz a v'ery-græt wit.
- Au'oyd riot, alfo too fle' doo remember, the falt of au'aric', thwharting good nam eu'er.
- Be'le'u' thu not al-way, on bringing the tyding?: fmal truft may be gen them, that spæk many thing?.
- What thu offendst with drink forge'u' thy-self neu'er, for it is no fast of wyn, but blam of the drinkor.
- commit fecret counc'el, too fecret companyon, the hællth of the body too faith-ful phizic'ion.

- figce feet yn-worthy:

 fortun fawnth on il then,

 that she may hurt qikly.
- For-se that the chasee? that com must be born: what-so thu for-se est, dooth the the les harm.
- Exact not a-way corag, in thing? the contrarying kep hop stil, hop only forfakth no man dying.
- Let go no-thing, that thue knowst too be' fit for the': be'hýnd fortùn iz basd, in the for-hed hæri.
- Regard what dooth folow, fe' what hangeth-ou'er: folow thu the fam God that regardeth either.
- Be' fom tým mór-fpáring, thụ may ft be' the ftronger: mụch iz du, yntoo hæl lth, few thing? du too plæzùr.
- Despyż neu'er alón
 the judg'ment of many:
 lest whýl/t thu despyżst such,
 thu canst not plæz any.
- Hau' cár che'fly of hællth which is che'f of al: blám nót týmž, when thụ art caus of thýn-own thral.
- Si Cár not for dræmž, for-why, what manž mýnd would ræp, when he' wáketh hóping, he' fe'eth it in fle'p.

The third book of Catoż v'erfe?.

Thụ Rædor whoo-so wilt
know thæz v'érsez throwly:
Shast lærn thæz rulz which be'
too thy lýf móst fitty:
Instruct thy mýnd with rulz,
c'æs not too lærn stil:
For lýf without lærning
iz th' ymag' of il.
Thụ shast get mụch profit,
bụt if thụ despýz it,
Thụ doost not me' wrýtor,
bụt doost thy-self neglect.

- When thu liu'est rithly, car not for word? il: what eu'ry-on spæketh is not in our wil.
- Thu being brownt witnes (as much as thu may) ke'p cloc thy fre'nd, offenc, aw first sau'd al-way.
- Remember too he'd wel faier spe'che? and glózing: plaines iz shew of truth, ther iz feind gýl of spæking.
- A Slowth that is cald dulnes of lyf doo thu fle: for when the mynd is sik, thowht wasteth the body.
- Among thy carz fom tym, mingl thu fom joyz, that thu maylt with corag, bær trau'el al-wayz.

- Reproou' thu not at-al, otherz word or de'd: left an-other lyk wyz fhould thy-felf deryd.
- Nót in táblź thing? past which luk the gen hath, kep with gain, lest thu be whoom il report sayth.
- When riches flow too the' in th' end of old ag, liu' frankly not niggish too fre'nd [nor too pag.]
- Thu maister despyż not thy seru'ant councel: despyż thu nonż adu'yc, if it profit wel.
- If thụ hau' not in welth, which thụ erst hast had, liu' content with that which týmž pe'ld [and be' glad.]
- respect of her dower,

 [lest repentanc' folow]

 if she' wax too-sower.
- what too fle' or folow, by exampl discus:
 an-other'z lyf may be'
 a mistres too ys.
- Attempt that thu mayst doo, lest opprest with pain, thy labor shrink, and thu læu' attempt? in v'ain.
- What thy knowst not riht-doom, doo not ke'p cloc' lest, thy shouldst se'm by silenc' too folow the worst.

- for lawz much yn-fitty:
 the lawz them-felu'? cou'et,
 that they be judg'd rihtly.
- Paţiently bær that which thu fufferest justly: condemn thy-self, when thu art too thy-self gilty.
- se' thu ræd much, and rædthrowly thing? throwh-rædd: for Poet? wrýt wonderż not too-be' be'le'u'd.
- 18 Among gest? at banket in spe'ch be' thu sobr, lest whýl/t thu wilt se'm fýn, thu be' cald a bablor.
- when that she' is angri:
 whýl/t som we'p they doo frám
 with tærž dec'eit? crafti.
- whoo wastth his (when want is) se'kth thing? of other men.
- Se' thu set be'for the', that deth is not fær-ful, which thowh it be' not good, it is th'end of much e'u's.
- too bær-with remember:
 it is il that on wil not,
 nor can fom thing suffer.
- Lou' de'rly thy parent, not with grudg'ing maner, whýl/t thu wilt plæz father offend not thy mother.

The fownth book of Catoż v'erfe?.

Whoo-so-eu'er dezýrest
a qiet lýs too læd:
With v'ýc'es ty not mýnd
which manerž ypbrayd.
Remember stil thæz rulž
be' rædd of the' ou'er:
Thụ shalt sýnd awht whær-in
thụ mayst vz thy-self maister.

- Set thu liht by riches,

 (if thu wilt be' happy)

 which whoo-fo ou'er-le'k,

 doo beg al-way gre'dy.
- wil, no tým, be' from the', if with that which ne'd askth thu contented wilt be'.
- When thu art yn-wari, and rulft not with ræzn, fay not fortun iz blynd, whoo iz not on fæzn.
- Lou' mony, but este'm the form ther-of smally, which non good nor onest dooth crau' too hau' slyly.
- s Se' thu he'd thy body, when thu fhalt be' welthi: the gre'di-rich hath gold, but not him-felf rihtly.
- when thu lærning, som tým bærst strýp? of thy maister, bær parent? powr, when he' goth from word? too anger.

- Doo thing? that may profit: think too void agein wher-in ther is ergor and no hop of thy pain.
- What thu canst ge'u', ge'u' it (too him that askth) fre'ly:
 too doo wel too good men,
 is of gain's a party.
- What thu fuspectst, strait-way, what it is, try-out: what thu neglectst, at-first, ar wont most too hurt.
- of V'enus with-holdth the', plæz not the throt which iz a fre'nd of the bely.
- When thu thinkest too fær as liu' thing? created,
 I tel the', man only
 is mor too be' færed.
- iz in thy body, be' wyz, and so mayst thu be' counted strong truly.
- 13 If (per-haps) thu be fik, cráu help of acqeintanc: no better phizicion than frend of assuranc.
- When thy-self art hurt-ful why dýth the bæst for the for the for the the two two two hop hæl/th by other deth, is a græt foolly.
- When thu fe'kest a fre'nd, or faith-ful companyon, the man'z lyf, not his welth, is for-too-be' lookt-on.

- 16 V3 wel riches gotn:
 fle' the nam of gre'dy:
 what profitth the' riches,
 if thu poor hau' plenty.
- report, whyl/t thu liu'est what il joyz of lyf be', se' in mynd thu fle'est.
- som thing lærn, for when welth fodenly v'ádeth, art býdeth ftil, manž lýf it neu'er forfáketh.
- when thu in mynd art wyz, doo not mok old ag: in him, whoo-fo iz old, ther iz chyldish rag.
- what eury-on spæketh:
 talk hydeth menz manerz
 and the sam bewrayeth.
- as V; study, althowh thus
 bau gots much cuning:
 a; study dooth help wit,
 so it dooth the hand, ving.
- se For tymic of thy forthin

 too come doo not car much,

 he beeth not deth, that knowth

 too week the lyf as fuch.
- Lære tig et tie læred: æek tig tie yn-læred. tie tæeking et gyet tiltag. tig jou-be æbred lyredå.
- Find the met my meyft fried. if the velt has liquidy: very player is not men.
 * resp, if gret hely.

- or le'k among then, condemn not, throwh lihtnes, the sam thing agein.
- In calm thing? tak thu he'd, what be' the contrary: agein, hop thu better, in tym of adu'ersity.
- 27 Læu' not of too lærn:
 wýzdom growth by færching:
 throwh long tým iz ge'u'.
 græt prudenc' far-pafing.
- Praiz warly, for whoom thu oft týmž mụch alowest, a day wil shew, what fre'nd he' hath be'n in tým past.
- What thu knowst not, sham not too hau' wil too be' tauht: it is prais too know som-what: it is sham too lærn nawht.
- With V'enus and Baccus iz stryf and jooind plæzur: embrác' what iz comly, but fle' stryu'ing? eu'er.
- Blunt and filent in mynd, too au'oyd remember: whær the flud iz stil (per-chanc') water lyeth hydd de'per,
- When the luk of thy welth thy-felf dooth dis-plæz, fe' otherz, in what ods, thu art wors than thæz.
- Affay what thu may st doo:
 too ke'p shor with owerz,
 iz mor-saf, than bend sayl
 intoo the de'p waterz.

- Ageinst any just man doo not thu stryu lewdly:
 God al-way reu'eng'eth
 yn-just anger sharply.
- be' not fad with mourning, but rather be' joy-ful, if it chanc' thu hau' fom thing:
- thu hast with mor loss; that ther be' thing? that a fre'nd patiently bær must.
- promis thy-self neu'er:

 deth folowth az shadow,

 go thu whær-soeu'er.
- Plæz thụ God with in-c'ens, let calf grow for plow:
 think not thụ too plæz God,
 when thụ offerst cow.
- fortun and the mihti:
 whoo can ne'ld, shas preu'ayl, at-length too be' welthi.
- whýl/t thụ hælest the wound?, sorow iz the gre'f? pláster.
- Neu'er condemn thu a fre'nd of long tým, remember the first band? thowh he' chang'ed mýnd.
- Be' thank-ful for good turnz thu be' the mor-lou'ed:
 run not intoo the nam
 that churl is caled.

- Lest thu be' stil wretched, tak-he'd too be' harm-ful: deth iz eu'er most-fit for suspect and fær-ful.
- When thu shalt biy bond-men. for thy prope ne'd, and calft them thy seru'ant?, yet think them men [in de'd.]
- 45 Az foon az luk cometh, the first must be cauht, lest thu agein sek that thu erst setst-at-nawht.
- 46 Be' not glad of foden deth of e'u'l men:
 they doo dy riht-happy whooz lýf iz without blám.
- When th' hast wyf and not welth, and hir nam decayed, think fre'nd? nam yn-fr'endly too be' then au'oyded.
- When it chanc'eth too the', by study too know awht, lærn much, and fle' too be' yn-skil-ful too be' tauht.
- Thu meru'elft, that I wryt v'erfe? with word? naked, fhortnes of fenc' mad me', too jooyn them thus dobled.

Finis.

Bullokars Booke at large, for the Amendment of Orthographie for English speech: wherein, a most perfect supplie is made, for the wantes and double founde of letters in the olde Orthographie, with Examples for the same, with the easie conference and vse of both Orthographies, to faue expences in Bookes for a time, vntill this amendment grow to a generall vfe, for the eafie, speedie, and perfect reading and writing of English, (the speech not changed, as some vntruly and malicioufly, or at the leaft ignorantlie blowe abroade) by the which amendement the fame Authour hath also framed a ruled Grammar, to be imprinted heereafter, for the fame speech, to no small commoditie of the English Nation, not only to come to easie, speedie, and perfect vie of our owne language, but also to their easie, speedie, and readie entrance into the fecretes of other Languages, and eafie and speedie pathway to all Straungers, to vie our Language, heeretofore very hard vnto them, to no fmall profite and credite to this our Nation, and ftay therevnto in the weightieft causes. There is also imprinted

with this Orthographie a fhort Pamphlet for all Learners, and a Primer agreeing to the fame, and as learners fhall go forward therein, other necessarie Bookes shall spedily be prouided with the same Orthographie.

Heerevato are also iny ned written Copies with the same Orthographie.

Giue God the praife, that teacheth alwaies. When truth trieth, errour flieth.

Seene and allowed according to order.

Henrie Denham.

1580.

Bullokar to his Countrie.

mas Smith, and Maifter Chefters works vnknowne to this Authour.

This Treatife of mine, I did meane to put in Print aboue two yeares past, had I not then vnderstanded by a friende of mine that the like was already handled, and Sir Tho- in Print, by Sir Thomas Smith, and Maister Chester, of whose works (nor the like done by any other) I neuer vnderstood vntill then: if it had pleased God that they had bin liuing, I would have offered to them my feruice in this point for Ortography, and I truft it will be no offence to their friends to see their workes confirmed, though not in the same order, yet to the effect of their meaning, which is nothing contrary to their willes, as may appeare by their Bookes of the fame, in which they declare, that time will bring truth, and correct errors, which, at the first, are thought impossible, and vnmeete to be reformed. Whose workes after I had pervsed, I reioyced that men of fuch calling, learning, and experience, had trauelled in the like purpofe.

> And in perufing the fame, I found our arguments to one effect, touching the great abuses in writing and printing of English speach, and therefore I leave out of this Treatife many of my arguments, which I had purposed to enlarge, for the fatiffying of euery mans doubts and objections: but now, turning such as are not satisfied with my perswasions, to peruse their workes, whereof many of the learned fort are not ignorant, and fully resolued, that a perfect amendment were right necessary for many causes.

My doings did, and doth differ from theirs, only in Wherein the amendment of those abuses. For Sir Thomas Smith, their works and Mayster Chester, left out of their amendment divers of the letters now in vie, and allo brought in divers of new figure and fafluon, having no part in figure or fashion of the old, for whose soundes they were changed in figure, or newly denifed, ftrange to the eye, and thereby more studie to the memory: seeing the vse of both Ortographies must be had during one age, and afterwards (by reason of records, euidences, and such like, not to be altered by Printing) the olde must not be much ftrange, but in eafie vfe, bycaufe necessitie alloweth such enidences, &c. with the fame letters as they now are, which is one of the chiefest pointes to be regarded in any amendment of Ortographie, whereof M. Chefter greatly fayled, as appeareth by his workes printed with his Ortography.

And (I doubt) if Sir T. Smith had written or printed matter in fentence, as he shewed it only by single word, (as touching any thing that ever came to my fight) to thew his Ortography it would have bin of the like effect to M. Chefters: excepting this point only, that is, for eafie conference of the old and new togither, (and partly, for that they had not prouided feuerall letters ynough for every feuerall deutsion of the voyce vied in English speech) I had left off mine owne enterprise, and altogither, to the vttermost of my power, advanced one of their doings, for that (by too much experience) I found the lacke of the like, by handling of learners, whose memories and diligence I found very apt, but brought into a Labyrinthus, (in respect of the playne and perfect way to reade and write English speach,) though I vied all Helpes in meanes to instruct them most easily, by giving warning to them of this turning and of that turning, of this blocke not fuffiand of that flough, of this bypath, and that narrow bridge, of this marke, and of that bound, I meane by giuing to

the old, but cient.

double and treble founded letters, their double and treble names, agreeing to their foundes in words: also, what letters were superfluous in some words, and where some were misplaced, with some helpe of rules to deuide sillables, Experi- and fuch like meanes, which did greatly comfort and further them in learning, with more speede and pleasure, than any learner could doe by any ordinarie teaching, or as I my felfe was taught.

ence per**fwadeth** consent in the eye, voice, and eare.

But yet I have founde by handling of mine owne children (whome I have vfed to mine owne liking in teaching them true Ortography written, for lacke of the printed) that reading and writing may be had perfectly, in the time that my helpes before vsed could be perfectly conceyued and halfe followed, by reason that in true Ortography, both the eye, the voyce, and the eare confent most perfectly, without any let, doubt, or maze. want of concord in the eye, voice, and eare, I did perceyue almost thirtie yeares past, by the very voyce of children, who guided by the eye with the letter, and giuing voyce according to the name thereof, as they were taught to name letters, yeelded to the eare of the hearer a cleane contrary found to the word looked for. Heereby grewe quarels in the teacher, and loth-

The voyce fhould give names to letters.

the conclusion was, that both teacher & learner must go Of xxxvii. by rote, for no rule could be followed, when of xxxvii. parts scant partes, xxxi. kept no square, nor true ioint. parts greatly needefull, lacked altogither, or were furnished with the other xxiiii. partes, by peecing and contrary hewing of which xxiiii. (if they be well viewed) they are fo mangled, that there are but fixe partes in perfect vie: whereof (as occasion hath offered) I haue complayned

to divers of the art of learning, wherevnto fome have

yeelded, some not conceyued of it, some loth to graunt

it, and fome old cuftomaries could not abide to heare of

any spedie way to knowledge, were it neuer so good.

fomnesse in the learner, and great payne to both: and

fix perfect.

Thus being left alone (though Sir T. Smith, & M. Chefter, The Aumade the like complaint, but vnknown to me as I faid thors trabefore) I did many times lament the fame, whifhing that God would fende me fome time of leyfure, to fhew fome remedie. In the end, about feuen yeares paft, perceyuing more and more the great want of amendmend, I determined with my felfe to lay my prinat doings afide, which my abilitie was il able to beare, to prouide fome remedie in a thing to needfull in my Countrie: fince which time, I have endenored to finish mine enterprise, thinking at the first, to have restreyned mine owne businesse for half a yeare, or fuch like time. But when I had entred into the fecretes thereof, I found that I had taken a weightier thing in hand, and being entred therinto, could not give ouer, vntill I had finished the worke herein shewed.

I must confesse, I received commoditie in one points A furtheby Sir Thomas Smith, and Maifter Chefters woorkes. For rance to this though my chiefe regard (from the beginning) was, to follow the figures of the old letters, and the vie of them (bycaufe of conference in time to come) as much as M. Chefter. possible might be bringing my purpose to passe (that is, to make true Ortography) yet furely I had not bin fo carefull and painefull therein, if I had not knowne the like already in print by other: whose workes being not The hindereceived in vie (the chiefe cause whereof, I thinke, was rance of Sir their differing to farre from the old) I thould have done more hurt than good, in fluffeling in a third, if it were not throughly perfected, to continue for euer, and thereby to give fome that will carffle against it, the more aduantage, or rather delighting affections, to reproue the fame, which were not easie for all good mindes, taking some care to perufe my doings, to defend in answering therevnto. So that the fingular gift from God, for the better instruction of man, might by mans vnthankefulnesse haue repulse from time to time, and the pretious lewell of true vnderstanding, which must begin to take roote in youth,

ueil alone.

Author by Sir Thomas Smith and

T. Smith, and M. Chefters workes.

be greatly hindered, and this fingular fartherer of the fame, I meane true Ortography, fo dashed out of countenance, that hardly any man would attempt the like againe, which were the enemies triumph.

For what thing is, was, or ever fhall be, that will like al men? yea, though it be to their great profit, fo greatly preuaileth the ancient enemie of truth, that is, the Diuell himself, who delighted with mans ignorance, seeketh alwayes to delude him with his illusions, which are many, and of divers coloured goodlike perswasions: but in the ende, truth washeth all away, and maketh euery thing appeare plaine as it is.

It is now a yeare past and more, since this Booke was figned and allowed to be imprinted, wherin I have bin willing to take some leisure for two causes: one, that I would have it go forward in such fort, that if any woulde shew cause of better amendment, I would gladly haue accepted it, and ioined with the same, and to that ende haue bin willing not onely to heare other mens iudgments that are able to give iudgement herin, but also have published a Pamphlet heereof in divers places into the hands of men of vnderstanding, who well conceiue of the same, and most of them confessing it a thing very necessarie and profitable, wisheth good successe thereof.

A hinderance to this Author by Sir Thomas Smith and

In which trying of other mens judgements, I have found that Sir T. Smith, and M. Chesters, but chiefely Sir Thomas Smithes former works, do rather hinder than further my doings herin, bicaufe it finketh into many mens minds, that feeing they, being of fuch great learning, calling, M. Chesters experience, and credit, could not preuaile heerein, that workes. it is not like, that any other shoulde prevaile in the like meaning: but this doubt is foone answered, and resolved by common experience.

God only Authour of good things.

For in all ages and times, things are brought to passe, not as men thinke, but as it pleaseth God, who maketh his inftruments (oftentimes of the most vnlikely. that we might be thankfull vnto him for working our profite, and not to impute the same vnto any mortall man, of what countenance soeuer he be, in the eye of the world. Yet that creature, by whome God ministreth his goodnesse toward vs, deserveth to be wished well vnto, not onely for our profites sake, but also that it hath pleased God to worke in him things profitable for vs: yea, the vertue of the simplest in wordlings eyes being despised, is not only a wrong to the partie, but a manifest vnthankfulnesse to the giver of those giftes.

Neither ought we to forget the manifolde bleffings of God shewed to this our Nation in this last age, which contrarie to the expectation of man (yea before it came to passe, thought impossible and vnmeete) he hath mercifully poured vpon vs, among which, this change is not of the least importance, though it seeme a trifle in some mens judgements.

So that I trust (al things confidered) the learned will content themselves to thinke well heereof, and give cause to the vulearned, to make their entrie into learning heereby: wherein is such concord of the eye, voyce, and eare, that it will yeelde to the mind a most pleasant harmonie, and guide the same to the place of eternall felicitie, which is, and should be the end of all exercises and estates in the life of man. And what may be copared to knowledge, the guide of all these, when ignorance runneth headlong into the pit, yea at the nooneday?

And for that I would gladly have contented all men (which is a thing impossible) or at the least vnderstanded the commonest opinion of the greater number, I did in August last set vp in this Citie of London in the most publike places thereof, a briefe shew of my intent, ready to have shewed good proofe of the same, if men would so have accepted of my good will, but chiefly, that by occasion offered therby, I might either go forward with my intent, or stay for a time, or for reasonable cause to give over the same.

Gods works maruellous in this age. And in confidering of these points, though the multitude (through light overpassing thereof) are of least independent, & no cause to bring me into despaire: so is not the subteltie of the perverse enemies to knowledge, nor their soundings in mens eares so fearfull to me, but that through the good hope that I have in the Magistrate (vnto whose eares some of those notes no doubt have sounded) bearing indifferently with my doings vpon further triall, I have not slacked my travell nor charges, to go forward in so necessary & common cause, desiring every mans furtherance, as the equitie of the cause requireth: and that every man viewing the same, will consider that the chiefe point to vnderstand this worke is, to have perfectly the names of the single letters: according to their namens in the Table, sol. 21. and also before the written hands:

without which, they can not iudge of the ortography, nor vnderstand the rest of this worke.

W. B.

The Prologe.

Confent at the beginning wrought, by Gods gift in mankinde, y man & woman first create, by speech should shew their minde:

And first of all, by speech to shew, to ech other, how hee delighted is, when they consent, and to his will agree:

And by confent to give all praise, to him that them so made, and not as brutish beastes or wormes, whose memorie doth vade,

Without regard of the time past, of time to come much lesse, and of their present state they have, a small and feeble gesse.

And when their life doth passe away, they are mere dirt and earth: remembrance of them doth decay, as it were but a breath.

But man changing this mortall life, by picture leaves in minde, the speciall gifts of God most high, to them that bide behinde.

So v time past, séems present now, things yet to com man know: such is Gods will, give thanks therfore, and give no overthrow,

To letters, which for picture true, of speech, were first deuizd, in all times guiding man aright, when speech is halfe disgizd.

For letters once in perfect vse, may so continue still, to teach, and put all men in minde, the worldes end vntill:

From whence we came, wherto we shal, what is our present case, to God and man, both high and lowe, to line vnder Gods grace.

And that all wordly things do change, & turne as doth the winde, now hie, now low, now rich, now poore, now friendly, now vnkinde.

As by report in letters made, of many dead and gonne, who left the same for others vse, a glasse to looke vpon:

Thereby to teach other to come, their duties how to knowe: for ignorance errours doth bréede, to truth it is a fo:

And maketh many one to misse, the marke, whereat he shot: which should be onely at the but, that to ill guideth not.

Sith letters be chéefe stay of all, in ech time, in these points, let perfectnesse, in singles be, and concord in their ioints.

Of which default, complaine we may, in the old A. B. C: wherein be letters twentie fower, whereof but fixe agrée,

In perfect vie, of name, and found, besides misplacing some, other are written vnsounded, wherein concord is none.

But he that will in Inglish knowe, divisions in voice, shall finde therein fortie and fower, without any more choice.

Whereof are Confonants twentie sixe, of vowels eight there be, and diphthongs seuen, and likewise, halfe vowels there be three:

Of feuerall founds, and perfect vie: and letters for the same, are now prouided in this worke, and none hath double name.

So that a childe of tender age, by this, shall learne more, in one halfe yeere, than he well might, in thrise the time before.

All strangers that before haue bene, in great dispaire to learne, our Inglish speech, before patcht vp, come now, & serue your turne. In all Europe, I dare well say, (for true ortography)

no nation hath so plaine a way, to write their speech truly:

Which being vfed in this land, at my hands fhall not lacke, a ruled Grammar for Inglifh, and then dare vndertake,

All nations will confesse more fault, in letters, that haue béene. then in our spéech so much abusd, as by this may be séene.

Yet doth not this new work of mine, make strange ve old to know, but that the same conferd may be, to saue charge that might grow.

For no new letter is brought in, nor any old left out, the double founded haue a strike, to put you out of doubt.

The aspiration (h) ioined, after consonants fiue,

is now included, but as one: their names and founds be riue.

And as confent in spéech was cause, to make a perfect sound in voice, wherby menings are known, wherof letters take ground.

The like confent, must be in these, to make a picture plaine, for every voice, which ioind with mo, all words true may remaine:

For ever (hencefoorth) time to come, and now in present vse, which in time past, hath bene patcht vp, no man can it excuse.

A like consent in Dictionary, (to Grammer ioind hereto,) will cause that Inglish speech shall be, the perfectest I knowe:

For perfect letter, perfect word, and perfect sentence too,

through perfect art, and perfect vie, great gaine for high and lowe:

For why, the poore at feuen yeeres, may his natiue language, well reade, and write, his dutie learne, before his strength of age,

Be apt for other exercise, the minde now well enclinde,

will fortifie the body much, the parents shall it finde:

For that obedience due doth grow, in youth thus brought vp wel, and will haue smatch thereof in age, experience doth vs tell,

How fauage, rude, and barbarous, are those people in we see, that have aide, but of eie, and eare, from them that sauage be.

The like, and more gaine is for those, that be rich, and in welth, whose childrens wanton life did passe, away their yeeres by stelth:

That little gaine, (or none at all) was got, in this darke maze:

for tender friends, and wanton youth, vzde it, but as a gaze:

And most of them, did lose their time: who better (I say) might, have bene, to run in message wise, or wait in parents sight:

Where good example for the eie, and for the eare also, is showd, for among idle youth, there is no such I knowe,

In schooles, where sixe or seuen yéeres, doth not the turne suffice, to read and write, at twelve yéeres age: such séeme, but be not wise.

But wheras plaine, and perfect rules, are taught, & learnd plainly, the teacher takth thereby delight, the scholler gainth thereby.

And as this true ortography is ground, to buildings great, fo it sufficth the poore mans turne, to keepe him from the heat, Of furious rage, and cold desire, from deepe dispaire also, as doth his cotage him defend, from heat, cold, and deepe snowe.

Who so in greater buildings will, procéed (as some must néedes) must take this ground, for perfectnesse, and concord, in such déedes:

Both for his spéede in workmanship, for strength, and faier show, without prop, shore, dog, wedge, or key, with suer ground below.

God grant we all may build vpright, in conscience, with good will, that God be pleased with our works, and we continue still,

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flewing the old A. B. C. and cause of amendment, and that both may be vsed for a time.

The old A. B. C.

There are in the olde A. B. C. (for fo I call the ortography vsed before this amendment.) XXIIII letters, of XXIIII feuerall names, which are these following.

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. f. t. u. w. x. y. z. with their paiers.

Which fower and twentie letters, are not sufficient to picture Inglish spéech: For in Inglish spéech, are mo distinctions and diuisions in voice, then these sower and twentie letters can feuerally fignifie, and giue right found vnto: By reason whereof, we were driven, to vse to some letters, two foundes, to fome, thrée foundes, hauing in them no difference, or marke, in figure or fashion, to fliewe how the fame double, or treble founded letters, fhould be founded, when they were ioined with other letters in wordes: which was very tedious to the learner (though he coulde speake and vnderstand perfectly Inglish spéech by nature and continuall vse) much more tedious was it, to them of another nation not aided by such vse: when our writing and printing, nothing agréed, in the feuerall names of our letters, vnto the founding of them in our wordes: whereby our spéech was condemned of Our speech those strangers, as without order, or sensibility: whereas the fault was in the picture, (I meane the letters) and

Fower & twentie letters be not suffici= ent to picture Ing= lish speech.

codemned of stran=

and vtter= ly vnper= fect.

folowing.

gers as not in the spéech: which fault, the strangers did not barbarous perceiue, much lesse could they remedie it, when we our felues, fome contented with a custome. thought it could be no better, fome perceiuing fome fault, knew not the remedie, some knowing some remedie (as touching their owne judgement and contentation) thought it hard to be Objection altered, because that the great volumes alreadie in print, resolued should be more than halfe lost, if they could not be vsed, by fuch, as learned first the amended writing and printing: and fom are fo enuious that nothing is well, but their owne doings: and fome are fo ambitious, they would have no knowledge but in themselues, and haue dominion ouer vertue, not vfing vertuous waies themselues, but hindering the vertue of others.

Ageinst this last fort of ambitious and enuious, I call

to my affistance (in this point of ortography) sir Thomas

Smith, and Maister Chester, for their painfull séeking remedy herein: yet complaining greatly of enemies that hindered their good meanings: which might much difcourage me, (being of fimpler calling, knowledge, and experience) had not my great paines, (in the like point Easie con- touching ortography) brought to passe (as I thinke) an ferring of indifferent perfect worke: not onlie for true ortography for Inglish spéech, but also framing the same, so néere the old orthography, that the want and abuses in the old, are not onely hereby plainly fet foorth, but also, that the same old writing, and printing, may be in vse for a u Speedie time, to faue expences, as were the written volumes in times palt, after printing first began, which printing began in Germany, and found out by a Knight in the yéere of our Lorde. 1457, as Chronicles testifie: which is fixe score and thrée yéere agon, or there about: and at this day, the written volumes are in fewe places to be féene, but almost in no place in vse, through the fairenesse of the printed volumes, and more perfectnesse therein: yet is not the same so perfect, (for lacke of true

the olde with the new.

(though vnperfect) printing put afide writing: to speedy and perfect learning

ortography) but that diverse men write, and also print, should put diuersely: and not one, truely as Inglish speech requireth, (if ye will have a true, perfect, and plaine picture thereof) as fhall plainly appeere in this treatife following.

afide olde abuses.

So that for lacke of true ortography our writing in Inglish hath altered in euery age, yea since printing began, (though printing be the best helpe to stay the same, in one order) as may appéere by the antiquities: and if now be a time of the most perfect vse of the same, which must be confessed for the great learning dispersed in this land at this day (in respect of any time past to the knowledge of man) thinke it the great gift of God, if a perfectnesse be now surely planted, not to be rooted out as long as letters endure.

The feconde Chapter,

fhewing that Latine wordes with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine, (or other language) but for examples fake, and that meere Inglish wordes, are to be most accepted of vs Inglish, in Inglish speech.

And though I write Latine with my ortography, it is onely, to flew how we Inglish pronounce the same at this day, and may pronounce the same in time to come, not changing the ortography thereof, vied generally of many nations: yet some single letters in the Latine are Diuerse diverfely founded of any nation, and one nation differeth from another in pronouncing Latine, I leave also other languages to be amended by them to whome they properly belong, or to wander doubtfully therein as long as they like of it: But if we wander with them in their languages, we shall sooner perceiue their faultes, and (by perceiuing) helpe our felues the better in ving their languages,

nations pronounce Latine di= uerfely.

ment in our owne language maketh o= ther lan= guages the easier to vs.

The a= through the perfect order of our owne language: In mends which I doe not so much regard to write wordes borowed from other languages, in such order, that such borowing or derivation may appéere, as I doe wish, we had kept our owne language still in the same signification or meaning: which being a primitive and simple (that is to fay, neither derivative nor declinative) is commonly, but of one fillable of apt fignification or meaning, more easie to be ruled with the art of Grammer, than those borowed wordes, as will plainly appéere by matter written with my ortography, and handling of the rules and notes, in the Grammer for Inglish, yet I will not turne such borowed III. wordes out of the doores, that have so long continued with vs, that they are accepted for Inglish: But where a méere Inglish word appeleth to my memorie, (though he haue bene kept out of possession many yeeres) the stranger (for derivations sake only) shall never prescribe against him, by my iudgement. Neuerthelesse, I wil not (willingly) receive into my band any olde and worne out figure many yéeres forgotten, and in no vse since the most vse of printing hath bene, being sufficiently prouided otherwise for every severall sound in the voice, with easie conference with printings and writinges at this day in vse: Least, while I sought to stay our spéech by amend= ment of ortography, I fhould dimme the same with mingled figures, that is with new, olde, and too olde. cannot rightly call the letters now in vfe, olde, bicaufe of their fresh vie, the continuing vie of them in their due founds, neither call my amended letters, newe, bicaufe they, or the more part of the figure of euery of them. is and hath bene in vie, in most writinges and printinges in this land. But fuch as are worne out of vie, and knowne but to a few in corners, are too olde to be mingled with this common vse. Also in fentences following. giuen for example, of the names and founds of letters. the right vse of the names and founds, of those letters.

is to be accepted, and not the matter in such sentence, which I have vied with common and plaine wordes, for the ease of the multitude, and no offence to the more ciuill fort, and as touching abbreuiations, I allowe them in their due places, as shall appéere hereafter in this Treatife, where I handle the fame.

The thirde Chapter,

fheweth the wants, abuses, and vnperfectnesse, of the olde ortographie for Inglish speech, at this day in vse, and how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect name, perfectly agreeing to the founde in voice.

First note wel, that of those XXIIII. letters before written, there be but tenne of them whose names, (being fingle without any other letter) and whose founds, (being ioined with outher letters in worde) did rightly agree, without any other founde vsed to the same letter at ans other time: which tenne letters be thefe: a. b. d. f. k. l. m. n. r. x. which I call perfect letters, of perfect name and found agréeing: excepting that l. m. n. r. being to be vied for halfe vowels (as they be often, and must be ?. vnper= vfed in déede) are not to be accounted perfectly perfect, bicause l. m. n. haue either of them as it were two differing founds, yet haue no perfect figne, nor mark, to fhew whe they be mere confonants, and when they be halfe vowels (as is also this letter or figure: ?: oftentimes sounded for Also we give to: ph: es. and fometime for s. alone. coming togither (in one fillable) the found of: f: fo are there but fixe letters, perfectly perfect, which are these: a. b. d. f. k. x.

And in the examples following to flew how letters are double or treble founded, the abuses in founding those letters are to be noted & not the phrase or matter in

l. m. n. r. fect. p. vnper= fect. But fixe letters perfectly perfect. a. the fentences put for example, and where I vse Latine with my ortography, it is onely to shew example how we Inglish sound the same at this day, not minding to alter the ortography for Latine, for many causes, though in Latine c. g. i. s. t. v. be double sounded: as may appéere by examples following.

Vnperfect
letters
double or
treble
founded
ix. p. added
herevnto.

I call these c. g. i. o. s. t. v. y. vnperfect letters of name, and sound: bicause every of them have but one name, and some of them have two soundes, and some have three soundes: also: p: ioined in sillable before h, having the sound of f: as is before shewed.

C. hath two foundes, and confonants both: for it hath alway the found of k, except: e: or i: followe it in the fame fillable. But before: e: or: i: in the fame fillable, it hath alway the found agreeing to the found of his olde name (fée) nere agréeing to the founde of: f: fauing it hath of it felfe, a longer founde than: f: bicaufe the vowell of the name of: c: (which is: e': or ee after the writing of fome of late time) is founded after: c: and the vowell of the name of: f: (which is e: flat and fhort) is founded before: f. For no confonant can be named, without ioining a vowell vnto it, in the founde of his name: which are: e': fharpe or: a: founded after the confonant: as be', ce', de', ka, &c. or: e: flat founded before the confonant: as: ef, el, em, &c.

Euery confonant hath a vo= well foun= ded in his name.

C. vsed for: k: thus: Come call the crabbe, out of the créeke, to climbe the cliffe, to cut the curbe, for crafty clownes reject colde causes. Which I write thus: Com cal the crab out-of the cre'k, too clým the clif, too cut the curb, for crafti clounž reject cóld cause?.

C. vsed with the sound of his old name thus: except spices be sufficiently sacred, it forceth mace to be of price, in great péeces, which I write thus: except spyc'e be suffyc'iently særc'ed, it forc'eth mác' too be of prýc' in græt pe'c'e?.

We Inglish vie C. in two founds, in the Latine also at this day thus Cicero rethorica fingulos vicit, cornus C. founded non voce cucullum and after my ortography thus: Cicero in Latine. rethorica fingulóz vicit, corvus non voce cucullum.

E. hath also two foundes, and vowels both, the one flat, agreeing to his old and continued name; and the other founde more fliarpe betwene the old found of the old name of: e. and the name of: i: for fuch difference the belt writers did vie: ea: for: e: flat and long: & ea, E. flat and ee, ie, eo, for, e: fharpe: but the comonest vsing of: e: fharpe dis was vucertaine, thus: The heavenly father feeing thee to uerfely a be disobedient in earth, deliuereth thée into the handes of wicked people, and into the friendlesse field, to regenerate & renew thée, as he beft liketh to be most necessarie for thy degrée, gruing thée his grace, when he feeth neede: which I write thus: the hearly father feing the too be dif-obeidient in erth, deliu'ereth the intoo the hand? of wicked pept, and intoo the fre'nd-les feld, too regenerat and rene'w the, as he' best lyketh, too be most-necessary for thy degre, gening the his grac, when he' fe'eth ne'd.

bufed

We Inglish vie: E: in the Latine in the onely found E. in Laof: e: flat.

tine.

- G. hath alfo two foundes, and confonants both: the commonest sounde is as the found of the Greeke letter (Gamma): and neuer had the founde agréeing to his olde name, but only where: e: or; i: followed it in the fame fillable: yea there also, where: e: or: i: followed it in same fillable, it was more often yied in the found of (Gamma).
- G. founded as (Gamma) thus: Geppe goodman Gilbert, with your golden girdle, ye get nothing by your gaping, ye forget your great gelding. Which I write, thus: Gep good-man gilberd, with your golds girdl, be get no-thing by your gaping, ye forget your greet gelding.
- G. is not founded after his old name (gée), but in certaine wordes, where: e: or: 1: follow it in the lame

fillable: as in these wordes and certaine other: A gentle iudge, doth not reuenge, when aged gyles degenerateth to the gibbet: which I write, thus: A gentl judg dooth not reu'eng' when ág'ed g'ýlz deg'enerateth too the g'ibbet.

G. in La=

We vie G. in two foundes in the Latine also, thus: tine. Georgius gigas & Gilbertus gerunt gladium, ad extinguen: dum gibbum germinantem in gula. Which after my ortography may be written thus: g'eorg'ius g'igas & gilbertus g'erunt gladium ad extinguendum gibbum g'erminantem in gula.

I. hath also two soundes, the one agréeing to his olde and continued name, and is then a vowell, the other founde agréeing to the olde name of g, and of my g', and then is a confonant: and is alwaies vsed for a confonant, when it beginneth a fillable, and a vowell next after it in the same sillable.

I. a vowell and founded according to his olde name, thus: I lie in my fifters kitchen with a pillowe befide hir peticote and thy white pilion: which I write, thus: I ly in my fifterz kitchen with a pillow be'fýd hir peticót and thy whýt pilion.

I. a confonant, and founded as the olde name of g, (F, of my g') thus: Iames iest not with iuglers who ioy I. founded to iangle, and reject subjection: which I write, thus: Iam; jest not with jugsorz, whoo joy too jangs, and reject fubjeccion.

in Latine.

No y. in Latine ex= cept in words de= riued from and then it hath the founde of i. onely, except in

We Inglish vse at this day I. in the like foundes, and in the like places, in the Latine also, thus: Iniustus ieiunat iactuofe, non iuxta iuramentum Iohannis: and may be written by my ortography, thus: In-justus jejunat the greke, jactuoze non juxta juramentum johannis.

Y. hath also two soundes, neither of them agreeing to his olde name, as this fillable (wy) the one founde is a vowell, agréeing to the name of: i: the other found a confonant, agréeing to the found of this fillable (yée): king Ed: y: is alway a confonant when it beginneth a fillable, and

a vowell followeth next after it in the same fillable, gara charwhich olde name of: y: did more properly belong to: w. ther in if we doe change the vowel of the old name of: y: Latine. (which is: i') into this vowel: e: fharpe, which is as this filiable wée, and very late in reading an old charter vi granted by king Edgar I found y: written in Latine for the found of, w, and in steede of, w: and signed by most part of the Bishops of the realme: namely, the Bishops of Winchester, and of Wilton (fince that time translated to Salfbury) the wordes written thus, Yintonienfis, Yiltonienfis, and hereby appéereth that at those daies. y: was written and founded for: w: which argueth, that I haue done rightlye, to name: w: as this fillable, wee, agréeing to name: w: as this fillable, wée, agréeing to his founde.

Y. vied for a confonant, thus: yea, the young youth Y Confor vied you yesterday for your yellowe yarne, yet ye were nant. not yoked, nor yéelded to fuch a yeoman: which I write, thus: ne, the nung nuth vzed nou nefterday for nour nelow párn net pe wær not noked nor nelded too fuch a neman. For which confonant founded in, y, I vie the fame, y, turning backward the crooked foote thereof, like a wrethe as ye fée: and where it is a vowell, I vie the accustomed figure, in all printings and writings, not changed.

Y. is vied in all other places with the found of, i, Y. vowell. as ye may perceine enery where in the olde writing and printing, except in some auncient writinges where it is vfed for, w. as aforefaide in king Edgary time.

O. bath also three soundes, and all of them vowels: O. of three the one found agréeing to his olde and continued name, foundes. another found, betweene the accustomed name of, o, and the old name of, v, and the fame found long, for which, the better learned write oo. (as I do alfo, but giving it a proper name, according to the found thereof) the thirde founde is as, v, flat and fhort, that is to fay, as this fillable ou, fhort founded: for which fome of the better

learned, did many times vse, oo, and, v, according to their founds, but most times with superfluous letters.

O. of three foundes vsed in these wordes, and such like, thus: my fonne loked vpon the fonne beames, and toke his boke out of his bosome as sone as I was come out of our corne close, in which writing, the first written (sonne) meaneth & signifieth him, that I am father vnto: the feconde written (fonne) meaneth and fignifieth the greatest light in the firmament: the thirde written (fone) meaneth and signifieth the time when he toke the boke out of his bosome. For the which I write the first (sonne) thus: fon: in Latine filius: in French, fylz. The seconde thus: fun: in Latine Sol: in French foleil. The thirde thus: foon: in Latine citò: in French tost. The whole sentence I write, thus: my son looked ypon the sun-bæmž, and took hiz book O. founded out-of his bosom, as foon as he' was com out-of our cornin Latine. clóc. The Latine hath the founde of his olde name onely.

S. founded

S. hath also (most times) the sound of: 3: when: s: as: ¿ commeth betweene two vowels, or diphthongs, miferable ielowfy hath no meafure, but deuiseth mers chandife after defire, not vsing wife prouision or exercise: which I write thus: mizerabl jelozi hath no mezur, but deu'izeth merchandýz after dezýer not vzing wýz prou'izion or exerc'ýz.

S. founded in Latine.

Which S. is vsed in the sounde of: 3: in the Latine also (in the same place) of vs Inglish thus: Inuisus miser non delectatur placidis musis: by my ortography, thus: Inu'izus mizer non delectatur plac'idis muzis.

VII.

T. founded as: c':

T. is most commonly vsed in the found of: c': or s: when: i: is next after it in one sillable, & another vowel beginning the next fillable in the same word, thus: the vitious liue in contention, & refuse correction: which I write, thus: the vicios liu in contencion, and refuz correccion, and fo in many other wordes deriued from the Latine: but in meere Inglish, it keepeth his true founde of name, as: boystios, hartier, witiest.

We Ingliff doe founde, ti, as: c'i: in the Latine alfo, T. founded in the like place, thus: vitioli iuditium fugiunt ob punitionem in Latine. stultitiæ suæ: after my ortography thus: vic'iozi judic'ium fuguint ob punicionem fiultic'im lum.

U. also hath three soundes: one of them a meere V of confonant, the other two foundes, are both vowels: the three founz one of these vowels hath a sharpe found, agreeing to his olde and continued name: the other is of flat found, agreeing to the olde and continued found of the diphthong: ou: but alwaies of fhort founde.

U. is alwaies vied for a confonant, when it beginneth V. Cona fillable, and a vowell next after it, in the same fillable: fonant. and also in the ende of a fillable, hauing a vowell next before it, and having also: e: or: es: next after it, in the fame fillable, thus: vaine vitious variats inuent to reuenge with voice, being voide of vertue, gluing their wines, ouer crauing the loue of flaues aboue grauenesse: which I write, thus: v'ain v'icios v'erlat/ inu'ent too reu'eng with voic', being void of vertu, gening their wyn'? oner crau'ing the lou of flau? abou' grau'nes.

U. fharpe, agreeing to the founde of his olde and V fharpe. continued name, is so sounded, when it is a fillable by it felfe, or when it is the last letter in a fillable, or when it commeth before one confonant, and: e: ending next after that confonant in one fillable, thus: vnity, vniuerfally procureth vie to be occupied, and leifure allureth the vnruly to the lute: which I write, thus vnity vniuerfally procureth ve' too be occupied and leigur allureth, the ynruli too the lut.

U. flat is vied alwaies after: a: e: or o: in diphthong, V flat. or next before a fingle confonant in one fillable, having no: e: after that confonant, or before a double confonant, or two confonants next after it: though: e: followe that double confonant, or two confonants all in one or diuerfe fillables, thus: the vniuft are vnlucky, not worth a button or rufh, vntrustly, vpholding trumpery at their full lust:

which I write, thus: the yn-just ar yn-luki, not worth a buts or rul, yp-hólding trumpery at their ful lust.

V. foun= tine.

We Inglish vse all these three soundes in: v: according ded in La= to the places aforefaid, in the Latine alfo, thus: vestrum cumulauit hunc aceruum: after my ortography, thus: vnus v'estrum cumulau'it hunc ac'eru'um. deuiding of fillables, marke rules for spelling following.

H. q. w. z. y. miina= med.

Moreover, I account: h: q: w: z: (also: y: as I saide before, fol. 5.) to be vnrightly named for Inglish speech, bicause: h: q: w: y: had no sounde agréeing to their olde names.

For: q: being named as this fillable: ku: if we change the vowell of his name (which is: v:) into: a: what other VIII. name or found can it have, but as the: k: which name and founde, might cause sir Thomas Smith to thinke: q: superfluous for Inglish spéech, as appéereth in his booke for ortography, fo. 29. Also it might be occasion that Maifter Chefter abolished: q: quite out of his ortography. But I imbrace: q: in my ortography, not onely for conference in the olde printing, but also bicause it hath a founde in Inglish spéech of it selfe, (without: v: added vnto it) that no other letter or letters can perfectly ex= presse: therefore I give it a name accordingly (as this fillable: quée) and being fo named, the: v: vfed to be fet after: q: in the olde printing is superfluous, as in these wordes: A quarterne of quinces will quickly quench a quill in a quarne: which I write: thus: A qartern of qinc'e? wil qikly qench a qil in a qárn.

Qu. in la=

In Latine: v: is alwaies vfed after: q: and founded tine and in of vs Inglish, as we doe sounde them in Inglish speech, but the French in their owne language founde: qu: as: k: founding: qua, que, qui, quo, quu, as we Inglish sounde: ka, ke, ki, ko, ku: and we Inglish sounde quo as, ko: and quu, we founde flat as fhort, as my ku.

> W. I account also misnamed, to call it double: v: for then shoulde we sounde it: v: v: but his sounde

agreeth to the olde name of: y: (which is wy) and if we change the vowell of the name of: y: (which was: i:) intoo: e: fharpe, and vowell to the names of all other confonants, whose vowell of their name is founded after them, (except that, k: hath; a: founded for the vowell of his name) then is: w named as the founde of this fillable, wee, which founde is not in the Latine, neither the founde of: y: confonant. And it is like that fir Thomas Smith, and Maifter Chefter, accepted not thefe, as letters in their ortography, bicaufe their names and foundes agréed not, neither could they finde fit names agreeing to their foundes, which names being new prouided, both: w: and: y: are necessary for Inglish speech, and make the eafier conference with the olde printing where they be much vied.

Y. misnamed as appéereth, fol. 5.

H. is also missianed to be called as this fillable, ache (or rather ach, after my ortography) for it is no confonant: bicaufe the found of it is not in the vie of the druifion of the toung, teeth, nor lippes, neither is it a vowell: bicaufe of it felfe it maketh no diuifion of note or founde, flat, fharpe, or meane, as other vowels doe: and therefore is not called a letter of fome men, but a figne or marke of aspiration or breath, for which breath or afpiration added before a vowell, or after the letter: r: the Greeke hath a pricke or note over the vowell or: r aspired, but such aspiration following the sounde of their letter, \times , which they name, cappa, they include both founds χ , Φ , δ , Θ , in one letter, thus: χ, which we Inglish name as this Greeke. fillable, khi, but founde it as, k, alfo the Gréeke, D, which we name as this fillable, fy, is in found to the Gréeke, lifh. as the letter: f: in the Latine or Inglish: but in wordes derined from the Greeke, the Latine (g, we Inglish from the Latine) vie, ph, for the same found of: f: where, p, hath loft his owne founde. therefore it is better to make one figure for the fame, thus: ph, and give it the name

k, pb, th, th, Ing:

of this fillable, phée, according to his found. Also the IX. Greks have this letter, Θ , which we name, thus: theta, & in mine, thus: th, naming it as this fillable, theef, (f, being vnsoaded). And if we Inglish name rightly the Greeke letter, δ , thus: thelta, founded, as in that, these, this, those, thus: then doth the Gréeke example confirme expresly my, ph, th, th, and allow by example my, ch, by their, χ, and so of the other two, β, and wh. For in the sound of, th, t, hath loft his proper founde, as shall appeare by examples in, th, following, where, h, hath no part of the founde of his olde name, ache, (or as I print rather, ach,) but bicause, h, is a perfect figure vsed in the olde printing, I retaine it still before and after vowels, giving it a name as this fillable, he', but I will neuer vse it after any confonant in one fillable, as ch, ph, fh (th, of double founde) nor wh, but include the olde vsing of them in one letter, as shall appéere in the Table for their names: giuing to every fuch figure or letter a right name, agréeing to the found thereof in Inglish speech.

wh: new, ch, ph, g, th, th. wh.

Old, ch, ph,

Ih, th, th,

lifh.

ch. in all meere Inglish wordes.

Ch. hath a found in Inglish, in the which none of the founds of, c, (when it is without, h, after it) is founded: for if the found of, k, were in it, it were then to be founded as this fillable, khe', and if the found of, f, were in it, it were then to be founded as this fillable, fhe', Ch. in which founde (of, fhe',) for, ch, the French doth rightly French, as give as it were, fh, but we Inglish have a thirde sounde fh. in Ing for, ch, vsed in old printing, and now is figured, thus: ch: as may appéere by these wordes: I changed chéese and chicken for cheries and artichokes, and chopt fuch Ch. now for a churle: which I write, thus: I changed che'z and chiken for che'rýż and artichok? and chopt such for a churs. Which founde for, ch, is common and easie to vs Inglish, but hard to fome straungers (except the Italian) as are the foundes of, th, and wh. And no way so perfect and easie for straungers, and our owne nation also, as to haue those foundes included in one letter, with a right name,

(agréeing to the founde thereof) gluen to euery of them: which being perfect when they be fingles are eafily founded with other letters in wordes.

Ch. vfed in Latine alfo, and (of the laft age paft) founded as it is now founded in Inglish spéech, (but of late) founded as, kh, (g. fometime, k) according to the Ch. in Greeke letter, x, from whome words fo written are bors Latine owed, as in, charta, chelidonia: chirotheca: charitas: whofe Inglish (charity) is founded according to the Inglish founding aboue faide, and written by my ortography, fuch be decharity: as are all méere Inglish wordes (hauing, ch, in riued from the olde printing) to be founded: except words borrowed from the Gréeke, and written of vs Inglish with, ch, as, Chrift our Sauior, choler, one of the fower humours in the complexion of man, and fuch like not meere lughth, which I write with, ch, in my ortography, founding there Ch. founthe, ch, as, k, alone, & not as I found my, ch, and then ded as, k. deuide them into two letters, as is here fliewed.

lounded as, k, Ing: lish, and the greke.

Ph. bath the founde in Inglish as, f, for which I Ph. for f. make this figure, ph, giving it the name of the founde of this fillable, phée, or fée, which name is agréeing to his found in wordes, as in these words: Phillip the Philofopher goeth to physicke for the phrenfy. Which I vie, x thus: phillip the philolophor goeth too phizik for the phrenzy. Which, ph. is onely vied in wordes borrowed of the Gréeke.

Ph. is neuer in Latine, but in wordes borowed from Ph. founded the Greeke, and then is founded, as: f: of which found, in Latine. is onely, **O**, in the Gréeke

Th. hath two foundes in Inglish, not much noted of Th. of two many men: yet fo founded of most, or all fouthfaxons, foundes. fauing, that the common people valearned, in the ealt part of Suffex and Kent, doe speake words written with: th: as though in the lame place, d, were written, as for, D. abused this, that, those, thumbe, thorne: they fay, dis, dat, dose, for, th. dumbe, dorne. For which I vie: this, that, thou, thumb,

thorn. The first three wordes, (this, that, thoz) differing lomewhat in found, from the two latter, (thumb, thórx,) and therefore I make a comma, vnder the latter, or th, diffe= other turned difference. Wherefore I give to, th, a name reth from of this sillable, thée, the accusative case of, thou: as in these wordes: Bothe thy father, and thy mother lothe thee, for this thy breathing on them: which I write, thus: both thy father, and thy mother lóth the', for this thy bræthing on them:

I give to, th, a name of the found of this fillable, theef: (the found of, f, being left out) in the same name, the rest (thee) being fully sounded: as in those words: A thousand are loth to have the tenth thistle or thorne, that thu hast in thy thumbe: yet thu thinkest, to blowe them through thicke and thinne, with a breath in thine anger. Which I write, thus: A thozand ar loth too hau' Letters of the tenth thists or thorn, that thu hast in thy thumb: net thu thinkest, too blow them throwh thik, and thin, in thyn anger, with a breth.

It appéereth by fir Thomas Smithes, and Maister

olde, þ, đ, and now new, th, th. Euery na: tion hath fom fpeci= all founds in voice, not vfed of other nations.

Chefters, bookes of ortography, that there hath bene vfed of olde time, two letters feruing to thefe two foundes, and figured, thus: p, d, naming the last, the, thorne, d, which having the strike thorough the head thereof, might well have bene named as my, th, and by negligence of the writer, the strike not made, or a straunger teaching the same, (and could not founde it rigthly) vsed the founde, that we and ftrangers give at this day to, d, whereby the founde of, dis, dat, dose, dumbe, dorne, aforesaide, in Oldest, b some places grew in vse. The like abuse of the writer, may we well gesse in the figure, p, who is nere the like: nesse of this figure, v, that quick writing with a turned foote, by vie in time, made one figure (that is, v,) ferue the turne of bothe the founds: as may appéere by abbres uiations, figured by, v, and certaine vowels, fillables, and notes, let ouer it, which yeeld no part of the sounde of

þ đinke p of p.

the olde name of, v, (which is, wy) nor other founde of, v, whether it were vowell or confonant, but yeelded a Old v v perfect founde of my, th, and of the olde figure, b, as thinke v may appéere by these words: \mathring{v} \mathring{v} thinke \mathring{v} of \mathring{v} , \mathring{v} \mathring{v} man of \mathring{v} . is v whome v féekelt, agréeing by no reason to be written with, v, might very well be written or printed with p, thus: þ þ đinke þ of þ, þ þ man is þ whome þ séekest: for here is that oldest letter, p, for which, th, is vsed in the olde, and I vie, th,) founded rightly, and, v, might XI. be abused in this place by strangers, who thought little or no difference, betweene the figures of, v, and p, and betweene d, and d, specially bicause those two soundes, of, p, and, d, were hard to be founded, or vtterly left out by them: as we may fée (by experience) among straungers at this day, who cannot founde those letters, though they live among vs (hearing vs founde them dailye) many yéeres, but are now greatly holpen by true ortography.

We Inglish vie the sounde of, th, in Latine, as the founde of my, th, onely, as in these words: Thraso, thales, thessalia, and such like borowed fro the Greeke, and vsed Th. souns in Gréeke, with the Gréeke letter, O, vsed by my ortography, thus: thrazo, thales, thessalia: in which words my, th, and the Greeke, O, agree in founde: abused of latter time with, th, nothing agreeing therevnto, considering the feuerall old names, of, t, and, h, yeeld no fuch found.

Sh. hath a founde, neere the names of both thefe Sh. now letters, sh, (if ye name, h, as this fillable, hee,) but I vse g. them in one letter, giuing it a name, at this fillable, shée, agreeing to his founde: as in these wordes: she shall not Regard of fhew, fuch shamefull shiftes, in washing trish trash rashly: which I vie, thus: ge' gai not gew, such gam/ul gift?, in waling triff traff rafily. Condemne not my printing or writing of the Participle of the present tense, and Nounes verbals, and other derivatives, with a fingle confonant in the midle of a word, though the founde of our speech, for the

ne'w, thei that think thus of this.

ded in La= tine.

printing and wri= ting deri= uatiues and com= poundes

etimologe of words. **Trifles** changed may be

born with for orde= ring of weightier thinges.

perfecter may wel allow a double confonant, in fuch places: for I vse it so, for helpe to finde out the perfect verbe, and other primitiues, from whom those participles and verbals, Ec. be deriued: as Ihal appéere herafter, in the rules for Grammer: wherin is great helpe for strangers (by etimologe) to finde out the one, by the other: neither condemne any other part of my printing or writing: for where I seeme, to digresse in trifles, I doe it wittingly, to bring weightier things, into the better order.

> The Latine hath not the founde of, sh, in any worde: the French vse the sounde of, sh, vnder the figures of, ch.

Wh. is not founded, any thing néere the olde names of Wh. now any of these letters, w, or, h, but sounded néere the names, wh. giuen to them feuerally by me: but, bicause they are much vied, in the olde printing, and may very well be included in one letter, also: I make one perfect figure for bothe, thus: wh: giuing it a name, as the founde of this fillable, whee, agreeing to the found thereof, as in these wordes. What wheele ouerwhelmed the whelpe, whome the wheriman found on the wharfe, while the wheateman whisteled, with the whoores whistle, which I write, thus: what whe'l ou'er-whelmed the whelp, whoom the whe'ry-man found on the wharf, whyl the whæt-man whiftld with the whoorz whists. The Latine hath not this sounde.

Easie con= ference.

By the examples before flewed, ye may perceive, that for lacke of sufficient letters, of name and founde agréeing to Inglish spéech, an vnorderly supply thereof was made, by adding, h, to one of the confonants aforefaid: An vnor= and now remedied (as ye fée) according to the perfect derly sup= found of our speech, (yea and some of those figures, ply. necessary for other languages also, if those nations are contented to accept perfect ortography) and easie to be conferred with the old printing and writing, feeing the XIL figure of one or bothe those letters remaineth perfect.

H. retai=

I retaine, h, still, for the figure of aspiration, or breath, ned before vsed before and after vowels, as may agree with our spéech, withouth ioning it in one fillable, after any confos and after nant, in méere Inglish wordes.

vowels. Z Milnamed.

Z. is formewhat misnamed, (to adde, d, to the ende of his name) contrary to the name of all other confo= nants, whose vowell of their name is set last, as, b, c, d, Ec. named, be', ce', de', Ec. and not named, bed, ced, ded: therefore I give it the name of the found of this fillable, ¿ée: agréeing to his found in wordes, adding to euery confonant, onely one vowell, to give his name, which vowell being vnfounded, when any confonant is ioined in words with any other vowel, what other founde can be given vnto it, but of the confonant it lelfe onely, and that truely. And (I suppose) we tooke the name of: 3: from the French, who name it: 3edde: turning the: t: in zeta, (the Gréeke name) into: d: and vfing e for: a: which: e: the French found néerer: a: than we Inglith doe, and we (taking the name thereof from the French) name it: zed: for we Inglish seldome sounde: e: at the Right naende of fuch wordes or fillables. By these reasons, I ming of commend better of our Inglish naming of letters, to adde letters, by no more to any confonant, than one vowell. But in the one vowel name of most of the Gréeke letters, are two or three fillables: in which must needes be the founds, of diverse to a confovowels, and confonants, which must needs be troublesome, nant. to one (that neuer learned the name of letter, in fhorter order) to give the fingle and perfect found of letters.

of it lelfe,

L: m: n. r: f. or rather: 7: are accounted of divers 1, M, N, R, learned, to be halfe vowels: which I will graunt vnto, in halfe vos respect of Inglish speech: but hitherto there hath not wels. bene vied of the learned, any mark or difference to any of them, to fliew when they are meere confonantes, or when they are to be founded as halfe vowels: but alwaies, when they were to be vied as halfe vowels, one or other fuperfluous vowell (of vncertaine founde) was ioined, fometime before them, and fometime after them: which greatly deceined the learner: for remedy whereof, I will

flew (by examples of euery of them) the olde abuses, and the new amendment: and though the vowell founded in them was vncertaine, (through the halfe founding of that vowell, and the halfe founding of euery of those) except: r: yet I will take the vowell, which is néerest, and commonest, to the sounde in every of them, as followeth.

Il, el, vl,

L: being a halfe vowel, is to be named as the short le, now sound of this sillable: yl: and to haue a turne néere the top of it, thus: 1: and the vnperfect vowell, before time ioined before or after it, to be abolished: as in these wordes: The carle hath a bable in the stable, made of appletrée or maple, and a bundell of mantles, or whittles, in the cradle. Which I vse thus: the carl hath a babi in the stabl, mad of apl-tre' or mapl, and a bundl of mantlž, or whitlž, in the crádí. Yet ye must note, that when: 1: commeth betweene: e: at the ende of a fillable, and another vowell next before: 1: that: e: is superfluous, and fuch: 1: (commonly) remaineth a confonant, and no halfe vowell, as in these wordes: The vile foole did féele the fole, with a file, and a stoole, which he stole, without rule. Which I write, thus: the v'ýl fool, did fe'l the fól, with a fýl, and a ftool, which he' stól, without rul: the xui. voice it selfe wil guide you.

Me. now

M. being a halfe vowell, is to be named, as the fhort found of this fillable: ym: having a strike over the middle thereof, thus: m. and the vnperfect vowell: e: before time vied after: m: abolished: as in these wordes: Come warme your broome, and get you home, with your holme, and make vs roome, to fing a Pfalme, the winde is calme: which I write, thus: com warm nour broom, and get nou hóm, with hour hólm, and mák ys room too fing a falm, the wýnd iz caím. But this halfe vowell is feldome víed, after any letter, faue: 1: or: r. in other wordes: e: is superfluous.

En, on, vn, ne, now

N. being a halfe vowell, is to be named as the fhort found of this fillable: yn: hauing a strike ouer the middle of it, thus: n: and the vnperfect vowell, before time vsed.

to be abolifhed: as in thefe words: They burne burdens of capons and bacon, in the garden, but warne, to keepe corne in the barne, and a fat baren in the waren: which I write, thus: they burn burdn'z of capn'z and back in the gardn: but warn too ke'p corn in the barn, and a fat barren in the warren. Yet sometime in the olde ortography, the vowell before n: is fully founded, and the fooner, if a double confonant were next before that vowell, but: e: after: n: at the ende, maketh: n: a halfe vowell.

R. being a halfe vowell, hath rather the name of the re, now, founde of this fillable: er. than of: yr: for that: e: fet r, or elfe: after. r. at the ende of a fillable, is most times full founded, as though: e: were let before: r: except another vowell come next before. r: for then e: is not founded, but ouer the caufeth the vowell next before r: to be of a longer founde: vowell which long founde, being encreased by one of the accent next bepricks, in my ortography, or double vowell hereafter fet forth, fuch: e: is superfluous: but for conference with the olde printing, (where the: e: is misplaced after: r: that is founded before r:) I will allow: r: with an accent, thus: R: for a halfe vowell, of the full founde of: er: but in my new ortography, I will rather write, er: for the fame founde, except it be for the helpe of equinoces, or other speciall causes: as, in these words: ye suffer your buttre, to gutter in the fire, wherefore remembre hereafter to confidre my care, laboure and defire Which I write, thus: ye fuffer your butter too gutter in the fyer, whærfor remember hær-after too confider my car, labor and deayer.

s. (or rather: 7: vfed in time paft, fometime for: es: E. fuperat the end of wordes were then to be called a halfe fluous. vowell, bicause it included the sound of the vowell: e: and the founde of: f: vnder one figure: and fometime though, e: were written before: s: yet: e: was not founded: as in thefe wordes: cares, laboures, watchinges, and vnquietnes, make wery bones, weake mindes, féeble

r with an fore it.

S, and 7. membres, and shorte liues. Which I vse, thus: cárz, abused laborz, watching, and yn-qietnes, mák wæry bónz, wæk for: 3. mýnd?, fe'bl memberž, and fort lýű?. Note likewise that: s: and: 7: are vfed at the ende of olde written wordes in the founde of: 3: fometime (as well as: f: is fometime founded so, in the middle of wordes, as is shewed before, fol. 6, which shall not be vsed in my ortography, as xiv. fhall appéere in the vfing of them hereafter, for: 3: onely fhall be vfed after: 1: m: n: r: being halfe vowels, or confonants, and after vowels and diphthongs (hauing his declinative strike) at the end of a declinative.

The fourth Chapter,

fheweth that but fixe letters are perfectly perfect in the olde ortography, and perfwadeth change for reafonable and great causes.

For thirty feuen di= uisions in voice, are fixe onely letters in vfe.

By these abuses afore shewed, ye may perceive plainly that there are in the olde, A, B, C, onely fixe letters, that are perfectly perfect, of perfect name, agréeing to one perfect founde onely, in Inglish speech: Which fixe are thefe, a, b, d, f, k, x, wheras there are in Inglish perfect speech, XXXIIII. seueral divisions in voice, besides the feuerall founds of three halfe vowels, I, M, N, (for, R, halfe vowel is founded as, er) which make the number, of XXXVII. feueral and distinct soundes in voice, for Inglish spéech, besides the soundes of dipthongs: as shall plainly appéere, by my new, A, B, C, for the proofe thereof. Hath not then our olde writing and printing néede of amendment when of, XXXVII. partes, only fixe parts are perfectly perfect: besides the disorder of misplaced and vnfounded letters, and fome letters not written, and yet founded in words. How can it be otherwise, but that a learner must (of necessity) requier fower or five times the time to reade, and write, this deformed old vie ex

that mint be learned in a quarter of the time, or leffe, when the fame is in due forme, true, and perfect vie, eafie, spéedie, comfortable, and most profitable. Let vs Inglish Inglish not be ashamed, to wipe away, the dirt, filth, and dust, defaced by negligently suffered long time on the picture of our speech, nor be afraid to correct the vnfkilfull liniaments, coulers, and fhadowes, laied thereon by ftraungers, who never coulde enter into the perfect divisions of the foundes of our fpéech, and much lesse make perfect figures, and letters for the same: by which negligence of our selues, or vnfkilfulneffe of ftraungers, or both, this deformitie either began, or hath crept in Thinke not time too foone No time to amend faults or errors, nor that any time, is to late, to doe any good thing. The commodity of this amenda ment will appeere in a little time, being put in vie, whereof I have great experience by triall in mine owne children, whome (I thinke) I may instruct after mine owne liking, in handling of whome I have founde fuch oddes in the vling of both waies, that I call God to witnesse, if it were not lawfull to vie the best meanes. I knowe the worse fo ill, that though I loue my children deerly, and with in them as much knowledge (which I account the fruite growing from the graffe of learning) as any man can wifh in his children: rather than I should traine them in the trade of that blinde mage of learning to reade and write Inglish (after the olde ortography,) which among our nation must be the foundation to such as defire farder learning, for that our owne language ferueth enery mans turne in enery estate and dealing) I woulde traine them xv. in other exercise, for diverse special causes, (though I must and will confesse, that no way to knowledge, shoulde be so hard and painfull, but that we should endeuour to come to the end therof, and to spare no time, cost and paine on the fame) fo much, I have lamented the rough passage therevuto, seeing the aptnesse of youth, and pittied the good natures and willing mindes of parents, that

the olde picture

to late, or to foone to doe good.

beholding the lette of their furderaunces, the more I

looke on it, the more I lothe the same, and chiefly for

conscience sake, haue taken vpon me this enterprise of

Sir Tho: mas Smiths, and Mai= fter Che= fters or= tography were hard to be con= fered with the olde.

ference of this newe with the olde.

Both new and olde learned in halfe the time, that the old can in a quar= ter of the time with good con=

amendment. And I trust that the picture of our spéech will haue (by this amendment) fuch fauor & bewtie therin, that wheras (before this time) diverse beholding fir Thomas Smithes, and Maister Chesters works, in this point of ortography, & conferring it with the old (yea, many of our owne nation) haue ben contented with deformities, féeing no perfect amendment in fuch wife, but that the accepting of their new, tooke away greatly the vse of bookes in the olde printing: for that in the same new amending deuised by sir Thomas Smith, and Maister Chester, were many strange letters brought in, & som of the olde left out, and though some supply was made in wordes, yet it much differed from the olde: whereby the harder conference would be in time to come, and therby the charges of the olde bookes more than halfe loft: now every man Easie con= will confesse easie conference, because I have brought in no new letter: but where any letter was double or treble founded, I give a little strike therevnto, for true and perfect difference, neither haue I left any of the old out of vse, nor altered the placing of them: but, where it is more perfect thereby, leaving out superfluous letters, in wordes patched vp for lacke of true ortography. by this my new amendment, easie conference may be made, and the olde in vse still, vntill men may at their eafe, prouide the new printed. Prouided alwaies, that all learners vse the new, vntill they be throughly perfect therein, which requireth a very small time, in respect of be learned the olde troden maze, and afterwarde may [in very little alone, yea, more time) reade the olde printing, for fauing of charges in bookes of great price: and bothe thefe may be done in the thirde part of the time or leffe, that the olde coulde haue bene learned in time past, without the new: so time ference. will bring the new onely in vie, and if the olde come

in handes tenne generations hence, yet may the same be vnderstanded, by the conference of this worke, so perfect and plaine, that not onely our owne nation, but straungers may delight to acquaint themselves therewith, to their great eafe and profite.

The fifth Chapter,

flieweth the fuperfluous letters not founded, the misplaced, and some sounded not written, and how abbreviations are allowed.

I have *fhewed you before, the mifnaming, the double *Another treble founding, and the want of letters in the olde, A, B, C, and the amendment thereof, and now will flew you how fome were misplaced, when they were joined with other letters in words: and fome were written, and IVI yet not founded, and fome were founded, and yet not written.

E. at the ende of wordes (and of other fillables in derivatives or compositives) set after this consonant: r: is fometime misplaced, that is to say, ought to have bene fet before: r: (but after other confonants: e: is most times superfluous, that is to fay, not founded at all) as in these wordes: I am fure there are more then fowreten bare pothangeres ouer the fire, or tenne pewtre spoones vpon the shelfe in the chambre: which I write, thus: I am fuer thær ar mór then fowrte'n bar pot-hangerz ou'er the fier, or ten pewter spónź ypon the felf in the chamber. And for helpe of equivoces, I vie: R: halfe vowell, and: er: (where bothe are fully founded) indifferently.

As touching superfluous letters, I finde, that: a: next after: e: in one fillable is vnfounded, and that: e: is onely founded there, and is most times of long found, in stede of which ea: of long found, I vie a: diphthong: as in thefe wordes: Heauen: in Latine, Cælum, Italian, Cielo, in French, Le ciel: earth, in Latine, Terra, Italian, Terra, being of

hinderace to lear: ners: letters mif: placed, fu= perfluous, or founded and not written.

E. mifpla= ced, or fuperfluous.

Difference for equinoces.

Ea, now æ long, or a: aboli= fhed: e:

fhort in French, La terre: a beane, in Latine, Faba, Italian, found. Faua, in French, une febue: leane, in Latine, Macer, Italian, Magro, in French, Maigre: meane, in Latine, Mediocris, Italian, Mediocre, in French, Indifferent. All which I write, thus: heu'n, erth, bæn, læn, mæn.

Eo, ie, ee, now: e': for that **fharpe** found and long.

time: e: fomtime

V. feldom beginneth diphthong.

Also: o: after: e: or: i: vowell before: e: in one fillable, are vnfounded in certaine wordes, and written to yéelde to: e: a sounde betwéene the soundes of: e: and: i: for which founde I vse: e': as in these words: people, in Latine, Populus, Italian, Popolo, in French, Un peuple: fielde, in Latine, Campus, Italian, Campo, in French, Un Ee, vncer= Champ: prieft, in Latine, Presbiter, Italian, Prete, in French, taine, som= Prestre: which I write, thus: pe'ps, fe'ld, pre'ft. Also: e: is often doubled, thus: ee: most times for the like sounde of: e': yet many times it is written and printed for the founde of fingle: e: and of fhort and flat founde, vntill of late more vsed for the founde of: e': onely.

> Alfo: U: (of fharpe found) is feldome founded in diphthong comming before another vowell in the same fillable, as in these wordes deriued of the French: to guide, in Latine, Ducere, Italian, Condurre, in French, Guider: guise, in Latine, Modus, Italian, Modo, in French. Guise. Which I write, thus, gýd, gyz. Though we Inglish founde: v: in the worde, guife, fignifiing and meaning a duke having that title or name in Fraunce, as we founde the fame: v: (rather: y:) in these words following borowed of the French, that is to fay: language, in Latine, Idioma, Italian, Idioma, in French, Language: anguish (of minde), in Latine, Angor, Italian, Doglia, in French, Angoisse: to languish, in Latine, Languere, Italian, Languere, in French, Languir: so that in very few méere Inglish words: v: beginneth any diphthong, but is rather superfluous, and vnfounded, except in thefe and few other: iuice, in Latine, Succus, Italian, Succo, in French, Suc: and iuiste, the timber wheron the bourds of a loft are nailed: which I write, thus: languag' anguiß, languiß, juic', juyst.

Also as touching other superfluous letters, I finde, B. l, g. suthat; b; in doubt, 1: in fouldier, and that: g: generally perfluous. before: h: (except: a: follow h: and a confonant fet be= fore: g: for then: h: is vnfounded) in one fillable, and alfo: g: before: n: in one fillable, are vnfounded: as in thefe words: in the eightenth yere of the Quéenes raigne, Except I thought I might, fée by night, a figue of raine, before daylight, through a bough, that grewe vpright: which I write, thus. In the eithernth per of the Qe'nz rein, I thought I miht, se by niht, a sýn of rain, befór day-liht, throwh a bowh, that grew yp-riht. Neither are raigne or figne to be defended well, written in Inglish, to shew they are borowed from the Latine words, Regnum, Italian, Regno, French, Regne. and Signum, Italian, Segno, French, Signe. for differece of equinoces with raine, in Latine, Plunia, Italian, Proggia, in French, Pluye & with fin, in Latine, true wri-Peccatum, Italian, Peccato, in French, Peche. When there may be better differences for their fignifications, by apt letters and paiers, or halfe paiers in letters, vowels & diphthongs, as rein and fyn: more eafie to be perceiued by perfect and expresse figure before the eie, than by rule, to be learned without helpe of picture, may rather altogether by rote, without picture or rule: which requireth long time for the young Imp that learneth, and much longer time for the straungers, not accustomed to our spéech, who the more diligent they are to followe the founde of the picture, the farder of they be from the tru founde of the words, which have not the perfect founde of the letters conteined in them, when they be fingle, and therefore though they fpell with letters, yet they must pronounce by rote, and of this last the stranger is helpeleffe.

Alfo we vie double confonants very often, whereof the one superfluous, and vnfounded, when bothe stand in one fillable: which is much yfed, to make the found of the vowell next before them, to be of (hort founde, the where but

mens names townes as Brigham

Deriuati: ons from ftrangers giue no cause to vary from ting of Inglish.

Double confonant not to be written,

one is same double consonant hath also many times added vnto founded. them the letter: e: which is also superfluous, and vn= founded in that place: as in these words: I shotte at a butte & hitte the pinne, and fell flatte vpon the bottome of a tubbe. Which I write, thus: I fot at a but, and hit the pin, and fel flat ypon the botom of a tub.

· We vie (sauing a few of late, much resisted by olde

N. not written, and yet founded.

tions alo= wable, ex= cept in bokes for learners.

customaries) to sound: n: (vnwritten) before: g: when: g before: n: are bothe written together in one worde, but deuided in fillable, and a vowell comming before: g: as in these wordes (borowed from the Latine.) The ignorant magnifie the ignominious: in Latine, thus: Ignorantes magnificant ignominiosos: in méere Inglish phrase spoken thus: The vnfkilfull make much of fuch, as haue an ill name. But because no lesse is written in Latine, (in other wordes) than is founded, I will rather confesse that we Inglish yeeld a wrong found, in founding another: n: before: g: (as though it were written: The ingnorant mangnifie the ingnominious) than if we did founde it Abbreuia without the same: n: agreeing to the writing of bothe languages Latine and Inglish: for the Latine hath no letter misplaced, nor left vnsounded, nor vnwritten if it be founded: except in vsing Abbreviations, for the proper names of men, countries, and cities, and matters written in lawe: which come not to fuch handes, but those that XVIII. haue quick capacity, and haue throughly passed the writing thereof at large: and for fuch, generall and common abbreuiations may be allowed and also private abbreuia= tions for a mans owne study. And bicause this treatise is chéefly, that a true picture of Inglish spéech be made, agréeing in all points with the seuerall and distinct soundes, in the voice of the same spéech: I will leaue the accustomed abbreuiations, as they alreadie are: not disalowing other necessarie, so that they be vsed as little as may be, in volumes, paniflets, and works, necessary for learners: for a small sticke, stone, or other letter, hurteth and dis-

courageth one that learneth to go, who, in time, is able to leape over great blocks, dikes, and hedges, yea, to Tittles climbe or make plaine the walles of bulwarkes, towers, ouer vow: and caftles. But I viterly difallow the accustomed strike (ouer vowels) figured for: m: and fometime for: n: thus for n . -: : -: and fuch like, in whom is fuch vocertainty: therefore I allow now only this: -: proper to: n. onely

els aboli: fhed, except

Here is to be noted, that I doe not hereby affirme, that the aspiration (h) following any of the confonants: c: p: f: t: w: in the olde ortography, fhoulde alway be founded together, as one letter, under the names before Shewed, but that: ch: in words borowed of the Greeke. That h: be founded as: k: and that fometime: h: is deuided in is not alfillable, from: p: f: t. w: fpecially when: h: may begin a fillable, in a word of perfect fignification it felfe, without ioining vnto it any letter going before: h: as in, c p: f: t: Ham, which, I take, to be an ancient and generall name w: in the of a parifh, &c. as, Waltham, Bofham, Mountham, Clapham, olde. and in, Hurft, which (in fome countries) fignifieth a rifing ground, not to the height of a hill, as Bellinfhurft, Brokehurft, Wenthurft, and in hall: as in Mothall, Winterfhal, and fuch like, being the proper names of men, countries, parifhes, lands, &c. in which: h: is (for the most part) denided in fillable from the confonant going before it, or elfe not founded at all, and where it ought to be deuided in fillable in the olde ortography, it fhall be decided in letter in this new amendment, and thereby decided in fillable, and, by this meanes, it is eafy for any of indifferent judgement, to correct any olde printing. for the ease of them that shall learne the same bereafter, giuing the learner to vinderstande, that where: h: followeth any of the confonants before shewed, they be to be founded together as one letter, by the meanes afore **shewed**, and where they ought to be decided (as in such proper names before flewed) to drawe a little ftrike, as in composition of words, which seldome differeth from

Way 101: ned in fillable after

the right fignification thereof, when it was without a compositive strike: and if there be also added to double and treble founded letters, the ftrikes and turnes vfed in this new amendment, and fome note given of superfluous letters, or that fuch superfluous letters have a little strike with a pen, a very childe may reade the olde ortography, after very little exercife. In like maner, after a Grammer for Inglish shall be published, such as are skilfull in the same Grammer, may (after any of the old printed ortography is thus corrected) vse the strikes, pricks, and notes, vsed in the new for Grammer rules, which strikes, prickes, and notes for Grammer, touch in no part the name of the letter, nor founde of the voice, but helpe our nation greatly to learne the Latine and other languages, and as greatly helpeth strangers to come to easie vnderstanding of Inglish.

The fixth Chapter,

XIX.

fheweth the vse of the old in time to come, and that other nations are not onely throughly holpen in Inglish speech,

but partly aided in their owne language by this amendment, shewing the names of the new letters, deuiding the vowels, and diphthongs, and how difference in letters, may make difference of signification in equiuoces.

must be prouided.

I truft I have shewed you sufficiently (before) the The abus vie (yea rather the abuses) of the olde ortography, at fes being this day in vfe, and that ye are fully perfwaded in them, great, as having now will to procéede to the perfect amendment mendmet thereof, and that ye also perceive, that easie conference of both may be made, so that the olde may be vsed, to faue expenses in bookes of value, vntill the new supply the roome: for which cause of conference, I wrote the abuses, and wants in euery seuerall letter, and examples for the same, not onely for the proofe thereof, and the Easie cons order of the new amendment, but also that this my booke

might be a guide to the reading of the olde, little regarding ference eloquence, or civill instructions, to be given by the of both, fentences for those examples, but wholy applied to that ende, that vpon a doubt of true founding of any worde, any man may refort to the doubtfull letter tenne generations hence, and there finde the vie, both of the olde, and cause of the change for Inglish speech, and for the Latine alfo, as we Inglish speake the same at this day. And now followeth my amendment of the ortography in No new the, A, B, C, hausing in the fame xxxvii, fenerall and diffinct letters, in figure, or marke, having xxxvii. feuerall 6 diftinct names, agréeing to xxxvii. feuerall and diftinct founds of voice, vied in them for Inglish speech, with rence. their paiers, among whome no new nor vnaccuftomed letter (not vied in the olde) fhall be brought in: but the whole fupply made by adding a little ftrike or turning, to, or néere one of the olde letters, (most agréeing for

conference with the olde printing.) And ageinft the objections that fome (peraduenture) will make. (That though I vie the olde figures with addition in my amendment, yet that addition maketh a letter not vied of any other nation) I answere, that in the double founded letters, fome of them have double founds, as well as we, and fometime the fame foundes, and where we haue any foundes in voice not vied by them, they haue the more néede of a differing figure for that straunge founde, to guide their voice thereby, for if they will vie our spéech, they must vie the dinisions of the voice vied therein, and they fhall be better guided by perfect figure thereof in it felfe, than if it were patched up with diverfe letters, whose fingle names, and foundes in wordes, nothing agrée to the founde that fuch patchery ferueth for: and to be tied to a generalitie, with other nations, when every

nation vieth a speciality in voice, more or leffe, is contrarie

to all rule and reason, therfore it is lawful for every nation

xx. to have his proper letters, where the letters comon with

while the olde hath any being.

letter brought in, bicaufe of confe-

other nations doe not suffice, and that without blame, for it is certaine that the divers divisions of soundes in voice, caused diverse letters to be made, & he that first devised them, was as willing to furnish one deuision, as an other, and it is like it was fo done, for the language proper to the inuenters of letters, though not sufficient and méete in all points for other languages, and if some of our special figures or letters, may be vied also of any nation, in the fame found, (for which they have now fome patchery) they neede not to be ashamed, to thinke this our amend: ment ready for them to vse, as wel where we agree with them in founde, as where we have some speciall found in voice, which they have not. The fingle letters be thefe next following: and in the squares of the Table, vnder the short strike in euery square after following, their names appeere, by the letter or fillable fet ouer that fhort strike, leauing out, f, in the worde théefe, and turning, a, into, e', in the fillable, ga, for the name of my, g, the fingle letters are thefe.

The new fingle fi= gured.

k, ph, & R, number, but en= crease no founde.

a. b. c'. c. ch. d. e. e'. f. g'. g. h. i. l. l. m. m. n. n. A, B, C, o. oo. p. q. r. f. g. t. th. th. v. y. v'. w. wh. x. y. z.

Note farder that thefe two letters: k: and: ph: en= crease the number of letters and names, but encrease not the number of foundes: for: k: hath the meere founde of: c: and: ph: hath the founde of: f: with a little difference of length in found. Also: R: is founded as: encrease er: as is saide before, and as shall be more plainly shewed hereafter: and in respect of their names, these three shall be figured and named in the fquares, among the other xxxvii. and make the number of forty fingle figures, as followeth. Under one of which letters or figures, is every the least division of voice, vsed in English speech, sufficient ly and plainely fet foorth, by giuing right and perfect name to every of those letters, agréeing to the right sounde of them, when they be ioined together in wordes, and little differing from the letters of the olde ortography: for to the letters of the old ortography, of fingle name

(and yet of double or treble found, when they are joined with other letters in words) I adde onely a little ftrike or turning, to flew those severall soundes: and whereas the afpiration, h, is joined after any confonant in one fillable, to patch vp fpeciall diuifions of the voice, (vfed most properly in Inglish, and some of them vied in few, or no other language) & thereby two letters for one founde, (which two letters being fingle, haue (for the most part) no part of fuch found as is in the worde) I have now reteined the figures of both those letters, and somed them close as one letter, that easie conference with the olde, and this amendment may eafily be made, the voice and spéech not chaunged, but, by this amendment most furely ftaied, and hereafter most perfectly continued, and the more this Table feemeth to you ftraunge at the first fight, fo much the more will appéere vnto you the deformity and vntruth in the olde, (for Inglish speech) if ye aduitedly confider of bothe, and let your owne voice be your judge, when ye shall try bothe in your wordes; but first be perfect of the names of the fingle letters: for in vaine, and foolifhly, he toineth or compoundeth any thing, which hath not knowledge in the fingles and fimples, which he would ioine or compound together.

xxi The names of the letters next before fliewed appeare in this Table following.

a a	$\frac{b}{b}$	cée c	kée c	obée ch	d d	e: ea e æ	ée e'
$\frac{f}{f}$	g ée g	ga g turn a intoo e'.	hée h	i	k k	l 1	Ι
$\frac{m}{m}$	ym M	n n	yn N	0	o. E v	p P	phée ph
quée	r	er	ſ	fh6e		thée	théef
q	r	R	ſ	ß	1	th	tḥ
v	оù	vée	wée	wbée	Х	yée	36e
V	y	V.	W	wh	Z	ŋ	. 3

vxxvii. fe uerall lets ters of xxxvii. fe uerall names & foundes, k, ph, & R. added: in all forty Unto which letters before shewed, are other letters or figures, agréeing to one or other of these letters besore written, in name and sounde: all which agréeing in one name and sound, are written together, as followeth, betwéene the double pricke.

A a: B b: C' c': C c: Ch ch: D d: E e æ: E' e':

The xl. F f: G' J i g': G g: H h: I i y: K k: L l: i: M m: m: N

letters n: N: O o: oo: P p: Ph ph f: Q q: R r r: R: S f s 7: Sh

with their paiers. g: T t: Th th: Th th: U v u: U y u o oo oo: U' v' u':

W w: Wh wh: X x: D n: Z z.

Note that there is in the first printed Pamphlets and Primers, another figure for, th, thus h, and another for, th, thus h, also, ph, paier to, f, wanteth in the same first printings.

Of the forty letters aforesaid, xxviii. are called conxxviii conx sometiments, bicause they yield no sound in word or sillable, sometiments. nor can be named without a vowell sounded with them: and are these with their paiers: b. c. c. ch. d. f. g. g. h. k. l. m. n. p. ph. q. r. s. g. t. th. th. v. w. wh. x. y. z.

viii vow: And other eight: a. e. e'. i. o. oo. v. y. are called vow: XXII. els. els, because every of them yéeldeth sound or voice of themselves, and cause sound to be ioined with the consonants: adde herevnto their paiers.

Laftly remaine three: I, M, N, called halfe vowels, because in their sounde is included both a vowell and iiii. halfe a consonant: but either of them so short touched, vowels. that bothe yeelde but the time of a long vowell: to these adde, R, with his paier, as is before saide: this, R, is of no great necessity, but for conference with the olde: ce: at the ende of a sillable, and helpe in equivocy.

Note that these vowels: a. e. i. y. o. y. y. o. qq. qo: are alwaies of short sound in spéech, except an accent

point be fet ouer: a. e. i. y. or o. thus a. a. a. or that: Fiue vo: a, e, or y be doubled thus: aa, ee, iy, yi: and then is wels of their found longer, which differences may be vied of one found and time, for helpe in equipocy, calling, a: a, with fingle accent: a: a, with double accent: and: a: a, with forked accent: and calling: aa: double, a: and fo of other vowels to figured

(hort founde: a, e, 1, 0, y, except, &c.

And thefe: e, oo, v, and u, are euer of long found Three in speech: as are also the halfe vowels, and as, called, as, diphthong. And when two vowels of diners founds com together in one fillable, they make a diphthong, that is to fay, they are both touched fhort in found together. but the found of them is longer than the found of a fingle vowell: and are thefe. ai:ay:ay:au.aw:al.am: an: ei: ey: ey: ew: ew: oa loi: oy: oy: ou: ow: oow: on: ooy: ew, of the founde of, v: ow: I vie w as in diph thong after: a e e': o. o: oo: because of his olde vse in the olde ortography, not difagréeing now to his name giuen by me: also the difference of diphthongs of one founde, may helpe much in equinocy, for their differing fignificatios. Note that: 1, y, y, u, never begin diphthong: and that v: u feldome begin diphthong, except in wordes in diphderiued of the French, and few other: alfo: e: feldome thongs. beginneth diphthong, except for necessitie in equinocy, as in these words: to he'ar: in Latine, Audire, Italian, Udir, in French, Ouir, hær (of man or beaft.) in Latine. Crinis, Italian, Crini, in French, Poil, he'r: in Latine, Hic, thong. Italian, Qui, in French, Icy.

vowels of long founde: e, oo, v: adde to these: æ: More for time of vowels &c. in fol, 29.

W. vfed Vowels feldome or neuer be: gin diph-

And I gelle, if our country continue in quietnes many yéeres without foreine trouble, (for which all true Inglish will pray) that our language will come to most perfectnes. And therefore if I be of councell, in making any dictionary herafter to be printed for Inglish, there fhould be meanes for difference in equiuoces, though men

A dictios nary fhould be perfect. Perfect writing bringeth perfectnes

a weighty did not at the first regarde the vse thereof in their writing: things and this I may truly lay, that perfect writing and printing kéepeti every language in continuance of perfect vie, and perfect sence and signification: And though the common fort dose neglect it, yet it may be the touchstone for the wife and learned to be aided thereby in matters of great waight

A geffe of fe of :—: -: **&**c. for

A man may deeme I am not ashamed of our olde the oldest wordes odéemes and such like, more perfect and plaine in speech and fignification, than a great many of vs can rightly vaderstande the reason thereof) that our accustomed but now strike through: I: and the strikes and tittles ouer: m: abolifhed and: n: and ouer vowels, did in olde time, yeeld fome note of halfe vowels, in those letters: 1: m: n: or of long founde in the vowell before them: and not to be notes xxiii. to yeeld the founde of: m: or: n: fo doubtfully as we vie them now a daies: for which doubtfulnesse I vtterly refuse their vacerteine abbreviation in my new writing, excepting that : -: may be figured for: n: and make all plaine, as ye fée before, and hereafter shall perceiue, and as muching the paiers of letters to be encreased for helps in equivoey. I leave the liking therof to every mans indgement vntill time bring farder liking in our nation, to growe to full perfectnesse in these things, but these accents are necessary to be vsed in equivoces orefently.

> Here followeth in fquares the vowels and diphthongs. with fillables for the found of diphthongs, wherein is any halfe vowell,) which agree in found: and for their time, remember what vowels are long, & who are short in found, as I shewed before: and that no diphthong is of to fbort founde as any fhort vowell, and that as well thort vowels, as diphthongs ending a fillable, are of meane time, that is, betweene short and long, their time before shewed notwithstanding.

ai ay	ay au aw	еі еу	ew ey eu	ó oa	oi oy	OW	da do da doa oa oa
ooi ooy	e'a e'æ e'	6,A A ff 6,Å 6,Å	aí ayl	am aym	ayn	иуо пуо	uy feldom in vfe.

Vowels and diph: thongs of one founde.

That there be eight vowels of differing founds in Inglish spéech: may appéere by these wordes following, wherein are eight notes in voice, differing one from another, as divers notes in mulicke:

too lak: in Latine, Carere Italian, Effere fenza, French, Auoir faulte d'aucune chofe.

too læk: in Latine, Perfluere, Italian, Gocciare, French, A proofe Suinter.

of eight vowels.

a le'k: in Latine, Porrum, Italian, Porro, French, Un porreau. too lyk: in Latine, Lambere, Italian, Leccare, French, Licher.

a lok: in Latine, Sera, Italian, Serratura, French, Serrure. too look: in Latine, Afpicere, Italian, Guadare, French, Regarder.

luk or fortun: in Latine, Fortuna, Italian, Aduentura, French, Heur.

luk, a mans name: in Latine, Lucas, Italian, Luca, French, Luc.

And that there be feuen diphthongs of feuerall notes in voice, and differing from the notes of enery of the eight vowels aforefaide, may appéere by thefe wordes following.

a hay, or net: in Latine, Plaga, Italian, Rete da pigliar animali faluatichi, French, Bourcettes a chaffer.

xiv. hey: in Latine, Fornum, Italian, Fieno, French, Du foin. a boy: in Latine, Puer, Italian, Garzone, French, Garfon.

- a booy, that is fastened to an anker with a rope to weigh the anker: in Italian, Amoinare.
- a hay, in the eie: in Latine, Unguis, French, Paille.

A proofe of feuen diph≠ thongs differing from the **found** of al vowels. too heu smaller: in Latine, Concidere, Italian, Tagliare minutamente, French, Hacher menu.

a bow: in Latine, Arcus, Italian, Arco da faettare, French, Arc.

Adde to these: uy: seldome in diphthong, as is aforesaid.

I vie: w: in diphthong after a vowell, both for the olde vse of him, his found, and new name agreeing therevnto, as appéereth before in the Table of diphthongs (though he be numbred among the confonants.)

Other diphthongs not shewed before in the squares, are paiers to one of these last before shewed, or paier to fome one of the eight vowels: among whome, note that when: w: is in diphthong with any vowell before it, then is the vowell perfectly founded, and: w: is lightly touched, except in: e'w: where bothe are like founded.

So may be said, that in Inglish speech, are fifteene feuerall notes in the found of the voice, (adding herevnto the three halfe vowels: 1, m, n, vnder one of the which, all fillables in wordes must be founded: so are there in the whole, xliiii. diuisions in voice for English spéech: whereof, xxvi. are confonants: viii are vowels: vii are diphthongs: and iii are halfe vowels: wherevnto adde: uy: a diphthong feldome in vfe.

*

The feuenth Chapter,

fleweth example of wordes, with this amended ortography, for the helpe of the straunger, and right vse of the vowels, halfe vowel, and diphthongs.

xliiii. di= voice in Inglish fpeech,

For the better vsing of the vowels, and diphthonges uisions in before shewed, and their paiers, and the due time of their foundes, I will fet forth wordes for examples thereof: adding therevnto the Latine, French, and Italian, words vii. diph: of the same signification, wherein I craue pardon, when thongs I faile of méete and apt wordes, agréeing in all these included. languages, for that my ability doth not suffice, to my

good will, herafter (God willing) those languages shal accord in perfect order, which now I have haftely vfed for helpe Exam= in equiuoces, and difference of néere agréeing founds, and for the better helpe in equiuoces, I will vse some of them in composition (an excellent, easie, and common rule for Inglish spéech, as shall appéere in the Grammer for the same) at the ende of these examples, wherein note well, that feldome any triphthong is to be vfed in Inglish: for it is not in vse in the olde printing, in meere Inglish wordes, nor in many other words deriued of other xxv. languages: as in this word, beauty: in Latin, Forma, in French, Beaulté: for which I write: beuty, excepting that í, m, may make a triphthong with another vowell before them, as in: calm: in Latine, Tranquillus, in French, Calme: elm-tre', in Latin, Ulmus, in French Orme: holm, in Latine, Ilex, in French, Yeufe: but the voice doth rather yeeld, 1: in, elm-tre', and in, holm, with accent ouer: o.

Trutina. a bál of wód, or other baal, fals god

a ballanc'. merchandiz. of the affirians.

Une balance. Une bale.

vna bilancia. Baal. Bala.

Pila. Vadimonium. Balfamum.

bail, or mainpriz. bain: ointment. a bal.

Une pile, ou etœuf. Caution. Du baulme.

Pila. Obligo di comparire Balfamo.

in guidicio.

Apiastrum. Caluus. Balius, badius, cæ-

sius.

ples for

exercife, of

the vow=

els, halfe

and diph=

vowels,

thongs.

bald on the hed. baulm: erb. bay of color.

Melisse. Chaulue. Baye. Melissa, cedronella. Caluo. Baio. Peffulum. Nudus. Laurus.

bar of a dór. bár, or naked. bay-tre'.

Laurier. Une barre, ou ver Nud.

rouil.

Alloro. Nudo, e scalzo. Stanga.

Urfus. Macer. Horreum.

bär, or læn. a bárn, for córn. a bár, a bæst.

Un ours. Un Grenier. Maigre.

Magro. Orfo. Granaio.

Sterilis. a Baron, in degre', Bellum.

be'twe'n a Lord and

barren. a vicount war. Sterile. Un baron. Guerre.

Sterile. Guerra. Barone.

Cunicularium. Merx, cis. Monero.

a warren of coniz. wár. too warn.

La marchandise. Une garenne. Admonester. Mercantia. Luogo campestre Ammonire.

per conigli.

Tranquillus. Meretricula. Vocare.

a callet, oryong quen, too cal. calu. Une putain. Appeler. Calme. Puttanella. Bonaccia. Chiamare.

Reticulum. Caufa. Omentum. caul, for the hed. cawl about the

cau;.

bowelž.

Une coeffe de soye. La coiffe. La cause.

Reticella. Cagione. Stuffia.

Semita constructa. Cauillari. Ruptura. XXVI.

a cawfy too go on. too cauil, or jest. a brak.

Une chaussee. Une breche. Barater.

Cauillare. La l'iregata. Rottura.

Balifta. Filix, cis. Linifrangibulum.

a brák, or crof-bow, a bräk, or fern-tuf, a braak, for hemp.

Une arbaleste. Feuchiere.

Balestra. Filice.

Poples, tis, Pistomis. a hám, the wood a brak, or farp fnafl the ham of the leg. cliping about a

Le iarret. horf-coller. for a hors.

Un mors. Garletto.

	Pabulum de pisis.	Orcus.	Sanare.
	hám, or fodder.	hel.	too hæl, or mák whól.
	Fourrage.	Enfer.	Guarir.
	Pascolo.	Inferno.	Sanare.
	Calcaneus.	Ulmus.	Ardea.
	a he'l, of the foot.	an elm-tre'.	a hærn.
	Le talon.	Orme.	Heron.
	Calcagno.	Olmo.	Hierone.
	Quis matrix.	Vos.	Cortex pomi.
	an ew-fhe'p.	ye', or you.	the pil of an apl.
	Une genisse.	Vous.	Polure de pome.
		Voi.	Scorza di pomo.
	Diripere, populari.	Collistrigium.	Strues.
	too pill, or spoil.	a pillory.	a pýl, or hæp.
	Piller, ou gastér.	Le pilory.	Une pile.
	Sacchaggiare.	Berlina.	Stiua.
	Hemorrhoides, dis.	Palus.	Acicula.
	a pýl in the fundmēt.	a pýl, or græt sták.	a pin.
	Hemorrhoides.	Un pilottis.	Espingle.
	Hemorrhoides.	Palo.	Spilla.
	Languére.	Exilis, gracilis.	Tuus.
	too pýn.	thin, flender.	thýn.
	Languir.	Delio.	Tien.
	Languire.	Sottile.	Tuo.
	Lucrari.	Vinum.	Ventus.
	too win, or get.	wýn.	wýnd.
	Gaigner.	Du vin.	Vent.
	Gaudagnare.	Vino.	Vento.
	Glomerare.	Intorquére.	Ventofus.
CXVII.	too wýnd in	too wýnd in.	wýndi.
	botomž.		
	Deducider.	Entortiller.	Venteus.
	Aggomitolare.	Torcere.	Ventofo.
	Fenestra.	Glomerator.	

a wýndór, too a wýndor that a wiynder, or winch, ge'u' liht. wýndeth. or instrument too Fenestre. Deduideur. wiynd ypon.

Finestra. Aggomitolante.

Trochlea. Digitus pedis. Ad.

a wyindlas, or puli. a to of the foot. too, a prepozicion.

Une poulie. Le orteil du pied. a. Carrucula. Dito del pie. A.

Duo. Lentus.

twoo, in number. towh. too, a fyn of the Deux. Souple. Infinitiu' mood.

Due.

Stuppa. Etiam.

tow. too, in compozic'io too, adu'erb, cojunc=

with an adjectiu': tiu'ly, az bring

až: too-good, too- mýn too.

long.

Estoupe.

Aussi.

Mantelum. Illicere. Vectigal.

a towel, too wyp too towl, or entýc' tól, or tallag'.

with.

Touaille a mains. Allicher. Peage.

Touaglia. Datio o gabella.

Instrumentum. Laborare. Vermina, um. a tool, too work with. too tooil, or labor bot?, in a hors.

hard.

Outil. Trauailler. Trenchees.

Stromento. Affaticar si grande=

mente.

Phafelus. Ocrea. Circa.

a bot, too row in. a boot. about, prepozicion.

Nafelle.Bottes.Aupres.Bergantine.Stiuale.Iritorno.Superne.Arcus.Curuare.

abou', not be'næth. a bow, too foot with. too bow, or bend.

Enhault. Un arc. Courber.
Su, non giu. Arco. Piegare.
Ramus Emptus & vanditus Papilio.

t

Ramus. Emptus, & venditus. Papilio.

a bowh of a tre'. bowht and fowld. a bouth, or tent.

Rameau. Achaté et vendu. Papillon. Ramo. Comtato, e, venduto. Padiglione.

Sed. Meta. Arietare.

but, a conjunccion a butt, too foot at too boot, az a she'p.

Mais. Un but a quoi on Hurter.

tire.

Dolium. Berfaglio. Cozzare. Globus.

abot, or v'esssfor wyn. a bowl, for drink. a boul, too cast in

play.

Un Poinfon. Un honap. Une boule.
Botta. Napo. Borella.
Viscus, ris. Taurus. Saccarum.

a bowel, or gut. a bul, a bæst. sugar.
La fressure. Torreau. Sucre.

Viscere. Toro. Succhero.

Excusare. Fides, dis. Certo.

too excuz. a lut too play on. fuer, or out-of dout.

Excuser. Un luc. Seur. Ecsusare. Liuto. Certo. Acidus, acerbus. Seminator. Actor. sower, or sarp. a sowor, of se'd?. a suor.

Sur, aigret. Un semeur. Demandeur.

Acerbo. Seminatore.

Emislarium. Omentum. Sudor, ris.

a sewer, or sluc. such or hard fat. swet, of the body.

Cataractes, ou Suif, ou graisse. Suëur. escluse.

Sudore.

Suauis. Tumére. Adurere crines. fwe't. too fwel. too fwæl, or burnof hær.

19*

Doulx. Estre enflé. Griller.

Suaue. Ensiarsi.

Jurare. Culpa. Cafura. too fwær, or ták óth. a falt. a fal. Jurer. Faulte. Cheute.

Giurare. Colpa. Fallo.

Falfus, non verus. Infilire equo. Fornicare.

fals, not tru. too v'ault, on a hors. too v'aut, or mák

v'aut7.

Faulx. Voltiger. Voulter.

Voltigiare.

Falfo, non vero.

Vermis. Tepidus. Locus.

a worm. warm, not cold. a room, or plác.

Un ver.Chault.Lieu.Verme.Tepido.Luogo.Roma.Vagari.Scopa.

room, a city. too rowm, or a broom, too fwe'p

wander. with.

Rome. Vaguer. Un balay, ou ramon.

Roma. Andar vagabundo. Scoppa.

Gubernaculum. Ilex, cis. Sporta. xxix.

a helm, or stern hólm, or holly-tre'. a mand, or basket.

of a gip.

Le gouernail. Yeuse. Vne corbeille.

Timone della naue. Sporta.

Andela. Lebes, tis. Hortus.

an andýrn, or a caudorn. a gárdn.

brondýrn.

Un Landier. Chaudron. Jardin.

Lauezo. Horto.

Granum. Lugére. Pes fulicæ.

córn. too moorn, or lament. a foot, of a coot.
Grain. Lamenter. Un piedd'vn foulgue.
Grano. Piangere. Piede della folica.

Tunica. Goffipium. Natus.

a cót. cotn. bórn, by natur.

Né. Un faye. Du cotten. Nato. Cottone. Sayo. Allatus, gestatus. Ardére. Riuulus. a bourn, or smal too burn. bórn, or caried. riu'er. Brufler. Ruisseau. Porté. Portato. Ardere. Rufcello. Subniger. Capo, onis. Onus, ris. brown, of coler. a burdn. a cápn. Noirastre. Fardeau. Chapon. Incarco. Cappone. Lardum. Ligneus. Fibula. a butn, for a cot. bácn.

woods, or of wood.

Lard. Un boutton. De bóis. Lardo. Fibbia. Di legno.

Spina alba. Clipeus. Acer.

a hau-thórn-tre'. a bucler. a mápl-tre'.

Aubespine. Bouclier. Erable. Spina bianca. Pauesco. Acero. Stabulmu. Pomum. Ephippium.

a sadí, too rýd-on a stábí, for a hors. an apl.

Estable. Une pomme. Selle. Pomo. Stalla. Sella.

Subfaltare. Paruus. Querneus. lits. too hop. ókn, or of ók.

Petit. De chefne. Saulteler.

Picciolo. Di quercia.

Sperare. Vocare clamore. Veiére.

too whoop, or cal too hóp. too hoop.

aloud.

Esperer. Relier tonneaux. Hucher. Sperar.

There may be great helpe vsed in English speech, XXX. for feuerall fignification in equiuoces by vfing words in composition with a compositive strike (set betweene two wordes) and that, of feuerall forts and formes, according as the former shall shew the substance, vse, or quality, &c. of the later, as by Grammer rule may be done, but for fuch as have not the vse of Grammer, this common compositive (-) may serve generally in all compositions, without the which (if there be no special addition to an equiuoce) we are aided onely by the circumstance of the matter in the fentence, and occasion of the persons, speaking, or spoken vnto: the common composition may be vsed thus: a fern-brak: a hemp-braak: or by addition, thus a brak for a hors, and where fuch composition or addition is vfed, there needeth no differing accent for equiuocy.

Note alwaies that where any confonant is doubled, the vowell or double vowell going next before, is alway of fhort found: and to this end chiefly (and for helpe in equivocy) a confonant is doubled, yet founded as fingle: as: of the verbe, too hýd: hýdd, or hýddn, of: too slýd: slýdd, or slýddn, of: too být: býtt, or býttn. And if e'a, e', or æ, be next vowell or diphthong before fuch double confonant, then is: e'a: e': or æ: founded flat and fhort of the founde and time of: e: as in, he'ardd: rædd: fpe'dd: fe'ltt: me'tt: mæntt: of the verbes, too he'ar:too ræd: too spe'd: too se'l: too me't: too mæn: and founded as herd, red, fped, felt, met, ment; and when, oo, is ioined in fillable before a double confonant, it is founded fhort as the vowell, 99, as: doonn: the participle of the verbe, too doo: which doubling of a confonant in this wife, doth not onely give fome helpe in equivocy, but aideth greatly the rules of Grammer for derivation.

The true nants ap= péere be=

fore in their

As touching the true founde of euery confonant, I thinke it be sufficiently set foorth, by the fillables set ouer of confos them in the squares before shewed, to guie them names according to their foundes, and by the examples given, how they were abused in the olde vse of them, and the new remedy thereof, therevnto adioined, for the more names, plainnesse thereof, and conference of the olde and new and in the amendment. And who so doubteth of any of them,

may looke vpon any of them particularly, and for the examples helpe of strangers some speciall examples shall be given, for them. fol. 36.

The eight Chapter,

fleweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name.

And for the placing of paiers, and halfe vowels, I will give you some examples thereof as followeth: noting that those letters whose soundes and names doe perfectly agrée, are called paiers: and those whose sounds agrée, but vary in name, are called halfe paiers, and some are as halfe paiers, but differ a little in sounde and name.

First note, that: c': s: be as halfe paiers, bicause c', s, z: as CXXI. they have all hiffing founds, yet differ in name, as is halfe pais shewed before, and differ in sounde, as appéereth following.

Afinus. Sicut.

an ac': the læst sum an as. az, an adu'erb.

or number in a

dy. Afne. Comme. Asino. Un as en dez. Come.

Pascere, pabulari. Gratia. Gramen. grac' or fau'or. too graz, or fe'd az gras.

cattel doo.

Toute forte de herbe. Paistre. Grace. Fauore, gratia Pascere. Gramegna.

Massa. Sceptrum. Labyrinthus.

a mac', or fcepter a mas, or lump. a máz.

aliàs septr.

Une massue. Masse. Une labirinte.

Massa ouero bastone. Sceptro.

Aroma, tis. Speculatores. Urina.

ſpýż. ípýc'. pis. Espions. Des espices. Urine, pilfat. Specie delle speci= Orina.

Speculatori.

XXXIL

arie.

Passer, ris, piscis. Ludi. Locus.

a plais, a fig. a plác', or room. plaiž, or pastýmž.

Une plie, vn poisson. Jeux. Lieu. Giuochi. Luogo.

But before: e: or: i: in one fillable: c': and: f: be of one found, but: c': is neuer to be fet before other vowell than: e: or: i: and: f: is vfed indifferently before all vowels & confonants, c': at the end of a fillable, yéeldeth longer time than: s: of his owne nature.

C. and k, halfe pai= ers, their places.

C. and: k: be halfe paiers, agréeing in sounde, but not in name: K: is alwaies to be vfed before: e: æ: e': i: (and: n:) when it beginneth a fillable, before any of them, and at the end of all words, and in the middle of words, at the ende of any fingle or primitiue, when a worde is compounded or deriued, whose fingle or primitive did ende in: k: and also after: s: for more difference from: t: next after: f: in which place: c: being written, did not fo plainly differ from: t: as will: k. And in all other places of like found: c: is alwaies vfed, except (peraduenture) for helpe in equiuoces (in a perfect dictionary (the one may be hereafter vfed in the place of the other, and (peraduenture) doubled, thus: ck.

Pectere.	Custodire.	Rex .	Nebulo.
too kemb, or	ţoo ke'p.	a king.	a knáu'.
comb.			
Peigner.	Garder.	Roy.	Pendart.
Pettinare.	Conferuare.	Re.	Bostino grosso=
			lano.

Nectere, nodus. Genu. Miles, tis. a kne'. too knit, a knot. a kniht. Cheualier. Noaër, vn nœud. Genouil.

Ginocchio. Annodare, vn grop= Caualliere.

po.

Ictus. Articulus. Sera.

a lok, for a dór. a knok, or blow. a knucl, or joint.

Un coup. Ioincture. Serrure. Colpo. Giuntura. Chiauatura. Inclusura. Tomentum. Catarracta.

a lók, or pin-fóld. a loc, of wul. a lock, or flud-gát.

Bourgeon, de laine. Cataracte. Entraues.

Scoppaci. Rinchiudimento.

Tepidus. Aspicere. Facula.

too look, or be'hóld. leuk-warm. a link, or litl torch.

Tiéde. Veoir. Une torche.

Tepido. Affissare. Facella.

Singula pars catenæ. Negligenter agere. a linch, or fte'p. a lync, of a thain. too linck, or loiter. fyd of a hil, also

a lei-bound.

Chennon. Truander. Pente de montagne.

Collinetta.

I have given for examples of equivoces, and equiuocals, to flew how they and the like may be vied with divers accents, and paiers of letters and diphthongs, for difference: which time may cause to be followed for perfect writing, though for a time it may be neglected, as in time past it hath bene little or nothing regarded.

Also: f: and: ph: be halfe paiers agréeing in sound, F. & ph, but not in name: ph: and f: are méerly paiers of name and found: ph: called: ph: Gréeke: and: f: called: f: English: this last is vsed in the singular number, when the plurall number, and Genitiue proprietarie in both The vse of numbers, change: f: into: ű?: as: my wýf and other ŭ?. wýű?, went to my wýű? mother.

halfe pai:

f.

Insitium. Capillare. Rupes, is. a graf, plur. graf?. a clif, plur. clif?. a coif, plur. coif?. Une coeffe. Une ente. Precipice.

Inestato. Precipicio. Cuffia.

Philippus. Radulphus. Joseph.

ph. Ráph, g'enitiu'. Ráph / Jozeph g'enit. Jozeph / philip, g'enit. philip /

a manż nám. a manż nám. a manż nám.

Philippes. Joseph. Raphaël. Vitulus, vituli. felf, fing. in compozi= Egomet.

f. a calf, plur. calu7. c'ion, plur. felu. I-my-felf.

Un veau, veaux. Mesme. Moy mesme.

Jo stesso. Un vitello, vitelli. Medesimo.

Nofmet. Folium, folia. Uxor, vxores.

we'-our-felű?. a læf, plur. læű?. wýf, plur. wýű?.

Nousmesmes. Une fueille. Femme mariée.

Noi medesimi. Moglie. Fronde.

Difference betweene v': and: f.

v'. can in no wife be paire, or halfe paier to: f: (as Maister Chester would haue it) as may appéere by thefe words following.

Vanus. too be' fain, or Vena.

wiling by nec'effity. a v'ein, in the body. v'ain.

Vain. Veine. Estre contraint. Vano. Effer constretto. Vena. Fingere. Super, fubterque. Offere. too fein, or ou'er, and ynder. too offer.

counterfet.

Deffus, & deffoubs. Offrir. Faindre.

Su & fotto. Offerire. Fingere.

g', and: i: ces, & ad= ditions in name.

G: and: j: are mere paiers name and founde: j: to * paiers, be alwaies placed before all vowels, except: i: be the next letter in the same sillable: but g': placed alwaies in the ende of fillables and wordes, and in the beginning before i: g': is to be called perfect: j: and: j: to be called borowed: g'.

I and: y: are méerely paiers of name and found, to I and y: paiers, be vsed indifferently, excepting that: y: is to be most placed at the end of words, and next: m: and: n: and their pla=

fpecially among minums: y: to be called crooked: i: and: ces, & adi: to be called fbort: y: also that: 1: onely be vied in ditions in furst letter of additions in derivatives, and not: y: to be vied there. And: y: with an accent onely to be vied for their long found.

R. may be called vpright: r: and: r: may be called Difference round: r. because it is placed after: o: and other rounde of additio letters.

in name, of: r.

f. s. 7: are méerly paiers of name and found: f: called long: f: alwaies placed in the beginning & middle of f: s: 7: wordes, and: s. called round: s: to be vfed onely at the ende of wordes: 7, called 7, declinative: to be placed onely at the ende of wordes in the plurall number, and in the genitiue proprietary in both numbers, as is allowed by the Grammer.

their pla= ces, (5, ad= ditions in name.

z. is as halfe paier to: f: s: 7: because of his hiffing Z. as half found, and placed every where indifferently, according to paier to his owne founde, and also supplieth the like places of: 7. (in declinations) alwaies at the ende of words, after all vowels, diphthongs, and halfe vowels, and after thefe confonants, 1: m: n: r: and most agréeing to his sounde, after fuch, as appeareth by the Grammer, z, being onely vied for the declinative ending of the verbe, in the ende of it as in this worde, it appeareth, or it appeare, of so of other verbes in the like place.

these plas ced indifferently.

th and: th: are as halfe paiers, because of their neere th: & th: foundes and néere names: th: hauing in it felfe at the beginning of a fillable, a shorter founde, and at the end of a worde a longer founde: and contrarily: th: having in it felfe at the beginning of a fillable a longer found, xiv. 65, at the end a fhorter found: as followeth.

Affula Horreum. a lath, too tyl ypou. a lath, or grang. Une late. Grange. Affifella. Granaio.

Spiritus. a breth, of wynd. Soufflement. Anfeio.

Spirare. Abhorrére. Illubens.

too bræth, or ták too lóth, or abhor. loth, or yn-wiling. breth.

Souffler. Auoïr en horreur.

Ansciare. Aborire.

Obsequi sermoni. Meridiano no bores Hoc, non illud.

alis.

too footh, or confent fouth, not north. this, not that.

in talk.

Agréer a aucun. Meridional non Cestuici, non cestuis

feptentrion. là.

Agradire. Mezo giorno. Costui, non colui.

Carduus. Tu, non ego, nec ille. Mille.

athistl, priking we'd. thu, not I, nor he'. a thosand, in

number.

Un chardon. Tu, non moy, ne Mille.

luy.

Cardo. Tu, non io, ne colui. Mille.

Licet. Solicitudo, nis. Tuus, non meus. thowh, a conjunc thowht, or cár. thýn, not mýn.

c'ion.

Ia foit. Cure. Tien, non mien. Ben che. Cura. Tuo, non mio.

Exilis, non craffus. Te. Valere, non ditescere.

the, the accusa too the, not too

thin, not thik. tiu' cás of thụ. thrýu'.

Delié, non espez. Te. Se porter bien, non

prosperer.

Sottile, non groffo. Te.

V. and u:
paiers,
their pla=
ces and
additions
in name.

U. and, u, are méerly paiers, in name and founde, indifferently to be placed: fauing in printing, v, is to be vsed alway at the beginning of wordes, and in writing next, m, n, and other minums, to be most vsed of meane writers. U, to be called, fore, u: and, u, to be called, minum or middle, v.

U, u, o, oo, are meerely paiers in name and found, U, u, o, oo, oo which, o, and, oo: I make paiers to, y, and, u, for helpe in equiuocy: but chéefly because, o, and oo, are double founded in the old printing, fometime with founde agréeing to one of their names, and sometime with the founde of, y, in which founde, the comma pricke may be fet vnder, o, and oo, (if any olde printing be corrected) to give them a right found: y, to be called, fore, y: and u, to be called minum, y: and, o, to be called, y, rounde: and, 99, to be called, y, coupled: and, and, 90, to be called, y, derivative, because it hath the derivative pricke, and ferueth onely for derivatives, in the first letter of their addition in that founde, as: of, zeel, zeeloos.

paiers, their pla= ces, and additions in name.

v', and, u', are meerly paiers in name and found: v', to be called, fore, u' and, u', to be called, minum, v', bothe of them placed as is before flewed of, v, and, u.

E. and: æ: are méerely paiers in name and found, but not in time: e: to be called fhort: e: and, æ: to be called long, æ, or, æ, diphthong.

Note farder, that capitall or great letters, are to be The proplaced onely at the beginning of words, that begin a full, xxv. perfect, and feuerall fentence: or in the beginning of words, that fignify great countries, nations, fects, proper names of men, Cities, Caftles, Sheres, Villages, Hils, Riuers, and other proper names which be specially notorious.

And I would wish, that the sirnames of men, and proper names of fheres, townes, hils, rivers, landes, tene= ments, &c, (meere English) were vsed with my ortography, though fuch names were vsed in sentence of Latine, or other language, for it is rather credite than shame, & may ferue for divers good purposes, and may have the falue of, alias script. Shewed fol. 44.

v', **(f**, u': paiers, their pla= ces, and additions in name.

per places of capitall or great letters.

The ninth Chapter,

speaketh of rules for spelling, and sheweth wordes for example of compositives, derivatives, and declinatiues, whereby that part of Grammer called Etimologe, is greatly opened.

Meere wordes be most of them

Now ye have in picture al the divisions in voice, vsed in English spéech, which are in number, xxxvii, and as many figures called letters, having names agréeing to every division in voice, and the true soundes thereof, and also vii diphthongs, who may be well said to make other English seuen diuisions in voice, and examples of these ioined together in words: it is not amisse, but a thing very necessary, for the ease and speede of all learners, (that of one sile they may be able after small time and exercise, to study lable. alone to their comfort and profit) that there be rules given also for the diuisions (called sillables) in words, that are of mo fillables than one: wherein note, that the most part of méere English words are of one sillable, except it be compounded, deriued, or declined.

What is a fillable.

Wherein note, that a fillable is a found in a word, which found confifteth of two, thrée, or mo letters, whereof one is a vowell, halfe vowell, or diphthong, or that a vowell, halfe vowell, or diphthong be founded by it felfe: which fillables being put together, giueth a perfect worde, yéelding fignification or meaning: for deuiding of which fillables, and words, for examples bothe of compounds, derivatives, declinatives, and other, marke the rules folows ing in verses, in the amended ortography, by which, those rules are made, for in the old ortography, rules for spelling cannot be deuised, vnder any perfect order, because of the vnperfectnesse of the ortography it selfe.

Order of **fpelling** helpeth priuate

But by this meanes, a learner knowing his letters. and the perfect names of them, and knowing the vowels from the confonants, and having the true found and time studie of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, may (after little teaching) study by himselfe, with much delight, and much in profit more in one moneth, than he could after the olde a learner. maner of writing and printing in one whole yeere.

And for that, no man feeing my ortography, should be in any doubt of the true founding of my letters according to the names given them in the Table, let him note wel, the letters that have any strike or turning, be-XXVI. cause they were double sounded in the olde ortography, and also the accents for the long time of vowels: and where any other strike or pricke is, such changeth no founde of the letter, but helpeth greatly etimologe in wordes, which is a great helpe by Grammer rule, to finde out divers wordes, by the fight of one worde, the chéefe notes and markes be these (-) called the compositive strike: (.) called the derivative pricke: and (') called the declinatiue strike: and as the fight of these néede not offend the vnlearned in Grammer, to give right founde to every letter, so néedeth not such to vse these Grammer notes in their writing, but if the learned vse these notes for Grammer, he hurteth not himselfe, but may profit other much, and bring our language into great credit: and there= fore some examples shall be given of these now (& her= after more in the Grammer) as followeth.

Sculpere. Sculpo. Sculpis. too gráu'. I gráu'. thu grau'est. Je graue. Tu graues. Grauer. Jo intaglio. Scolpire. Tu intagli. Sculpit. Sculpens. Sculptor. gráu'ing, partic'ip. a gráu'or. he' gráu'eth. Il graue. Grauant. Graueur. Scolpendo. Scoltore. Colui intaglia a gráu'er, an instru= Sculptus. Cælatura. men too gráu' with. gráu'en. gráu'ing, the art. Instrumentà grauer. Graué. Graueure. Scoltora. Scolpito.

Sculpebam.	Sculpebas.	Sculpebat.
I gráued.	thụ gráu edst.	he' gráu'ed.
Je grauois.	Tu grauois.	Il grauoit.
Jo scolpias.		Colui scolpiua.
Purgare.	Purgo.	Purgas.
•	I try, or doo try.	
Purger.	Je purge.	Tu purges.
Mondare.	Jo mondo.	Tu monda.
Purgat.	Purgabam.	Purgabas.
he' trieth, or	•	thu triedst, or didst
dooth try.		try.
Il purge.	Je purgeois.	Tu purgeois.
Coluy purga.	Jo mondaua.	Tu mondaui.
Purgabat.	Purgans.	Purgatura.
he' tried, or did try	trying, a particip.	trying, the exerciz.
Il purgeoit.	Purgeant.	Purgement.
Colui mondaua.	Mondatore.	
Purgatus.	Purgator.	a trier, the instrument
		*
trięd.	a trior, the perfx.	that trieth.
trięd. Purgé.	a trior, the perfx. Qui purge.	that trieth.
	· -	
Purgé.	· -	
Purgé. Purgato.	Qui purge.	XXXVII
Purgé. Purgato. Purgaui.	Qui purge. Purgauifti.	Purgauit.
Purgé. Purgato. Purgaui. I ḥau' trięd.	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried.	Purgauit. he' hath tried.
Purgé. Purgato. Purgaui. I ḥau' trięd. J'ay purgé.	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried. Tu as purgé.	Purgauit. he' hath tried. Il a purgé.
Purgé. Purgato. Purgaui. I hau' tried. J'ay purgé. Jo ho mondato.	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried. Tu as purge. Tu hai mondato.	Purgauit. he' hath tried. Il a purgé. Colui ha mondato.
Purgé. Purgato. Purgaui. I ḥau' triệd. J'ay purgé. Jo ho mondato. Purgaueram.	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried. Tu as purge. Tu hai mondato. Purgaueras.	Purgauit. he' hath tried. Il a purgé. Colui ha mondato. Purgabo.
Purgé. Purgato. Purgaui. I hau' tried. J'ay purgé. Jo ho mondato. Purgaueram. I had tried. J'auois purgé.	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried. Tu as purge. Tu hai mondato. Purgaueras. thu hadst tried.	Purgauit. he' hath tried. Il a purgé. Colui ha mondato. Purgabo. I fal, or wil try. Je purgeray.
Purgé. Purgato. Purgaui. I hau' tried. J'ay purgé. Jo ho mondato. Purgaueram. I had tried. J'auois purgé.	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried. Tu as purge. Tu hai mondato. Purgaueras. thu hadst tried. Tu auois purge.	Purgauit. he' hath tried. Il a purgé. Colui ha mondato. Purgabo. I fal, or wil try. Je purgeray.
Purgé. Purgato. Purgaui. I hau tried. J'ay purgé. Jo ho mondato. Purgaueram. I had tried. J'auois purgé. Jo haueuo mondato.	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried. Tu as purge. Tu hai mondato. Purgaueras. thu hadst tried. Tu auois purge. Tu haueui mondato. Purget.	Purgauit. he' hath tried. Il a purgé. Colui ha mondato. Purgabo. I Jal, or wil try. Je purgeray. Jo mondaro.
Purgato. Purgaui. I hau' tried. J'ay purgé. Jo ho mondato. Purgaueram. I had tried. J'auois purgé. Jo haueuo mondato. Purgabis.	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried. Tu as purge. Tu hai mondato. Purgaueras. thu hadst tried. Tu auois purge. Tu haueui mondato. Purget.	Purgauit. he' hath tried. Il a purgé. Colui ha mondato. Purgabo. I Jaí, or wil try. Je purgeray. Jo mondaro. Leuamen. æz, dif-æz, the co-
Purgato. Purgaui. I hau tried. J'ay purgé. Jo ho mondato. Purgaueram. I had tried. J'auois purgé. Jo haueuo mondato. Purgabis. thu falt, or wilt try	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried. Tu as purge. Tu hai mondato. Purgaueras. thu hadst tried. Tu auois purge. Tu haueui mondato. Purget let him try.	Purgauit. he' hath tried. Il a purgé. Colui ha mondato. Purgabo. I fal, or wil try. Je purgeray. Jo mondaro. Leuamen. æz, dif-æz, the co- trary.
Purgato. Purgaui. I hau' tried. J'ay purgé. Jo ho mondato. Purgaueram. I had tried. J'auois purgé. Jo haueuo mondato. Purgabis. thu falt, or wilt try Tu purgeras.	Qui purge. Purgauisti. thu hast tried. Tu as purge. Tu hai mondato. Purgaueras. thu hadst tried. Tu auois purge. Tu haueui mondato. Purget. let him try.	Purgauit. he' hath tried. Il a purgé. Colui ha mondato. Purgabo. I fal, or wil try. Je purgeray. Jo mondaro. Leuamen. æz, dif-æz, the co- trary. Soulagement.

Aifé.	Aifance.	Aifément.
Ageuole.	Ageuolezza.	Ageuolmente.
Difficilis.	Difficiliter.	Honestas.
yn-æչ <i>i</i> .	yn-æz <i>il</i> y.	onest.
Difficile.	Malaifément.	Honeste.
Dificile.	Dificilmente.	Honesto.
Honestas.	Inhonestus.	Inhonestas.
onesti.	yn-onest, or dis- onest.	dif-onesti.
Honesteté.	Dehoneste.	Difhonesteté.
Honestade.	Dishonesto.	Difhonestà.
Inhoneste.	Potens.	In contemptũ du=
		cere.
yn-oneftly.	ábl, or of miht.	too dif-abl, or dif-
,	,	praiz.
Defhonnestement.	Puissant.	Déspriser.
Defhonestamente.	Valente, potente.	Difhonorare.
Impotens.	Impotentia.	Lapis, dis.
yn-ábl.	yn-áblnes.	a stón.
Impuissant.	Impuissance.	Une pierre.
Non potente.	Impotenza.	Una pietra.
Lapideus.	Lapidofus.	
stónen, or of stón.	stóni, or ful of stónż.	stón-lýk, or lýk stón.
De pierre.	Pierreux.	Comme pierre.
Di pietra.	Sassofo, pietroso.	Come pietra.
Sapiens, tis.	Sapientior.	Sapientissimus.
wýz.	wýzer, or mór-wýz.	wýzest, or móst-wýz.
Sage.	Plus fage.	Tref-fage.
Saggio.	Piu sauio.	Sapientisimo.
· Sapientia.	Sapienter.	Insipienter.
wýżdom.	wýżly.	yn-wýżly.
Sagesse.	Sagement.	Folement.
Sagacita.	Sogacemente.	Scioccamente.
Insipientissime.	Per totum.	Quare.
yn-wýz <i>lye</i> st.	throwh-out.	whær-for, or for
		what.

Tref-folement.

Par tout.

Pourquoy.

Per tutto.

Per che.

Words of the hardest sounds in English speech, to fhew vnto strangers the vse of such letters as are vsed of few, or none, but of the English nation, because English hath founds in voice, vsed of few or no other nation, which being knowen by fingle letters, are the eafilier founded in words.

Castigare.

Stalprum.

Excantare.

too chastn. Chastier.

a che'zl. Cifeau.

too charm. Enchanter.

Castigare.

Scalpello.

Stregare.

Fouere.

Puerilitas.

Obiurgatus.

too cherig. Nourrir.

chýldines.

chýddn.

Accarezzare.

Puerilité. Tanfé. Puerilità, fanciullez = Riprefo, gridato.

za.

Electus.

Mutabilis.

Illiberalis.

chózn.

chang'abl.

a churl.

Esleu, ou choisi.

Mutable, variable.

Chiche.

Eletto.

Mobile, variabile.

Ghietto.

Mifer.

Puella.

a wrech.

a wench.

too gufl, or too slyd on

Malheureux.

Fillette, garce.

thing ypon an other.

Da poco, fimplice. Pala.

Una giouane.

Entasser. Stryx, gis.

a goul.

Canorus. gril.

a grých-owl.

Pelle.

Reformant.

Cheuesche.

Pala. Carduus.

Acuto. Digitale. Striga. Areator.

a thistl.

a thimbs.

a threshor.

Chardon.

Un doigtier, vn dé. Batteur de blé.

Colui che netta la

Cardo.

Dedale, detale.

biada.

Tertiusdecimus.

Tricefimus.

Millesimus.

	thirtenth. Trezieme.	thirtith. Trentieme.	thozandth. Millieme.
	Decimo terzo.	Trentesimo.	Millesimo.
	Vicefimus.	a twist, or fork in	Crus. ris.
	twentith.	a bowh of a tre'.	•
XXXIX.	Vingtieme.	,	La cuisse.
	Vigefimo, Ventefismo.		La coscia.
	Quanquam.	Solicitudo.	Inspicare.
	thowh, or althowh.	thowht.	too thwhits with a knýf.
	Combienque.	Soulcy.	Aguifer.
	Benche, Ancor che.		Radere.
	Minari.	·	Fastidire.
	too thretn.	too be' loth, or	ţoo lóth.
		yn-wiling.	
•	Menacer.	Non voler volontieri.	Auoir en horreur.
	Minacciare.		Scifare.
	Luctari.	Viuificare.	Extinguere.
	too wrests.	too qik <i>n</i> .	too qench.
	Luicter.	Viuifier.	Esteindre.
	Lottare.	Viuificare.	Estinguere, speg= nere.
	Mola trusatilis.	Ingenium.	Cum.
	a qárn.	wit.	with.
	Moulin a main.	Entendement.	Auec.
	Mola da mano.	Ingegno.	Con.
	Salix, cis.	Albus.	Quo.
	a withy.	whýt.	whither.
	Saulx.	Blanc.	Ou.
	Salice.	Bianco.	Doue.
	Saga.	Quis.	Optare.
	a witch.	which, or whoo.	too wig.
	Sorciere.	Lequel, ou qui.	Souhaiter.
	Strega.	Il quale, o chi.	Bramare.
	Per.	Jacere.	Triticeus.

thorow, or throwh	. too throw.	whæt <i>n</i> .
Parmi.	Jecter.	De froument.
Per, pe.	Gettare.	Di formento.
Verticillum.	Transuersus.	Fabricatus.
a whert.	ou er-thwart.	wrowht.
Vertoil.	Trauers.	Forgé.
Filatore del fuso.	Di trauerfo.	Lauorato.
Iratus.	Valere.	Vortex aquæ.
wroth.	too be worth.	a whirl-pool in the water.
Courroucé.	Valoir.	Eau tournovant.

Adirato. Sdegnato. Valere. Terebellum. Tergiuerfator. Filum. a wimbl. a wrangior. párs. Un foret. Un barateus. Filet. Triuello. Cauilefo. Fila Juuentus. Vester. Dedere.

Junentus. Dedere. Vester.

puth. too peld. popr.

Junesse. Se rendre. Vostre.

Giouenezza. Gio: Rendersi. Vostro.

uentu.

The tenth Chapter.

XL.

Theweth the commodity of letters, the foundation of right knowing of our felues, gotten the fooner by the right vie of this amendment, wherein is eafle conference of the fame with recordes, euidences, &c. with alias. Script, equall or superior to alias. Dict.

Example maintained by good letters, excepting the Gods wrath be folder pacified when he shall threaten punishment for our offences: are & shall which offences are the more analysied, when we are rangit to the limit our literies both to God and man, shewed by his owner ming, with released by lensible lawes continued from general

ration to generation, dayly exercifed by vertuous mindes, and of none to well receyued and followed, as of fuch as are diligent to behold that beautifull dutie in minde, conceyued at the first from other by the vie of the eare, Letters but much more perfected by the vie of the eye (that is by reading) when quiet delight beholdeth the happy eftate of the vertuous, the miferie of the wicked, and the courfe of mans life from time to time many yeares paft, as though those persons were now in that present estate: which examples can not be had and continued without Letters letters, which may continue in one certaintie, when words are changed, and paffe away as the breath of man, to be altered as it pleafeth the speaker; yea the best speech vifed well in one man, hath not long continuance in the mouthes of other, but being in writing may (pread farre, lofts and be recovered againe after the oppression of the wicked: for which causes, and many other, if necessity of chusing of the one only (that is, of speech or writing) were forced by God vnto man, that is, to have in choise either the onely vie of speaking, or the onely vie of writing, (if the Letters vie of writing could be without the vie of fpeaking) the vie of writing were to be preferred, for that it may longest continue in his perfectnes, and vied both in absence and presence: which vse, speech (of it selfe) can in no wife haue, without the helpe of letters; therefore thanks be gruen vnto God, for the excellent gifts of both, and he that continueth in abusing any of them hindereth other, but is most hurtfull to himselfe in the ende.

And touching true ortography, ye plainely perceive Eafie conthe wants and abuses in the olde writing and printing, and ference of the perfect remedieng of the same by this new amend: ment: whereby one that hath learned the olde may eafily vie the new for the perfectnesse thereof, for no newe letter is brought in, but a little strike or turning added, to the olde that was double or treble founded, and a true name given to fome letters, before milnamed (for English

continue perfect when fpeech changeth.

yeeld true voices. Letters recouer great Compari: fon bee≈ tweene tpeech 65, writing. are vied in ablence, and in pres fence with filence.

the olde with the

speech) by som at whose handes we received them: who are not finding the true divisions in voice sounded in English speech, patched the same vp as well as they could, or at the least, as well as they would: and the old vse of, h, misnamed, was shifted in also, (through the like want) after diverse consonants, and now remedied otherwise, by perfect figure of name and sound agreeing: and all superstuous letters abolished, neither is any misplaced, or sounded being not written.

Learne
the new
first, the
olde will
be soone
learned.

Yet the vie of the olde printed bookes, is not to be offered to any learner, before he be perfect in the new, (howfoeuer ye will correct the olde for his eafe) but after he hath learned the new perfectly, some will be of that capacity, that giving them to vnderstand, that, h. after those consonants before shewed is to be sounded together with that confonant, according to the fingle figure that he hath already learned, and thewing him what letters are double or treble founded, or fuperfluous, as is before thewed at large, or by the thort vertes thereof in the Pamphlet, for introduction of this amendment. The native English will forme conceine and vie bookes of the olde printing, to have expendes for a time; but the lettle he is troubled with the older the perfecter he will write the new, and that truely for the Speech and names of letters. printed for the laneragree in Dunder without any difference the coange with the than will new print the clien mult outset the large to a plyn lead be tall into fime fail. common to the meaning of this amendments for where perserved may be in a mind in necessary. He care be valor record are vicely.

Neva vo e printed voitable voitable o troctor

The second secon

after shall be learned, and shall be able to vie them, though they write English otherwise: and that by the helpe of the conference made in the beginning of this Treatife, in euery particular letter, plaine and easie to euery one that hath any learning: yet I wish that on names of men, sheres, honors, castles, manors, townes, villages, lands, tenements, Ec. should hereafter be written in all evidences and writings, according to this amendment, that the writing and spéech may agrée. The dates whereof The dates will shewe the cause of chaunge, and may well be conferred with the olde, by the remedy first prouided in the particular letters, (and neuer the worfe by alias Script.) eafy to be conferred of any that can reade and write English, much easier to them that have farder learning. And let not the losing of a superfluous letter, or a little strike or turne added to a letter in such proper names, be a coulor to make argument to hinder this perfectnesse in time to come, so necessarie and profitable to all men.

And it is well knowne, that the olde vnperfectnesse did cause the change of the most part of those proper names, in diverse letters and whole fillables, and in some of them very often: so that the conference of euidences in some other places and points, made arguments that fuch divers writings fignified but one proper and felfe thing, and of late most holpen, by alias Dict. which being now written plainely and perfectly with this newe amends ment, as the same is sounded and called at this daye, with adding therevnto, alias Script. Thus, or thus, is as Alias Scrip. fure a falue for perfect continuance for euer, of which XLII. new writing and printing (being once in vie) the commodity will be fo manifest to all men, that where now a twined thred can stay a thousande from the vse of it: hereafter a téeme of oxen will scant plucke one to the olde corrupted and vnperfect vse againe

shew caule of change. Seme not to stumble at a straw, and leape ouer a blocke.

The olde vnperfect. nes cauled gret chage in words. Alias Dict.

The 11. Chapter,

fheweth a briefe collection of the whole with the amended ortography.

This fym
is fyffici=
ent of itlelf for
the ne'w
amend=
ment too
be' perfect=
ly vzed.

The sum and effect of the former Trætiz, iz, that thér ár in e'ngliß spe'ch, xxxvii. seu'eras diu'izionz in v'oic', or found of spe'ch: for which ar nec'essary, xxxvii. seu'eras letterż or figurż, hau'ing, xxxvii. seu'eras namż agre'ing too thóż, xxxvii. seu'eral diu'izionż of sound? in v'oic': and whoo-fo douteth thær-of, or hath any other dout in confering the want? and ab-uc'e? of the old A, B, C', and this ne'w toogether, let him rezort too the former part of this Trætic': wheer-by he' may be' fully satisfied in al dout, and exerciz of the old and new. In the old is prezent fau'ing of fom charg' (too fuch az hau' book? alredy) without bying of the new. And in the new iz fau'ing of græt tým, which iz mór-prec'ious than the imal prýc' of book?, be'fýd the græt charg' that encræc'eth in tyme spent by nuth, and the ou'er-throw of many good with, whoo faling into dispair at the first, ar hindered thær-by, and many týmž ytterly cast of, from many good and profitable exercize?. For this I am able too fay (by toomuch experienc') that nuth loitering under coler of lærning, iz afterward the mór-yn-wiling and yn-toward too other exerc'ize?, too the greet dif-comfort of their fre'nd?, the græt hinderanc', and too-lát repentanc' in them-felu', and the litl profit and giet estat of the comon welth, oftntýmž thær-by.

The fingl letterz be thæż folowing.

a. b. c'. c. ch. d. e. e'. f. g'. g. h. i. l. l. m. m. n. n. o. oo. p. q. r. f. g. t. th. th. v. y. v'. w. wh. x. y. z. ynto thæż ár aded: k: of the found of: c: and also: ph: of the found of: f: and: R: of the found of: er.

Which xxxvii. letterż hau' paierż too eu'ery of them, (that iz too fay) other letterż or figurż, whoo agre'ing in

nám and found too euery of them, doo apper betwe'n the dobl prik folowing: and for their namž le' befor, fol. 21,

A a: B b: C' c': C c: Ch ch: D d: E e æ: E e: LIII. Ff: G'Jig: Gg: Hh: Li. y: K. k: Ll: I: Mm: M: N n: N. O o: oo: P p: Ph ph f: Q q: R r r R: Sfs7: Sh g: Tt: Th th: Th th: U vu: U vu o oo oo: Uvu: Ww: Wh wh: Xx: ?) n: Z and too theez, &

Of the xl. letter's befor flewed, xxviii. of them, and and their paierz ar caled confonant?, which ar thæz: b c. c ch. d. f. g. g. h. k. l. m. n. p. ph. q. r. f. g. t. thth. v. w. wh. x h. 3

Other, viii. a. e. e'. i. o. oo. v. y. ar caled vowelz, with their paierz.

Other, iti. I. M. N. ar caled half v'owelz, ad too thæz: iti. half R: and founded at this fillabl: er and fo named affo

Thæź vowelż: a. e. i y. o. y. u. o. oo. oo: ár alway of fort found, except: a. e. i. be' dobld thus: aa. ee iy. yi; or that on of theez acc'ent point?. 1: " A: be' fett ouer: a: e y: o: for then be thae' of longer found, wryth thus: a: a: and fo of the reft, for help in equuoc'y.

I cal the first, a: a, with accent: the second, a: a with dobl accent, the third, a: a, with forked accent: and to of other vowelz to noted, bicauz it may help much in eqiu'oc'y.

And theez, e. oo. v. u. ar alway of long found, ad too thæž, æ, and also the half vowelz, 1. m n n ar of longer found, then any vowel of fort found.

When twoo vowelz (or half vowelz) com toogether vowelz in on fillabl, they ar caled a diphthong, wher-of ther be of long in number, vii. ai. au. ei. eu. oi. ow. ooy: ading hærynto: ui: fe'ldom in ve'.

So ading thee'z feun mixt found? (caled diphthong?) befor wryte, ther ar in englist speich, xliiii. feuierat found? in voic, ynder whooth at englig word? and fillablz ar founded and spoky, ading her-ynto the rar diphthong: uy.

Paierž of letterż.

AXVIII. CO: lonant7 with their paierž,

viii, vow: elż.

v'owelž, R. thærynto ad≤

v'owelż of Gort found, exa cept, &c.

The namz of thæż accent7

found,

vii, diphthong7. xhiir diui: gionz in voic', for

e'ngliß

Thæż diphthong? hau paierż in found, and thér be speich. also other diphthong?, but they have the sound of on of the vowelz befor said, as which sal be wrytn toogether in sqarz next ynder: but for the tym in al thæz, not that eu'ery diphthong iz of az long tým or longer, than any long v'owel: ad hær-ynto that half v'owelz may mák a diphthong after, a, or, o, & ar paierz too the fillablz in their sqárž folowing.

And hær-in iz too be' nóted, that for lærnorz, thér is a fal be a Pamphlet imprinted conteining brefly the effect of this book, seruing also for conference with the óld ortography he'r-after.

Diphthong? and v'owelz of on found.

XI

ai ay	ay au aw	ei ey	ey eu ew	ó oa	oi oy	ow	oy ou ow oow y u o oo
ooi ooy	e'a e'æ	e'y e'u v u e'w	al ayl	am aym	an ayn	on oyn	uy feldom in vfe.

w. bo= mák diph=

thong. V'owelz be'gining

No triph= me'r e'ng= lif word?, exc'ept, lm: after a, or: o.

I borow, w, too mák diphthong after v'owelz, bóth rowed too for his old nam and ve, and for that his new nam is founded thær-in, and may help in eqiu'oc'y.

Nót that, i, y, y, u, and any of the half v'owelz neu'er be'gin diphthong. Also, v, u, se'ldom be'gin any diphthong. no diph= Alfo, e', fe'ldom or neu'er be'ginneth diphthong, exc'ept thong. for the help in eqiu'oc'y.

Not that ther is no triphthong in me'r e'nglig word?, thong in thær-for when thre vowelz com toogether, deu'yd on of them, and mák the other twoo a diphthong: whær-in nót wel what v'owelz be'gin no diphthong (too fpel and found word? the better) excepting that twoo half voqwelz coming toogether, and, a, or, o, next be'for them may mák a triphthong (that iz) founded toogether in on fillabl: az in calm, holm.

Now resteth too know how too deu'yd word? intoo sile labiz: for the which, first know your consonant? from the v'owelz, and half v'owelz and the diphthong? afor-said, and then mark the rulz folowing: whær-in nót, that eu'ry v'owel and half v'owel cauz a sillabi: exc'ept they be' in diphthong, and then that diphthong cauzeth a sillabi: also a v'owel and a half v'owel coming toogether mak a diphthong. And a half v'owel coming next after, r, r, iz most týmz in sillabi with the v'owel next be'for, r, az in thæz word?, harm, worm, barn, burn, churs, mars, but most týmz eu'ery half v'owel iz speled by it-self, and yet dependeth so ypon the consonant next be'for it in our spe'ch, that it se'meth too be' joined in sillabi with that consonant.

doo deu'ýd fillablž in a word caled fpeling.

Nót farder that word? which ar me'r e'ngliß ar móst of them of on fillabí: exc'ept it be' a derýu'atiu' or de= clýnatiu, or compounded: which compozitiu, derýuatiu, & declýnatiu', ár æzily deu'ýded in speling by the natiu einglif, that fal lærn, bicaus hei is acquinted with the Lv. primitiu' and with the simpl of eu'ery word, & with the composicionz also: but a lærnor knoweth not the mæning of derýu'ing, declýning, and compounding of word, yntil he' hau' laerned fom part of grammar (which by God? grác', and my ability be'ing fyrnifed, (az I hau' good hóp) I am fully purposed to fet furth in print, & that spe'dily): yet may the techor foon acquint him ther-with, flewing him the prik and stryk? vzed for them, az in the examplz, E caus him too deu'ýd eu'ery compound, primitiu', E simpl, as he' lærneth too ræd, according too the rulz for speling following. But without tru ortography, no perfect grammar may be', & thær-for I frám rulž of deu'ýding fillablz in word, in fuch order, that the on may aid confirm the other: and there-ypon a perfect diccionary mád accordingly, wil stey bóth toogether az a third conjunction, so sur agreing toogether, that wher beifortým e'ngliß spe'ch waz patched and pe'c'ed, and vzed somtým this way, and somtým that way, it may (at the length)

móst eng= lif word? ár of ón fillabí: ex= c'ept it be' compoun= ded, derý= u'ed, or de= clýned from an other word. Perfect ortogra= phy aideth Gram= mar much. Ortogra= phy, gram= mar, and dicc'iona= ry aid ón the other. Word? formed & speld som what other

our fpe'ch miht bær for æz in Gram=

wyż then com too a perfect, plain, and æzi vc': too the græt comfort, æz, and profit of our own nacion, and the deliht of other, befor amazed, and wæry at the first siht. Which rulz for speling (thowh they se'm at the first siht not too be' so perfect and plain as our speich regireth) (he' gal ynders stand) I vz it in this wýz for a mór æz and commodity in the grammar, bicaux I wil au'oid many exc'epc'ionz thær-by in the grammar rulz: which otherwýz of nec'essity I must vz, too the græter pain of lærnorz: az sal apper mor plainly too the lærned. And for the help of the ynlærned, I wil vz this strýk, -: be'twe'n eu'ery compounded word, and for eu'ery adicion in a declýnatiu this strýk, ', and of derýu'atiu'? this prik, .: and also ynder eu'ery letter in other word? that be'gineth a fillabl, contrary too the rulz and excepcionz her-in geu'n for speling, this ítrýk, 1: which prik and ftrýk?, wil not ónly be' a help in lærning too ræd, but also a græt liht too a lærnor of the gram: mar, too know deryued, declyned, and compounded word, and the etimolog of them the better: and not hurtful nor painful too a wrytor or printor, if the sam prik and stryk? be vzed in place? ne'dful for the cauze? afór-faid. And now too my purpos for speling, the rulz whær-of I wryt in englishmets for the brefnes and æzi remembranc thær-of, a; foloweth.

- Not vowelk half vowelk and diphthong also. in euery word, fillablz too know.
- For every of thæż encræc fillablż. among which, not diphthong, and half vowelz.
- For al half vowelz ar speld most alon: except they follow a vowel in on.
- If that vowelz two or thre frand along. let not: it nor: y begin a diphthong.
- And in lyk maner. I fay: e: and: v: feld begin diphthing, if he feel it tru

- And triphthong se'ld in e'nglis iz vzed, exc'ept in word? from strang'erż derýu'ed.
- Consonant twixt v'owelz join too the last:
 exc'ept: x: joind too the v'owel be'for:
 So most týmž: w: in diphthong set ne' must,
 ynlæst that: be': be'for it, stand in stor.
- s If confonant? twoo in midst of word? be, deu'yd them apart, then spel ne' truly.
- If confonant? thre' in midst of word? stand, deu'ýd the first ón, ley twoo in ón band.

Exc'epc'ion ź.

- 20 Det in thæż, without, within, and ypon: in, out, and on, ar speled tru alon.
- r, after confonant, with it is joind, and so lýk-wýz, l, móst týmž we' doo fýnd.
- If diu'erż fillablź be' in a word, let fillabl, be', with nón elc' accord.
- Word? compounded, formed, or derýu'ed, in their feu'eral fort? must be' deu'ýded.
- compound? hau' this mark (-), declýnatiu? this ('), derýu'atiu'? this mark (.) too few what æch iz.
- 25 Det declýnatiu', derýu'atiu' too, ár sounded in v'oic', az rulž be'fór go.

U.

- If any half v'owel, doo folow: r, our spe'ch seru'eth wel, too spel them toogether.
- And this strýk (1) iz exc'epc'ion g'eneral, too spel word? truly, when thæż rulż fail al.
- 18 Nót wel, thér iz neu'er tru fillabl, without v'owel, diphthong, or half v'owel.
- 19 And thowh half v'owelz be' speld best alon, yet the next consonant it dependeth on.
- By e₁, or ₁, the plural doo ges, whooz simplz g'enitiu'₁, end è₁, or ₁.

The 12. Chapter,

fheweth the vse of this amendment, by matter in profe with the fame ortography, conteining arguments for the premisses.

An exer= exampl.

He'r in iz flewed an exerc'ýz of the amended ortos c'ýz for graphy be'fór sewed, and the vc' of the prik?, strýk?, and nót?, for deu'ýding of sillablž according too the rulž be'fór flewed. Wher-in is too be noted, that no art, exerc'y, mixtur, scienc, or occupacion, what-soeuer, iz included in ón thing ónly: but hath in it seu'eras distincc'ionz, element/, principlz, or deuizionz, by the which the sam cometh too his perfet vc'. And bicaus the fingl deu'isionz for english spech, ar at this day so unperfetly pictured, by the element? (which we' cal letterz) prou'ýded for the fám, (az may appe'r plainly in this fórmer trætic') I hau' fit? the fet furth this work for the amendment of the sam: which grætest I hóp wil be' tákn in good part according too my mæning: for that, that it fal fau' charg'e? in the elder fort, & fau' græt tým in the nuth, too the græt comodity of al estat, yntoo whoom it is nec'essary, that ther be' a knowledg' Ignos of their duty, yntoo God che'fly, and then their duty on to an other: in knowing of which duty, confifteth the hapi estát of manž lýf: for ignoranc' cauzeth many too go out-of the way, and that of al estát?, in whoom ignoranc' dooth rest: wher-by God is greetly dis-plezed, the comon qietnes of men hindered: græt comon welth? deu'ýded, mag'istrát? dis-obeied, and inferiorz despýzed: priu'at gain XLVIII and æz fowht, and thær-by a comon wo wrowht.

iz too be' chózn.

ranc' cau= zęth ma= ny too fal offend.

> And as the judg'ment of the comon welth and wo, dooth not ly in priuat personz, (and specially of the inferior fort) net owht ther too be' in eu'ery on a car of hiz duty, that hiz priu'at lýf be' not contrary too the comon qietnes, and welth of al men generally, (and specially of the wel minded fort, whoo ar too be' born withal in fom respect? for their ignoranc, when it recheth

not too the ge'u'ing occazion of lýk offenc' in other: for whoo can walf hiz hand? clæn of al falt? ~

And fuerly (in my opinion) az falt? hau' their be'= Igno= gining of the first fal of Adam, so is the sam encreeced by ignoranc': thowh som would term it too be' the mother of godlines: for if men wær not ignorant, but did know wher-in tru felicity did confift, they would not fal intoo fo many erorz, too dif-qiet their mynd?, and endanger their bodýz, for transitory thing?, and som-týmž for v'ery But som wil say, as thing? in this world ar transi= tory, which I wil confes, as touching at creeture and exerc'ize7 in the fam.

ranc' cay= zęth of= fenc'e?.

Det the gift of spe'ch and wryting, is lykliest too continu with the last, as long as ther is any being of man: and for that, it is the special gift of God, wher-by we' be' instructed of our dutiz from tym too tym, both now, hau' be'n, and fal be' az long az ther iz any be'ing of man, let ys vz the sam in the perfetest vc', for æz, profit, and continuanc': which this amendment wil perform in e'ngliß spe'ch, and hindereth not the ræding and wrýting of other langaged: for I hau left out no letter befor in vc'. And thowh we' doo fom-what v'ary from other nacionż in the naming of som letterż, (specially wher we' hau' differing found? in v'oic') het ther iz no falt in it, az long az we' vz námž agre'ing too our own langag': and in other langage, let us va námž according too the found of the sam langag, that we would lærn, if they be' prou'ýded of suffic'ient letterž: and if the ortography for their langag' be' yn-perfet, whoo ne'd too be' offended, if we' (for spe'di lærning) va figurž and námž of letterž, according too the found? of their spe'ch.

Letterz must be' perfet both for æz, profit, and con= tinuanc'. This ne'w amend= ment hin= dereth not the vc' of other langa=

The Latin may remain as it dooth, bicaus it is vsed Letter's in so many contrýż, and that book? printed in E'ngland may be' vzed in other contriz, and lýk-wýz the printing in other contriz, may be vzed he'r: but if a techor (for the æz of a nong e'ngliß lærnor of the Latin) doo ad the

dobl or trebl **founded** in Latin. strýk too, c. g. i. v. bicauz of their diu'erz seu'eral sound?,

Why La= tin waz æzier too be' lærned than e'ng= lig be'for-

c'e7 in Latin.

6, nám th, az it wær but on letter, az th: and say that: u: after: q: iz superfluos: and chang: z: for: s: so sounded xux. be'twe'n twoo v'owelz, whoo could justly fynd fait withal when the Latin is so sounded by us english: which ynperfetnes must be' mád plain by ón way or other too a lærnor, and must be doonn, either by perfet figur of perfet nám agre'ing too his found in a word, or by dobl náming of letterž dobí founded: otherwýz, the lærnor must of nec'effity lærn by rót, ges, and long vc': az our nac'ion waz driu'en too doo in lærning of e'ngliß spe'ch, which waz harder too be' lærned, (thowh he' had the found and vc' thær-of from hiz infanc'y) than the Latin, whærof he' ynderstood neu'er a word, nor skant he'ardd any tým. word thær-of, sounded in al hiz lýf be'fór: the rezn hærof waz, bicauz the letterz in vc' for Latin, did almóst furnif eu'ery seu'eral diu'izion in the sam spe'ch: exc'epting the dobl founded letterz afór-faid: which dobl and trebl founding (no dout) gre'w by corrupting the sam from tým too tým, by other nacionž, or by the Latinž them: A ges for selu? mingled with other nacionz: for (I suppos) the Italian the abu= dooth not at this day mak: i: a confonant, be'for any v'owel, and ge'u' yntoo it the found of: g': az we' e'ngliß doo alwaiz in that plác': but máketh it a sillabl of it-self, az in this word: iacob: of thre' fillablz, in Latin: iacobus of fowr sillabli: we english say, jacob, of two sillablis, jacobus of thre' fillablz: and in me'r e'nglig: Jámz: of on fillabl: the Italian also for the sound of our: g': wryteth gi: which is not vzed in the Latin, but: g: only for thos twoo found? of, g, and, g': or, i, be'fór, a, o, u, and fomtým be'fór, e, in Latin: by which we' may also ges, that, c, in Latin at the begining had the found of, k, only, for that, that the Latin hath the found, of: k: and no other letter ne'lded that found, but, c, only in the Latin: exc'ept: qu:

f. founded supplied the room som tym: for the Latin rec'eiu' not, k, for, z. intoo the number of their letterz. And for the hising lound of, c, (thowht rather too be' crept in by litt and lith) the Latin was sufficiently proujed by their letter, f, whooz found we' e'ngliß doo most týmž in the Latin, and in our old ortography, vz in the found of, z, when, f, cometh be'twe'n twoo v'owelz: which, z, iz thowht too be' no Latin letter: and thær-fór it may be' thowht that the Latin rihtly founded did not ne'ld fo groning a found in their hising sound of: s.

The frech vz, v, in ii. lound? ónly, and for the iii. found, v= zeth the diphthong

And for our thre' found? vzed in, v, the French doo at this day vz only twoo yntoo it: that iz, the found agreing too his old and continued nam, and the found of the confonant, v', whær-by we' may also ges, that the Latin at the begining vzed, v, for the found of the con-L. fonant: and vzed: u: for the found of the v'owel.

But how-fou'er dobl or trebl founding of letterz cam in: why is it not lawful too encræc' letters and figurs, Spe'ch when found? in speich ar encræcied of speich was caus was caus of letterz: the which who-foeu'er first inu'ented, he' had a regard too the diu'izionz that miht be' mád in the v'oic', and waz wiling too prou'ýd for eu'ery of them, az wel az for on, or fom of them: and if (finc' that tym) the found? in v'oic' hau' be'n found too be' many mo and diu'erz, among fom other pe'pl, why fould not letterz be' acc'epted, too furnif that langag' which is prope too a godly and c'iu'il nac'ion of continual gou'ernment, az this our nac'ion is ∞ and the better is, and euer fal be if lærning (with God? grac') flourif in the sam: the ground of which lærning, and the vc and continuanc thær-of is letterz, the yn-perfetnes whær-of ou'er-thre'w many good wit? at their begining, and waz cauz of long tým lost in them that fpe'dd beft.

of letterz.

The Latin was most-æsi too ys e'nglig too be' lærned first, bicauz of xxi. letterż, xiii. or xiiii. wær perfetly perfet, agre'ing in nám and found, and no letter misplaced supers fluos, or sounded, and not wrýtn, exc'ept in abreu'iac'ionż, and exc'ept by mif-uc' (az I ták it) we' e'ngliß founded, ignarus,

Why La= tin waz æzi too be' rædd.

az, ingnarus: magnus, az, mangnus. Also lignum, az, lingnum, and so of other word, where a vowel cam next beifor: g: in on fillabl, and: n: be'gan an other fillabl folowing: also the yn-perfet letterz of dobl or trebl sound in Latin, had on of thos found, agreing too the nam of them, fo ther wanted but fiu' or six figurz or letterz too furnig eu'ery seu'eras diu'izion of the v'oic' in the Latin, az we' e'ngliß sound the sam: which be' thæz, c', g', i, y, v', (too be' supposed rather ab-used by chang' of tym, than so yn-The La= c'ertein at the be'gining) be'fýd? this, the Latin hath the tin hath aspýracion or letter (h) v'ery se'ldom after any consonant in on fillabl, and that after: t: in the found of: th: only and after: c: in the found of: k: only, and after: r: in the found of: r: only, in a few word? derýu'ed from the gre'k: e'ngliß speich. neither hath the Latin the sound of, ch. e. oo. g, th. w. wh. n. (nor the found of the thre half vowelz, I. m. n. in the perfet found of Eingliß speich) neither in singl letter, sillabl, nor found in word: at which ar v'ery comon in e'ngliß spe'ch.

E'ngli§ patched yp in wry: ting and printing.

not xi.

found?

vzed in

letterž porfetly perfet: a b. d. f. k. x.

fet for ys e'ngliy, much har der too stran g'erz.

Whær-for the Latin tæchorź, with Latin ortography, did not (nor could) fuffýc'iently furniß e'ngliß spe'ch with letterz, but patched it yp az wel az they could (or at the læst, as wel as they would) but nothing perfet for e'nglist L. spe'ch: az appe'reth by the former trætic', so that of, xxxvii. only fix feu'eral diu'izion' in v'oic', for e'ngliß spe'ch, only thæż fix, a. b. d. f. k. x. wer perfetly perfet, and ther-by xxxi. diu'izionż in v'oic' ynperfetly furnißed: whær-of som ar ytterly wanting, for dobl or trebl founded, and for mifnámed, be'fýd fom mif-plac'ed, fom wrýtn, and not founded, and fom founded, that ar not wrytn. Which yn-perfetnes mád the natiu englif too spend long tým in lærning too ræd and wryt the fam (and that che'fly by rót) holp v by continual exercia beifor had in his ærz, by he'aring other, and by his own ve of spæking, which he was fain too læn mór yntoo, than too the gýding of the old ortography, fo far yn-perfet for e'ngliß spe'ch: which help of exerc'ý; be'for flewed in the natio' e'nglif, the stranger was ytterly

v'oid of, be'fýd fom strang' diu'izionż of sound? in v'oic' in e'ngliß spe'ch, among strang'erz, ytterly yn-uzed: which caused them at the first siht, not only too cast the book away, but also too think and say, that our speich was so rud and barbaros, that it was not too be' lærned, by wrýting E'ngliß or printing: which dispair, many of our own nacion condems (wiling too lærn) did fal intoo: for the mór-wiling he' waz too folow the nam of the letter, the farder-of he' waz, from the tru found of the word: and ading he'r-yntoo an yn-pac'ient and yn-difcre't tæchor, many good wit? wær ou'erthrown in the begining, whoo (otherwise miht hau' gon fórward, not ónly in ræding and wrýting their natiu' The best langag', but also (by the ability of their fre'nd?) proc'e'ded in greeter dooing?, too their own profit, and stey in the comon welth also: of which fort, weer the nuth of nobl blud, and fuch as had parent? of greet ability: whooz parent? (throwh tender lou') could not hardly enforc' them too træd that painful máz: and the nuth fýnding it hard, and thær-by had no deliht thær-in, tók any the læst occazion too be' occupied otherwýz: whær-by knowledg' waz laking in fuch, in whoom the comon welth (for their ability and credit) reqyred most, and such as by as rægn miht be' liht? too gýd other, and steiž too yp-hold other, hau' be'n driu'x many týmž too be' gýded by other their far-inferiorz: whoo (for nec'essity or other occasion) many týmž ab-uz dooing? priu'at, and somtým pertaining too the comon welth, which is che'fly mainteined by lærning Lærning (God? grac' be'for al thing? prefered): which lærsing in the inferiorz, caufeth du obeidienc' toward the superiorz, and be'ing in the superior's teacheth du gou'ersment, and finally tæcheth al estát? too liu in on vnity of the estát of the comon welth, euery estát in their degre and caling, not LII. without the particular profit, gietnes, and saf-gard of eu'ery estát: whær-yntoo if I hau aded any thing by this my amendment of ortography, for the vc and profit of lærnorž, and the sám accepted accordingly, I wil not only

ned az rud and barbaros.

wit? and wilż móst ab-uzed.

the qiet stey of al comon

ipe'dily imprint the Grammar, but also put my helping hand untoo a nec'effary Diccionary, agre'ing too the sam, if God lend me lyf, and that I may be' æzed in the burdu, that duty by natur compeleth me' spec'ially too tak car of.

The 13. Chapter,

fheweth the vse of this amendment, by matter in verse with the same ortography.

Al grætest thing? depend of smal, the nongest thing? il bre'dd: doo sew in tým, what dooth be'fal, throwh falt? too-lát espýd.

Az týmž and ſæznž hau' their courc', and may not be' reu'ókt: fo eu'ery thing, az tým wil ſeru', muſt hau' hiz courc' and lót. The harboured ſe'd, in erthly bed, in winter ſkárc' appe'rž: the ſpring be'gun, it ſtretcheth furth, and groweth too encræc'.

The fomer com, it fleweth plain, his natur and his kýnd: and fprædeth furth, after his fort, æch thing as he' may fynd. Then autum or the rýping tým, when æch thing profit he'ldź: dooth bid the haru'est hy him fast, too rid thóż frutsul fe'ld?

And as they be, he must them tak, contented with their kynd: the tym is past, he may not look, for other than he fynd. The negligenc, of the tym past, can not recoured be: how grætly then, este we owht, æch tym, we plainly se.

The we'd? intoo good corn then, in no wýz may be' turnd. that in tým past, wel we'ded miht, hau' be'n, and asso burnd. Tha tafterward, no se'd thær-of, miht sas intoo the ground: and ou'ercom the puer grain, that choked elc' iz sound.

This fe'd I mæn exampl iz, whær-of som mák liht fórc': which rankseth wors, than did the we'd, whe it had móst hiz courc. And som we'd ar, so lýk good grain, hardly too be' disc'ernd: yntil they fræt the córn away, the wýli fox iz couched.

Mo ensampli of mani natur, which dooth much-mor digres: from his tru gáp, with resu hosp, than dooth the brutist bæst. Or net the gras, erb, bus, or tre, which labor of mani hand: dooth chang into a better ve, the best that may be found.

Det al thæz must be vzd in tým: the wýld bæst not so tám: 11. wil be', when he' is handld old, as when he' sukz his dam. The gras hath tyme fuccord too be: for best erb? se'd? ar sown: the crooked crab-tre' is mad strait, by grafing thær-ypon.

Det ne'ldeth not it the lyk frut, az most týmž dooth the tre': that both the stok, and graf iz known, of long tym good too be'. What better graf, can be' in man, than God hath graft him-self:

which is his resnábl fowl, too gýd thær-by his lýf.

This graf, exc'eleth at other, the bowh? thær-of far strech: the fair branche? of the fam, on al the erth dooth rech. Whooz twig? (I say) that smalest be, doo oft tymz fe'l the smart: be'for the branche? or the bowh?, doo fe'l what is their hurt.

At length al fynd, & know riht wel, the fræting cancerd worm: from twig too branch, from branch too bowh, ye too the stem dooth run. Wher-by infected is this tre', greet pity too be'hold:

yntil the grafor fend fom falu, this cancerd worm too mold.

The læu he'r-of be' of smal forc', and wau' az dooth the wynd: net bewtify, and fladow æk, al that iz clad with rýnd.

And if thæż læű?, in any part, the caterpiller být:

dooth not the twig?, and branche? which, ar nærest tak a bliht ~ The bud? he'r-of, when they be' smal, then soonest they tak harm: by emot, mouc', and smal bird? bil, whær-of iz good too warn.

And oft the bloffom being blown, most-lyk a plæzant flower: iz by the frost, and north-est wynd, consumed in on ower.

So that yntil the sam be' ryp, how iz the sam subject > too much mis-hap, if God doo not, æch tým he'r-in direct.

This tre' thær-for succord must be', bicauz it iz of prýc' ~ for God him-felf did graf the sam, too grow in paradýc'.

And az memberż in diu'erz part?, for nec'effary vc': and other thing? for comlines, of body aded iz. And each part hath his proper gift, and feu'eral working: and each on other doo depend, without any feu'ring.

So let ys al contented be' without grudg' or disdain: for no estát of God iz mád, az thowh it wær in v'ain. And let ys al of that eftat, soeu'er that we' be': fet helping hand, and wiling stey, t' yp-hold this goodly tre'. ech man amending first him-self, too other will no il: not on I mis. I spek too al. too liu in erth that wil. Negiect not duty in nour lyf. I say, by on and on: al ar included, mark it wel, whoo can then liu' alon >>

What emperour, king, or princ is ther, whooz gou'ersmet can mis.

LI

a pepl. that he gouers may, too few what his power is And pet thowh he next God fett be, on erthly thing? too rein: how can he se except he hau, mo ive than ar his own:

And zerż also, with fet, and hand, and mouthes that hau skil: too spy. too hear, too go, too run, too execut hiz wil.

A peps can a rulor lak, no mór than sep a hærd:

whos laking, they scallerd must be. their spoil must ne'd? then bre'd.

The wulf, the fox, the gray also, and other, wex ful bold: the sep-herd being at his rest, if no dog ke'p the fold, And bark, when that they doo aproch, and so the se'p-herd warn: that he awak, may from his rest, too sau' his se'p from harm.

So that the he'p be reft be not, of the hung tender lamb: nor net the lamb mád dezolat, of hiz natural dam. Whær-by græt lamentacion, within the fold may rýz: fuch az hau pety wil then sih, too he'ar the woful noic'.

God grant our Qen within hir relu, so gou'ern may and rul: that long se may remain with ys, and we' hir subject tru. And that sech on with other may, so læd a godly lýf: that perfet lou, and fre'ndsip both, may driu away at strýf.

Then fal this ýl of græt Britain, be' thric' blest at God' hand: with his grác', welth, and qietnes, and lou', of thæz the band.

Finis.

A Table declaring the contents and speciall points of this amendment of ortography.

The first Chapter, fol. 1. Sheweth the olde, A, B, C, and cause of amendment of the ortography, and that both may be vsed for a time, and easily conferred any time hereafter.

The 2. Chap. fol. 2. Sheweth that Latine words vsed in this worke, with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine (or other language) but for examples sake, how we English sounde the same, and that meere English wordes, are to be most accepted of vs English, easiest to be ruled by Grammar for English.

The 3. Chap. fol. 3. Sheweth the wants, abuses, and vnperfectnes of the olde ortography for English speech, at this day in vse, and how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect name, perfectly agreeing to the sound in voice, and that by examples given vpon every letter particularly, and how we English sounde those letters in Latine at this day.

The 4. Chap. fol. 14. Sheweth that but fixe letters are perfectly perfect in the olde ortography, that is to fay, all the other are either double founded or misnamed, and perswadeth change for reasonable and great causes, and that learners of this amendment may vie the olde, through the easie conference of both meere agreeing.

The 5. Chap. fol. 15. Sheweth the superfluous letters not sounded: the misplaced, some sounded and not written, and how abreviations are to be allowed: and that, h, is

fome time feuered from the confonant fet before it, and fometime vnfounded, in the olde ortography.

The 6. Chap. fol. 19. Sheweth how the old ortography may be vsed in time to come, with helpe to straungers, also sheweth the A. B. C'. of this amendment, with their names, and which are consonants, and which are vowels, and sheweth of diphthongs, & that difference of paiers of letters, may make difference in figure for writing or printing equivoces, with examples for the proofe of eight vowels in English speech.

The 7. Chap. fol. 24. Sheweth examples of words with this amended ortography, and the right vse of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, both by equivoces, wordes of néere sounde, and other: a great ease to the straunger that would learne English.

The 8. Chap. fol. 30. Sheweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers of letters, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name, and wordes for examples of euery of them particularly.

The 9. Chap. fol. 35. speaketh of rules for spelling, following, fol. 46. If heweth wordes for example of compositives, derivatives, and declinatives, with the notes in figure for the same: wherby that part of the Grammar called Etimologe, is greatly opened for English speech, with examples of wordes of the hardest soundes to strangers vsed in English speech.

The 10. Chap. fol. 40. Sheweth the commodity of letters, and the easie conference of this amendment with the olde ortography, and that records, euidences, &c. may remaine as they be, and so continued still in vse: a comparison betweene speech and writing: and how the olde and new should be taught in learning of them.

The 11. Chap. fol. 42. is all printed with this amendament, and sheweth a bréese collection of the whole worke: that is the A. B. C'. and for their names looke in the table before, fol. 21. concluding that all resteth in the

true naming of the letters, and to know the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, with their times in found of the voice: with rules for spelling: and that ortography, grammar, and dictionary, be three strong conjunctions: whereof, ortography must be first, the grammar already promised by this aucthor, with his aide to a dictionary.

The 12. Chap. fol. 47. Sheweth the vse of this amends ment in prose, with the amended ortography, with the vse of notes and prickes necessary in grammar, wherein are conteined arguments for the premisses, and that no other language is hindered or chaunged in vse hereby: and the cause why Latine was easier to learne than English: and that in English are XI. soundes in voice, not vsed in the Latine, and that speech was the cause of letters, and therefore letters must followe the speech, and not contrarily.

Finally, the 13. Chap., fol. 52, fleweth the vfe of this amended ortography by verfe, printed with the fame ortography. And therevnto is ioined examples of writing of the fame ortography.

The names of the letters according to this amendament of ortography, appéere in this Table, by the which ye may name the letters in the written Copies following.

$\frac{\mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{a}}$	$\frac{\mathbf{b}}{\mathbf{b}}$	<u>c</u> ,	kée c	chée ch	$\frac{d}{d}$	e: ea e:æ	<u>e,</u>
$\frac{\mathbf{f}}{\mathbf{f}}$	gée g'	ga g tụrn a intoo e'.	hée h	$\frac{\mathbf{i}}{\mathbf{i}}$	$\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{k}}$	$\frac{1}{l}$	vl 1
$\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{m}}$	ym M	$\frac{\mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{n}}$	yn N	0 0	o: (F : v	p p	phée ph
quée	r	er	f	fhée	<u>t</u>	thée	théef
q	r	R	$\overline{\mathbf{f}}$	g	t	th	th
$\frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}}$	oų y	$\frac{\mathbf{v\acute{e}e}}{\mathbf{v}'}$	$\frac{\text{wée}}{\text{w}}$	$\frac{\text{wh\'ee}}{\text{wh}}$	$\frac{x}{x}$	$\frac{y\acute{e}}{\mathfrak{y}}$	<u> 360</u>

Here haue ye, gentle Reader, the vse of this amended ortography, in the Romaine, Italian, Chauncerie, and Secretarie handes, by the examples of which, any other hande may easily be framed with this ortography: assuring you that the same hands, being written with the pen, doe excell these printed. Which written hands, and the Court hand also, you may at any time herafter see, at the house of the Printer of this worke, who (as also the Aucthor of this worke) desireth to be borne withall for a time, if any figure or letter be not in his perfectnesse, for the charge is not small, that bringeth all thinges to perfectnes in such cases. Hereafter (by the grace of God and your good accepting of this) greater charges shall not want to the full perfecting hereof.

a.b.c.c.d.d:e.æ:e.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l.m.m.n.n.o.o.. p.ph.q.r.r.l.lh.t.th.th.v.y.v.w, wh.x.y.z.&...

A.a.B.b.C.c.C.e.H.d.D.d.E.e.æ.E.c.F.f.G.g.G.g. Li:H.h:I.i.y:K.k:L.l:l:M.m:m:N.n:n:0.0:00.P.p: Pl.ph.f:Q.q:R.r:r:S.l.s.z:H.lh.sh:T.t:H.th:H.th.th: V.v.u: V.y.u.o.o.o.o:V.v.u:W.w:WH.vh:Xx:Y.y:z.z.

He lýk adicionžár vzed in this new amendment, With lýk strykz prikz v nóty also, with lýk ve of accents In wrýtň had az in the print no-thing want the but colent

g.r.r.s. b.t.tb.tb.v.v.v.w.wb.x.y.z.e.

A.a.B.b.C.c.C.c.Fl.b.D.d.E.e.a.E.e.F.f.G.j.g.G.g.g.g.
J.i.H.b.J.i.y.K.L.l.l.M.m.m.N.n.n.o.o.o.p.p.
Pl.ph.f.:Q.g.R.r.r.S.S.s.z.H.b.sb.T.t.H.tb.H.tb.tb.V.v.
11:V.v.u.o.o.o.o.v.V.v.u.W.w.W.L.v.b.X.x.Y.x.Z.z.ź.&:~~.

Howh thez figurž vntw your sibt, at first sem two be strang, Ye may soon fynd by litl hed, they doo no far way rang From the old vzd ortography, græt gayn iz in the chang.

> He yn-lærned sort may be excuzed. Not wryting the notz in grammar vzed.



a.b. e. e. க: e. க: e. f. g. g. ந. i. f. ி. பா. ய். ப. ய். o. co. p. p. p. q. பு. ப். லி. லி. t. t. t. t. மி. மு. மு. கு. இ. இ. ஜ. ஜ. ஒ. க

Apar 30 itt's then no 30 it 803 Bil dis an 3 contro de egal.
Ang they depost halon the Bigtor set Bit on their the new meast and antital soo mig-life com mas infinition of egal.
Ang the thirt of the Bigtor set Bit on their the mass infinition of egal.
Ang the thirt of the Bigtor set Bit on their the mass infinition of egal.

And the thirt of the Bigtor set Bit on their the set of the sound of egal.

a.b. e. e. of d: e. ce: e.f. y. y. g. i.f. l. l. l. m. m. m. n. ú. o. co. p. pg.

D. a. B. C. t. C. t. C. t. C. t. S. D. D. E. E. d. C. E. C. C. C. g.

G. g. J. i. L. f. f. i. p. L. E. L. l. l. l. M. m. m. Yum. m. O. o. o.

p. p. p. p. p. f. C. q. Z. x. x. E. f. E. e. E. f. C. t. C. t. C. t. C. t. C. t.

p. p. p. p. p. p. v. g. o. o. o. B. B. v. M. M. M. M. M. M. B. C. t. T. t.

The Bap of B. About Ben goods (Beno woils combonant this joyned.

One lettern bund it only yeld, leton in the desirted,

The autent on the funnite stroff on comma lett belove,

Cathell you play the doll bund of lettern old for know.

Dout that, the neet /-/-/ doc turn no found, for ynanmax
(nul they ynow.)



Bref Grammar for English

by

W. Bullokar.

Imprinted at London by Edmund Bollifant.
1586.



William Bullokar to the Rædor.

Az in, mirrorz, men doo, be'hold the shap?, of thing?, not thær, but tak rom, som substanc' that, iz thær-yntoo sett ne'r:

So I, that wish, my cas, should be, weihed, of each, a-riht, dezyr al, with mynd, too mark, this mirror, he'r in siht.

A wo-man that, hir nuth, hath spent, and frut-ful rác', dooth cráu', whær-of, God hath, ge'u'x yntoo hir such az, hir lýk, would hau'.

And iz, oftn, be'ræu'ed of hir tender-lou'ed on, whær-in she' joyd, in nuth-ful ne'rz, for which, she' makth, græt mon.

And God, at-length, in elder ne'rż, dooth bles, hir womb, with frut, that she', en-joyz, hiz graţios gift granted, throwh hir, long sut,

She' hópeth, that, she' shas, hau' help, of neihborz, fre'nd? and kin, in-fardring as, good luk, too her, when hir, trau'elz, be'gin.

Thowh gigling kit, and wanton kát, doo litl know, the pain, that anc'ient matronz, hau' fór-fe'ltt, be'fór, they doo attain,

Mirror is a fpectacle mean.

Nature delighteth in her like.

Women cheefly in children, men I hould in vertue.

Hope helpeth, but hepeth, but hepeth not.

Pratlors and wantons are vnexpert.

Experience hath indgement.

The mirrors vie.

Each-one deferues his hire.

Man is friend and enemie to man.

All haue not like gift.

God guideth good will.

Bettering is no battering.

Too know, what is, the cark, and car, for howshold, and for chyld.

And matronly, too neld som stey, in hows, in grang, and feld.

Eux-so, sith L in sommer perz. hau traueld, with good mynd, for my contry, from tym, too tym, as duty, dooth as bynd:

My hóp, in elder nerz, at-last, is too receiu-agein, the frendly comfort, of good mýnd?, too qit part, of my pain.

The bæring hors, the drawing ox. the tooiling as, also, ar cherished, for their labor: why should not man be too ∞

Sith man, for manz fak, born ig. nón can, so liu, alón, that of him-self, can so prouyd, that he, hath ne'd, of nón.

Som hau on gift, fom an, other: fom with the body tooyl: fom with the mynd ar exercyjd: and God, appoointth, æch foyl,

Too bring-forth, diu'erfly, their frut?. in baren/t plác', may grow móst-plenty-ful, of the best frut?, if God, wil hau' it so.

Nón should despýz, the gift? of God, whær-soeu'er, he' it fýnd: whoo-so, setth-liht, by-bettring thing?, showeth him-self vn-kýnd

But too return, too mirrorz vc': the trau'el, I am in, may be' compared, too the tým, in which, wo-men be'gin

Ten yeeres ftudie and charge.

force.

The mirrors

Too conc'eiu' chýld, and the ten montho, be'fór, deliu'ranc' com, iz lýk my cás, rekning æch month a ne'r, within which fum,

Many a pinching, pang I had, and gre'p, yntoo the reinż, which I be'wreyd, too fuch, az I, thowht, would az, that my painż.

I must confes, som fre'nd? I found, that gau' me' som rele'f, with comfortabl spe'ch, but net, they æzd not, al my gre'f.

No gre'f iz græter, too the mýnd, than when, the fcorning train dooth g'est, and g'ýb, at v'ertuž gift/, and such az doo ták pain:

Ye, for their good, that dezeru' not, too hau', fo good a thing: them-felu'? not abl, too doo lyk, their mynd?, not fo bending.

If tærž should fal-down, from mýn yiž, it wær not, of chýldish mýnd, sith, nærer step?, of thre' scór ne'rž, than sifty, my fe't fýnd:

Nor net, for faintnes, of corag, fith, wiling mynd me' lædd, twýc', intoo foren foz contry, ynder the enfyn fpredd,

Seru'ing twoo kniht?, riht-worship-ful, both soldnorz of renown, riht-skil-ful in, warly affairz, too seru' in fe'ld, or town:

The desolate neuer destitute wholie nor e' contra.

Scorning is a fcourging.

Un-gratefulnes is greeuous.

Soldior vnder Sir Rich. Wingfeeld in Queene Maries time. Under Sir Ad. Poinings at new Hauen.

Under capten Turnor in garifon.

A ftudent in martiall affaires.

Store is no fore.

Haukes and hounds a delight in leifure.

> In hufbandry not vnfkilfull.

A ftudent in law.

With whoom I vzd fuch diligienci, that they putt trust in mei, mor than in som, of elder heirz, and hiher of degrei:

I feru'd also, in garizon, with capten Turnor too, too get knowledg', in martial fæt?, the muster-book? can shew:

In al which týmž I studied then, ne sinc, az ernestly, the soldnorž art, az Grammar-rul, and could say: now for me:

If credit wer ge'u'n yntoo me': a tool in stór-hows hýdd, may seru' az wel az other doo, when ther iz tým and ne'd.

When tým and leizur gau' me' læu', or fre'nd did it reqýr,
I did deliht in hawk or hound,
mór at my fre'nd/ dezýr,

Than al-toogether for plæzur: in tilag' had I skil, the nong too bre'd, the old too fe'd, with other thing? not il.

My mýnd wa; bent in al my lýf, too wish my contryž wæl, long tým studying the lawž of it, that c'iu'illy doo dæl,

Until I faw throwh colord ribt, good confeienc bær fmal fway, and ræzn ranged not in rank,

For spe'di lærning: that the smal in he'rz, but in degre', græter, miht with mor æz attain, the best path-way too se':

The end of his trauell now.

Whooż ne'd'z not such, nor corag bás, too study, al, for gain, but too mezur, bóth riht and wrong, a trau'el worth their pain.

This volume a petie-one in respect, &c.

A Twin this v'olum iz, that hath a felow of mór fám, whoo shal in swadling clóth? ly stil, yntil it ták hiz nám,

The princes ftroke is of, most force.

From hir most-sacred hand, that sit, in royal princly set, and may commaund, both hih and low, the smal, the meen, and greet.

Set downe who, & how.

And that the lærned, now would fhew, I cráu' among the rest, how many alón, for hiz contry, hath brownt the lýk too-pas:

Bóth for the perfect pictùring, of spe'ch, and Grammar toó: not læu'ing-out óld letter, nor bringing ne'w sháp? for mo:

Nor altering the fenc' of word?, nor of fentenc' the phrás, but that æch v'olum, tým too com, may be' rædd az it waz:

And by my trau'el E'nglish trýd, a perfect ruled tung, conferabs in Grammar-art, with any ruled long.

A credit for English.

But if I er in my conc'eit, or by word? ge'u' offenc', wryt me' the first, pardn the last, and with me' doo dispenc': Crauing conference and pardon.

Error in man without fhame, brute as a beaft deferueth blame.

Extremitie trieth courage.

Conference, yea with any.

Iniuries caufe war: peace prefer.

Conclusion with good will, to farder good still. that trau'el in this weihti work, whær-in, if I hau' erd,

If lýf doo last, I wil it mend, and think no sham at-as, too be' reformd (for man may er) elc' bæst-lýk doo me' cas.

The foldpor in a hóld, be'fe'g'd, with famin fór-opprest, iz driu'n with fórc', too mák hiz way, nót pýning lýk a bæst.

Refuzing not imparlanc' with hiz enemy too hau', az hiz credit, and contryż welth, he' may with onor fau'.

Az war iz an extrémity, that wrong forc' dooth procur: fo pæc' (with onor) iz preferd, be'for warly plæzur.

Your good acceptance of the painz, wil cause me too fet hand, too perfecting a Dictionary, the third strength of this band:

If any good man wil proc'e'd, thær-in too ták fom pain, and that good luk wil ftretch too qit, the fam good wil * agein.

W. Bullokarž abbreu'iațion of hiz Gram: mar for e'nglish extracted out-of hiz Gram= mar at-lárg', for the spe'di párc'ing of einglish speich, and the æzier coming too the knowledg' of Gram= mar for other lan= gag'e?.

Spec'h may be' diu'ýd= { Nown, ed intoo on of thæz Pronoun, eiht part?: too wit, V'erb, }

Speech is diuided into eight parts.

Participl,
Adu'erb,
Conjunction,
Preposition,
Interjection.

So, that ther is no-on word too be yttered in our spe'ch, but it is on of the eiht part? be for mentioned Interjection,

The Nam of any thing that may be fe'n, fe'lt, hæ'rdd, or ynderstanded iz cased a nown, az, a hand, a hows, and yi, God, goodnes, hæ'ring, lærning: and may the æzilyer be' known, from eu'ery other part of spe'ch, by som-on of thæz articlź, A, An, or The, fett befor fuch word, which may comunly be' vzed be'fór any nown-fubstantiu' námed alón: but if a substantiu being in sentenc gou'ern a set before it. nown-adjectiu, the adjectiu is communly fett be twe'n fuch II. articl and substantiu, their preposition being communly sett befór them al (exc'ept som tým for me'trž sák) az, a man of an exc'elent wit was called too answer in the græt hal be'for al the wýzest offic'orz of the c'ity.

The name of a thing that may be feen, felt, heard, or vnderstanded is a nown, & æfily perceiued by A, An. or the.

1 1/102-11:-Rantine is a perfect wiri

A SCHE-SC-BUILDE A SAL reservacion es of it leader William 1 Saction re TABLES TEXTS i: when la-Stantine w...

answer to the geltion. who, or what?

The lingular number speaketic but of one. The plural of mo than one.

A. an. vied appeliationly in the linguonly except di.

The leastsftrance : 19.25 79.7 SOLL LISTS !-

A lasfantide is decidned with fine sales in som numbers.

The Laple मानाव है। इस rominative rale let tefore a verse. whom it gouerneth in number and terfos. But

A Nown-Subfamily is a perfect word of it-felf without any word too be josized with it: as in the word, thewing or it-feile befor what is caled a nown

> A Nown-Adjectiv is a wice not perfectly ynders standed except a newn-salefantit be impact with it: which lubitantic is known by the answer whos - or what we mad your the superfix: an appl blak hard. gren: whoo good > God. What was > pitch. What hard 🔊 wax. What gren 🤝 gras.

> A Nown is either of the fingular number, or of the plural number.

> The Singular Number speciety but of our ar a howe an vi. the truth. The Piural number specketh of mo than ón: a; howse, viz. truth. A an serving too the singular. The, seruing too both numbers.

Her is too be noted that A is feet time view with the plural number, being jooined with an adjection Thewing lar number plural number: at a hunderd bullok, a thorand thep: or with Collectiuf: as, a dogs special: also we say many a m. man, many a tym, for many then, and many tymž. A. The being dooth fom thm supply the maerica of the preposition's inof about ypon, or one and it form tym in composition with wird, vied adverbially, form tym gerundially: The, it alway vasi demonstrationly or relativity; at and an ar ried appellatiuly.

A Nown-Substantiu may be deciyned or at the issit vien in Fyu Cafe": too wit. The Nominatiu, the Accus jatiu, the Gainatiu, the Vocatiu, and the Genitiu-pr : prietary.

Enery Simple hibitantia without any adition to: the first naming thær-of may be called the Nominatin-case thowh it be spoky alon by it-felf, which being jooined with other word in fentenc, gouerseth a verb in number and perfs. and is community fett befor the verb, or syn of his tenc. and answereth too the qestion, whose 🤝 or afking, com- what > mad ypon the verb or his sin: except a qestion

be' asked by the v'erb, or that the v'erb be' the Imparatiu'mood, or that, it, or ther, com be'for the v'erb or his syn,
or that the nominatiu'-cas be' sett after this word Had,
wher if, is too be' ynderstanded: and som tym the v'erb
agre'eth in number and pers with, it, thowh the word
folowing the v'erb answereth too the qestion, whoo or

IV. what as, it is not I, it is thu: it is we', it is not they,
the negatiu', not, be'ing al-way sett after the v'erb, or
be'twe'n the v'erb and the syn of his tenc'. In al these
exc'eption's the nominatiu'-cas is sett after the v'erb, or
after the syn of his tenc'.

manding, it, or there demonstratively vsed and had, having, if vnderstanded, cause the nominative to come after his verbe.

The Accusatiu'-Cás dooth g'enerally folow the v'erb, participl, preposition, or gerundial, and answereth too the qestion, whoom or what om mad you the verb, participí, preposițion, or g'erundial: and iz som tým vzed abfolutly, that iz, not gou'erned of any word, when it flieweth, mezur, spác, or tým. But the sám speich being vzed gainatiu'ly iz caled the Gainatiu'-Cás, and be'ing caled or spókn-yntoo iz sayed too be' the V'ocatiu'-Cás: az, How Jon, Roberd ge'u'eth Richard a fhert, and Nicolas máketh William a cót. In this fentenc', Jon iz the v'ocatiu'cás: Roberd and Nicolas be' the nominatiu'-cás: shert and cót be' the accusatiu'-cás: Richard and William be' the gainatiu'-cas, which may be' resolu'ed intoo the accusatiu'cás by the preposițion, Too or For: az, How Jon, Roberd ge'u'eth a fhert too Richard, and Nicolas máketh a cót for William. Also it may be caled the gainatiu-cas being vzed in lýk phrás, thowh in a fignification contrary too v. gain: az, he' þrák me' a bow, fpooiled William a cót, and hurt my father and a hors. So, that the fower case? beifor námed be' of ón v'oic' and figur. And som tým vzed neither gainatiu'ly, nor contrarily: az, he' tóld me' the matter, and fhewed me' hiz mynd.

The accusatiue case followeth a verbe, participle, preposition, or gerundial.

The gainatiue cafe fheweth the gainor, or his contrary; refoluable by to, or for.

The vocatiue is caled or fpoken to.

The fower cases aboue be al of one voice and figure.

The g'enitiu'-Proprietary is so cased, bicaus it geteth, è7, 7, or z, aded too the nominatiu' of both numberz: and hau'ing after it an other word propr or pertaining too it,

The genitiue proprietarie endeth in \$\delta\cap{7}\$, \$\delta\cap{5}\$, \$\de

added to the nominatiue, refoluable by of, his propriety now first in phras, rather, i7, than e7 for distincti-

caled the Propriety, which may be fett be for fuch proprietary, if he' resolu' this g'enitiu'-proprietary with the preposițion of: az, the maisterz tæching throwh wýzdomż gýd, & chýldderná lærning throwh vertuá help, dooth qit the parent? charge?: resolued thus, The teching of the maister throwh the gyd of wyzdom, and lærning of ons fake. chýlddern throwh the help of v'ertu, dooth qit the chárg'e? of the parent: and if the propriety be' gou'erned of a preposition, such preposition is sett be'for such g'enitiu'proprietary, whoo being of the fingular number is comunly eqiu'oc with the nominatiu' plural diftinguished thus, e?, 7, z, but the g'enitiu'-proprietary miht be' better distinguished in figur with i7, our v'oic' not dif-agre'ing: e, and, i, in thóz plác'e? be'ing so shortly pronounc'ed.

There is a nominatiue absolute, and an accusatiue absolute when there is no word wherof they may be go-

The nominatiu-cás being jooined with a participl, and vi. gou'erning no v'erb, nor gou'erned of a v'erb, may be caled the Nominatiu'-Cás-Absolut: az mezur, spác', or tým may be' vzed in the accusatiu'-cas absolutly also: az, they wær ten dayż rýding a hunderd mýlż, we' tarying-stil at London, and not looking on foot without the walz. Such uerned. nominatiu' abfolut may gou'ern the v'erb, when fuch participl is resolued by his verb, hauing befor it on of thæz conjunctionž, when, whýl/t, if, so-that, or such lýk: az, they wer ten dayź rýding a hunderd mýlż. whýl/t we' taryed-stil at London, and lookt not on foot without the walz.

No ablatiuecase in English.

> The cas caled Ablatiu' in Latin or other langag' is in e'nglish the accusatiu', thowh gou'erned of a preposițion fignifying ablatiu'ly.

The nominatiue, accusatiue, gainatiue, and vocatiue, be of one figure & voice. The genitiue hath the aditio of

Too declýn a Nown-Substantiu remember the twoo numberż and the fyu cáse befór going: too wit, that the accusatiu, the gainatiu, & the vocatiu, be lýk their nominatiu in both numberz, noting the aditionz, 67, 7, or ż, (rather i7) too form the genitiu-proprietary fingular, and e7, 7, or z, too form the nomination plural according 67, 7, or z, too the letter ending the nomination fingular. That is, too

c', ch, g', x, z, f, or fh, ad e?: too b, c, k, d, f, g, h, p, t, th, th, v', or wh, ad?: too l, m, n, r, v'owel, half v'owel, vii. or diphthong, ad z. Chang' f, al-way into v'?. The g'enitiu' plural iz formed of the nominatiu' plural be'ing chang'ed in figur: and it wer not amis if the g'enitiu' plural wer g'enerally formed of the nominatiu' plural, thowh our spe'ch se'ldom hath e?, ?, or z, aded too the former ending in e?, ?, or z, be'ing a formatiu' it-self: for exampl, Thus:

& most times equoc with the nominative plural figured by adition with e?, ?, or z.

Singularly, Nominatiu', Accusatiu', Gainatiu', & V'ocatiu',	báb, bak, rod, ruf, rag,	G'enitiu',	báb?. bak?. rod?. ruf?. rag?.
Plurally, Nominatiu', Accufatiu', Gainatiu', V'ocatiu',	<pre>báb7, bak7, rod7, ruf7, rag7,</pre>	G'enitiu',	báb/é/. bak/é/. rod/é/. ruf/é/. rag/é/.
Singularly, Nominatiu', Accusatiu', Gainatiu', V'ocatiu',	grác', match, bridg', box, róz,	G'enitiu',	grác'é?. matché?. bridg'é?. boxé?. rózé?.
Plurally, Nominatiu', Accufatiu', Gainatiu', V'ocatiu',	grác'e/, matche/, bridg'e/, boxe/, róze/,	G'en.	grac'e/é/. matche/é/. bridg'e/é/. boxe/é/. roze/é/.
Singularly, Nominatiu', Accufatiu', Gainatiu', & V'ocatiu',	bul, ram, pan, bar, trobí,	G'enitiu',	bylż. ramż. panż. barż. troblż.

VIII.

By z, e/, or 7, the plural do ges: the genitiues vz z, 67, or 7, but for distinctions **Lake** it were better i7. The genitiue plural in voice feld taketh e7, added to his former ending in e7, 7, or z, both thefe being commonly eqiuoc with the genitiue lingular: in al which, e, may be taken-away by the figure lincope to defalk a fillable in vers, or where the former doth end in s, or in ż, plural. f, iz changed into v'7. Som plurals are formed

by-adding	,
ñ: and	
fom are chan-	
ged in voice	
and figure,	
& fom haue	
one voice &	
figur in both	
numbers, for-	,
ming their	
genitiues ac-	
cording to	
the nomina-	
tiue ending	
letter: to wit,	
to c', ch, g',	
x. 2. f. or	
x, z, f, or fh, ad e/.	
To 1 m n n	
To l, m, n, r, vowel, half	
vowel, nam	
diphthong	
ad z. To al	
other ad	
7	

Plurally, Nominatiu', Accufatiu', Gainatiu', & V'ocatiu',	bylż, ramż. bylżej. ramżej. panż. panżej. barż. barżej. trobiż, trobiżej.
Singularly, Nominatiu', Accufatiu', Gainatiu', V'ocatiu',	worm, barn, fc'eptr, way, ftraw, wormż. barnż. barnż. fc'eptrż. waiż. ftrawż.
Plurally, Nominatiu', Accusatiu', Gainatiu', V'ocatiu',	wormżę, barnżę, barnżę, barnżę, fc'eptrż, G'en. fc'eptrżę, waiżę, ftrawż, ftrawżę,
Singularly, Nominatiu', Accufatiu', Gainatiu', & V'ocatiu',	
Plurally, Nominatiu', Accufatiu', Gainatiu', & V'ocatiu',	ftau'\bar{7}, ftau'\bar{7}\ebrevarder{7}. læu'\bar{7}\ebrevarder{8}. læu'\bar{7}\ebrevarder{8}. be'u'\bar{7}\ebrevarder{8}. be'u'\bar{7}\ebrevarder{8}. w\undersurder{9}. lou'\bar{7}\ebrevarder{8}. lou'\bar{7}\ebrevarder{8}. lou'\bar{7}\ebrevarder{8}.

IX.

Nót that in the declýning? of thæz exampíž and other word?, our voic dooth se'ld vz, é?, aded too the nominatiuplural be'ing it-self formed by, e?, ?, or ź, aded too the simps: het I hau thus sigùred it for distincționž sák, whær, é, may wel be lest-out thær-in, and also in the g'enitiu singular, the simps ending in s, and specially too desak a sillabs in v'ers, and then sigùred thus: s?, ź?: az, Midas? ærž? length waz mór-wondered-at, than twenty bulż? hornż? shortnes, or a hunderd hors? ærż cropt too their hed??

náp. For plainer shew resolu'ed thus: The length of the ærž of Midas waz mór wondered-at than the shortnes of the hornz of twenty bulz, or the ærz of a hunderd horse? cropt too the nap of their hed?.

Nót also that som substantiu's chang' v'oic' and figur X. in the nominatiu' plural: az, of man cometh men, of peny cometh penc: and fom-few hau on voic and figur in bóth numberž: az, a she'p, and twoo she'p: pe'ps, folk, ſwýn, cattel, fowl, de'r, ar vzed in bóth numberż, and móst collectiu? and masatiu?, and som ending in x, or z, form the plural by ading n, az, of ox, oxn: of hoz, hoze? and hózň, æzily known too the english nation. The doutful ftrang'or may folow g'eneral rul: whooz mæning we ynderstand, as wel as we' know him a strang'or thær-by, in chang'ed declýnatiu?.

Az-toching Genderz of a nown, we hau litt ned of diftinguishing of them, in respect of gou'erning of an adjectiu or participí whoo ar yn-declýned: but in respect that a substantiu mæneth the mál or the femál, or neither of them, and fom tým mæneth bóth mál and femál, al which ar fignified by thez pronownz, He', She', It, They, vzed fom tým demonstratiu'ly, fom tým relatiu'ly: ne' must nót that the Mál mór-proprly reqyreth He': and caled the The Femal reqyreth She', and caled Masculin-G'ender. the Femenin-Gender. And mæning neither mål nor femål reqyreth, It, and caled the Neuter-Gender. But mæning XI. bóth mál and femál regýreth fom tým He', fom tým She', and may be caled the Dobl-Gender, for the mad manifest by the expressing of he', or she', according too the subftantiu' fhewed, or antec'edent rehærc'ed by any of them: it, being mor-proprly applyed too a thing not hauing lýf. It being vzed Demonstratiully iz acciented, thus, it, being proprly of the neuter-gender fingular number & third perfn, net som tým vzed in shewing other gender, number, and persive as, it is I, it is not thu, it is they, it is not we', that must doo it. Also when the gender nominative

He, she, it, vfed demonftratiuely, or relatively, to distinguish a thing being male or female or neither of these: it, is somtime vled demon-**Itratiuely** be fore male & before female, yea fomtime before thefe or other demo**stratiues** being of plurall number, and of what perfon foeuer. It, feruing to doubt-full gender.

It, giuing place to the

case set after it Dout-ful, at in spæking of a swyn, a fowl, and such the verbe. lýk, we vz mór-propely, It, whoo shewing the nominatiucás of plural number and third persx sett after the verbfubstantiu', may suffer such v'erb too be' vzed in the plural number: az, ir be' men, ir be' horse, or ir be swyn that An Adjectiu or a Participl in respect of his ly thær. fubstantiu' may be' sayed any of thæz g'enderz, and thærfor caled the Commun-G'ender, so is of case? and numbers in an adjectiu or participl, and the sooner bycaus-of conferenc' with other langage? that declyn adjectiu? and partic'iplz.

An adjective or participle may be faied to be the common gender.

He, she, it: & who, which, that, relatiues declined.

XIL.

Accusatiu', Sainatiu', which, what, Wocatiu's lak: exc'ept ir be in square square square whom, what, what be' ne' what be' ne'

Nót that, whoo, whooz, and whoom mór-fitly seru' too the signifying of man-kýnd: also whooż? miht be' figured for distinction of the plural.

Other Adjectiu'? ar yn-declyned: exc'ept they be' vzed az a substantiu', or hau' their substantiu' ynderstanded XIII. and not exprest with them, and then follow the declyning of a substantiu according too the ending letter: az befór iz shewed too declyn a substantiu: az in this sentenc, the wyzest purpoz iz too au'oyd the e'u'iz company, and too folow the godlyż adu'ýc'.

An adjective is vndeclined, except it stand without a substantiue: and then declined as a **fubstantiue.**

Adjectiu'? whooż? fignification and mæning may be' encræc'ed or diminished may form Compárison: and ther be thre degre's of Comparison: too wit, The Positiu, the Compáratiu, and the Superlatiu.

Adiectives form their comparatiue by, er: their **fuperlatiue** by, est.

The Positiu be tokneth the thing absolutly without exc'es: too wit, not encræc'ed nor diminished in signi= fication: az, hard, g'entí, warm, flow. The Compáratiu' som-what exc'e'deth his positiu' in signification, and is formed of his positiu' by ading, er: as, harder, g'entser, warmer, flower. The Superlatiu exce'ding his positiu in the hihest degre', and formed of his positiu' by ading est: az, hardest, g'entsest, warmest, slowest.

A-Few Adjectiu' form Compárison by changing v'oic': az, of good cometh better and best: of il and e'u's, wors and worst: of lits, les and læst: of much, mor and most: of many, cometh mo: and fo of few other. We' vy fom XIV. tým, the worfer, and the lefer, compáratiu'ly: The compáratiu being mór-proprly vzed in compáring of twoo toogether: The superlatiu vzed in comparing of mo, thowh we' e'nglish vz the superlatiu' asso when we' compár but

Adiectives changing voice in their comparisons.

The Compáratiu iz som tým formed by-seting, Mór, in composition be'for the positiu': and the Superlatiu' lýkwýz by-compounding it with, Most: az, of bold, morbóld, and móst-bóld: and som tým by Better and Best (take in good part) or incræc'ed: and by Wors and Worst by better and

twoo thing? toogether.

Comparatiues between two: **fuperlatiues** between mo.

Comparatiue formed by more: the **fuperlatiue** by most.

Comparison

and worst.

best: wors, (tákn in il part) or diminished, sett in composițion with the positiu: az, of lærned, better-lærned, and best-lærned: of ábl, wors-ábl, and worst-ábl. Thæz, mor, and, móst, being compounded mostly with participliz of the pretertenc'.

Adiectiues exceding their signification compounded with too. and ouer.

An Adjectiu' exc'e'ding in fignification abou' mezur, without any Comparison is ofth vsed with thees com posiționz, too-, or ou'er-: az, too-hard, or ou'er-hard: toog'entl, or ou'er-g'entl: also we' say, too-too-hard, and ou'ermuch-hard: that iz, hard abou' mezur.

Two adiectiues in composition together, and fom compounded otherwife with fillable or word. Adiectives turned into aduerbs.

Twoo Adjectiu7 coming toogether in fentenc, the on increcing, diminishing, or strongly affirming the signification of the other may be vzed in Composition: az, ful-bóld, gre'u'os-sik. Lýkwýz an Adjectiu' may be' compounded for tym with an Adu'erb or adu'erbial of xv. qality or other: az, wel-lærned, wel-be'-lou'ed, much-de= zýroos, v'ery-good, riht-glad. And fom tým an Adjectiu' iz vzed Adu'erbially móstly qalitiu'ly, and som tým qan= titiu'ly: az, spæk soft I pray nou: I lou' nou much.

Six figures: to wit, primitiue and deriuatiue: fingle, and compositiue: simple, and declinatiue.

De' must not that eu'ery word is on of thee Six Figurz: too wit, a primitiu, or a deriuatiu: a fingl, or a compositiu': a simpl, or a declýnatiu'. It iz caled a primitiu when it hath fignification and mæning of it-felf: az, a man, a stón, a hand, hard, fat, læn: whoo hau thæz Derýu'atiu'? (with other:) too wit, manhood, ftoni, handful, harder, fatling, lænnes, táking their feu'eral fignification's of those fam primitiu's, and hau'ing ynder the first letter of their adition, this derýu'atiu'-prik (·) and then caled perfect derýuatiu?: but being changed native by ('). in v'oic', az, of e'ngland, e'nglish: of Franc', french: of bród, bredth: of long, length: may be' caled Az-Derýu'atiu'?. or rather Confanguinatiu? with fuch primitiu?. It is caled a Singl, when it is not compounded with any fillabl or fillablz: az with yn-, dis-, mis-, too-, les-, v'ery-, eu'n-. -foeu'er, and fuch lýk: or that twoo word? be' compounded with this copositiu'-stryk (-) and then caled a Compositiu': XVI.

Three grammat notes. Derivative known by (·) compositive by (-) decli-As-deriua-

tines, or confanguinatiues. az man-kýnd, hard-heded. This last cased a compounded derýu'atiu'.

The Nominatiu'-Cás of a nown or pronown, and the Infinitiu'-mood of a v'erb iz caled the Simpl of such part of spe'ch: which be'ing declyned into an other v'oic' ig caled a Declýnatiu, and being a nown hath this declýnatiuftrýk (') ou'er the first letter of the adition too hiz simpl, or known by this, 7, caled 7, declynatiu. But in eu'ery v'erb, the declýnatiu'-strýk iz sett ynder the first letter of the adition. And if the declynatiu be changed in voic from hiz simpl, then the declynatiu-stryk iz sett too the first letter of such voic' chang'ed: az of too se', I saw: of man, men. But if the first letter be fuch with top or foot that it can not bær fuch declýnatiu-strýk, then may ne' fet that ftrýk too the next letter that may bær thar strýk: az, of lows, lyc': of too ge'u', I gau'. So, that it may wel be' fayed, wheer ther is a derýu'atiu' or declynatiu by adition, ther is also, a formor, and a Formatiu'.

A nown-declinatiue hath his note aboue, the verb hath it vnder the first letter of addition: but declinatiue changed in voice hath his note set to the first letter of fuch word changed.

Not that som on word hath Diu'ers signification's or mæning?, yet al of on part of spech: az, a bil (for war) a bil (of det) a bil (of a bird:) also too hæl (or too mák XVII. whól) and too he'l (or too cou'er with clóth?, &c.) fuch word is caled an Equi'oc: but if such word of Diu'ers Mæning? may be væd in diu'ers part? of spe'ch, or in particular part? of any-on part of spe'ch, it may be' caled An Eqiu'ocal: as, of the word, But, we' fay I shoott at a bot, but I mist the mark, bycauz a she'p did boot me'. The first, bot, being a nown-substantiu: the second but, being a conjunction: the third boot, being a vierb. A Nown-Substantiu may æzily be known by seting, a, an, knowen by: or the, be'for it. A Nown-Adjectiu' is known by a fubstantiu jooined yntoo it, which is known by-asking the qestion, whoo ex or what ex For without a substantiu ex prest or ynderstanded, the adjectiu hath no perfect signis Ther ar but fixte'n Pronownż be'fýd their com= fication.

An equioc is a word hauing diuers meanings, yet of one part of spech: but being of diuers parts of speech may be called an eqiuocal. A help to vnderstand eqiuocy. A Nowne a, an, or the.

Pronownes are fixteen

Pronouns possessines be vn-declined: except the viing of, hirs, theirs, ours, yours, proprietarily.

The Possesiu'? be'for shewed be' yn-declyned, yet may be' sayed too be' gou'erned in cas, g'ender, and number by their fubstantiu-proprietary: sáu'ing we' say som tým, hirż, theirż, ourż, nourż, vzed proprietarily without any fybstantiu exprest, also mýn & thýn lýkwýz: at other týmž, mýn, and thýn, ar vzed ónly be'fór a fubstantiu' be'gining with a v'owel: az mýn ôft, thýn yi: my, and xxi. mýn, ónly vzed in the v'ocatiu'-cás.

The declining of this and that. Selfe & same vn-declined except felues plural, flowing the perfons.

The, article before, felfe, fame, and

Self, and fám, be' yn-declýned vzed communly with this articl, The, vzed also som tým befór which, a relatiu: felf, hath plurally, felu', in composition too shew the perinz az iz afor-faied.

The first perfon speaketh of himselfe. The fecond fpoken vnto. The third spoken of.

A pronown hath Thre' Persnz. The first Persn spæketh of him-felf: az, I, we'. The Second iz /pókn-too: az, thu, ne', or nou, and thær-for eu'ery v'ocatiu'-cás iz the fecond persn. The Third Persn is /pókn-of: as, he', she', it, they, and ther-for al nownz and pronownz (being substantiu) be of the third perfy: except, I, we, thu, ne, nou, and eu'ery v'ocatiu'-cás. Adjectiu'? and partic'ipíż ták their perfn, cás, g'ender, and number, of their fubstantiu?. The relatiu', whoo, which, and that, taking their perfx, ne xxII. g'ender and number also, of their antec'edent: but ruled A relative by in cas by the v'erb, or other word in the fentenc': other relatiu'? be'ing ruled in cás az a nown-fubstantiu', or gou'erned of a substantiu'.

An adjective is ruled by his substan-

his antecedent.

A Verb is a part of speich declyned with mood, A verb is detenc', number, and perfn.

It is caled a Verb-Actiu when it fignifieth too doo: az, I lou, I teech, and hath a Participl of the Paffiuvoic deryu'ed of it: a3, loued, tauht: which partic'ipl be'ing jooined with the verb-fubstantiu, too be, taketh his mood or maner of fuffering, and his tenc also, of the v'erbfubstantiu, and his cas, gender, number, and persia, of his ruling fubftantiu: as, I am loued, be thu lou'ed: O-that he wær loued: would-God we had ben lou'ed: if they hau ben loued: when we that be lourd, e.c. and hauing no participi-paffiu iz caled a verb-neuter, whooz participial iz jooyned with the verb substantiu in being only: az, I being runn too the town, my father cam hom. Mor is fayed of a participl in the titl ther of.

To haue, a to haue-leu-

clined with

mood, tence,

number, and person: ei-

ther active

pailiue: or

verb fubftantine,

or neuter.

hauing a participle

Too Hau', may be caled a Verb-poffeffu, and his compound, Too Hau-leu'er, a verb-choic atiu. Al other verb? ar caled Verb?-Neuterź-Un-perfect, bicauz they regýr er, a choica-**EXAMPLE 1** the Infinition-mood of an other verb too expres their fignification or mæning perfectly: and be thæa, may, can, miht or mouht, could, would, should, must, awht, and som tým, wil: fhal, being a me'r fyn of the futur-tenc.

Ther be Fyu Mood?. The Indicatiu, the Imparatiu, Fine moods.

the Optatiu, the Subjunctio, and the Infinitiu.

The Indicatiu-mood fleweth a regn tru or fals: az, I lou. Or-elc afketh a geftion, az, louest thu 🗢

The Imparatur bideth or commandeth: az, lou thu, lou ne'.

The Optation, or wishing mood, wisheth or desyreth, and hath al-way an aduerb of wifhing tooyned befor his nominatiu-cás: az, pray-God I lou: I-pray-God thu lou': God-grant he lon. Alfo thea, I would, would, would-God, would-too-God, O-that, and O-if, be aduerby, of wifhing Thewing the optatiu-mood.

The Subjunction-mood hath eu'er-mor a conjunction fett beför hig nominatiu-cas, and dependetly ypon an other neth.

The Indicatiue flieweth or afketh. The Imparatiue biddeth.

The Optatine wilheth.

innotine ioi-

23

Painestra LII.

verb in the sam sentenc ether going befor or coming after it: as, the maister wil be angui, if we'be yds: when we ve diligenc we kers.

The Infinitive hath neither number, person, nor nominative sale, and knowen by to, &c.

That, vnderfranded, and fom time refoluing the Infinitiue

mood.

Three times: now, past, to come.

Time past diuided into preter, preter-perfect, preterplu-perfect.

Al preters
are communly of one
voice: a
dout-ful
preter, and
dout-ful
future.

Three coniugations or declinings and but one of them in cheefs vis.

The Infinitiu hath nether number, nor perfs, nor xxiv. nominatiu-cás befór it, and is known communly by this fyn or preposition, too, which, too, is not express many tymz when ther cometh an accusatiu-cás betwen the Infinitiu-mood and the verb befór-going: as, bid him com hither: with som verb, we vs a lyk phrás in the nominatiu-cás: as, nou say I am ýdl: That, being a Resoluor of the first, and ynderstanded in the last: as, bid that he com hither: nou say that I am ýdl. Nether doo we vs, too, after a verb-neuter-yn-perfect, except after, owht: as, we owht too go thither.

Ther be thre Týmž caled Tence?. The tým that is Now, caled the Present-Tenc: as, I lou. The tým Past, caled the Preter-Tenc: as, I loued. The tým Too Com caled the Futur-Tenc: as, I shal or wil lou.

Tým Past hath thre Diuisionż. The sirst cased the Preter-Tenc: az. I loued, som tým hauing the sýn or preposițio, did or didst jooined with the simpl: az, I did lou, thu didst lou. The second, being perfectly past cased the preter-perfect-Tenc, hauing al-way the sýn or preposițion, hau, hast, or hath, sett befor it: az, I hau' loued, thu hast loued, he hath-loued. The third being mor than perfectly past hauing al-way the sýn or preposițion had or xxv. hadst befor it, and cased the Preter-plu-perfect-Tenc: az, I had loued, thu hadst loued, he had loued. Ther iz also a Dout-sul-preter, and a Dout-sul-Futur-Tenc' known by som aduerb, or word in the sentenc' shewing the tým and az may apper by the declýning of verb? folowing.

Ther be in effect but thre Conjugaționz or Declyning of English verb?. The first is of verb?-actiu, and verb?-neuter. The second of the verb-substantiu. The third of neuterz-yn-perfect. The verb?, Too hau, and Too doo, hau their special declyning?: as appereth following.

V'erb? of the first Conjugațion ar thus declyned.

Indicatiu'-mood present-tenc' singular.

I lou'.
thụ lou'eft. { Plural. } we'
he' lou'eth. } Plural. } we'
they

Est, and eth. formative endings of the prefent tense: eth sometime changed into

Or thus,

XXVI.

Preter- I lou'ed.

tenc' fin= thu lou'edst. Plu. we'
gular. Plu. he' lou'ed. they

Edft, or eft, formatiue endings of the preter.

Or thus,

I did thu didst } lou'. { we' ne', or nou } did lou'. he' did

Preterperfecttenc'fing.

I hau'
thu haft lou'ed. Pl. we'
he' hath lou'ed. Pl. they

we'
he', or you hau'
lou'ed.

Preter- I had we' had lou'ed. Pl. we', or you lou's tenc' fin. he' had

Fut. I shal or wil thus shall or will the shall or will they shall or will they shall or will they shall or will they will shall or will they

The prefent tenfe is fom time the doutful future.

The present-tenc is som the vaed futurly by reserved for aduler or other spech in the sentenc shewing a the third that the sentenc shewing a the sequence of the sequence of s

Imparatiu'-mood.

Imparative
vie of fecond
perion: let,
imparatively
governing
the first and
third perion.

Present and dout-ful Fu= lou' thu. Plur. lou' ne', or nou. tur singul.

Let, a v'erb-im-persnal gou'erning an accusatiu'-cás xxvII. of the first or third persn, may be' sayd too hau' an Imparatiu'-signification: az, let me' lou', let him lou', &c'.

Optatiu'-mood.

I-pray God,
pray-God,
& God-grant
vied with the
prefent, preter, preterperfect, and
futur tence.

I would, wouldGod, would to God, O that. O-if. vfed with the preter-pluperfect, doutful preter & doutful future.

An optatiue without aduerbe.

This Optatiu'-mood is som the vsed in the present, xxvII and dout-ful futur tenc'es in the singular number and

third perfn, without any of thez adu'erb? of wishing: az, God fáu' hou: God grant them grác': the Lord ke'p ys from e'u's: good luk be' with you.

The Subjunctiu'-mood is declyned as the Indicatiu'eu'ery-whær hau'ing al-way a conjunction be'for hiz no= minatiu'-cas: exc'epting, that after conjunctionz, conditionalz, exc'eptiu'?, & adu'erfatiu'?, it is declyned eu'ery-whær in the v'oic' of the optatiu'-mood: thus,

Som coniunctions follow the indicatiue endings fom the optatiue.

biunctiu'-mood.

When, asking, is a meer aduerbe, otherwise a coniunction.

we' ye', or nou lou's thu didst he' did, &c'. lou'. I hau' thu hast he' he' did, &c'.

I had I shall or wil thu hadst be' had, &c'.

I had or wil thu shall or wilt be' shall or wil

Not that, when, vzed interrogativ'ly or answerativ'ly, iz me'rly an adu'erb of tým.

Present, & If, so-that, dout-ful exc'ept, onlest, thu, ne', or nou thowh, al-thowh le', they

Conditionals, exceptiues, and aduerfatiues require the voice in the optatiue: these being in the place of the optatiue-aduerbs.

XXIX.

Dout-ful pre= { If, fo-that, ter and dout- { exc'ept, onleft, ful futur. } I lou'ed. } thu lou'edft. he' lou'ed.

declyne the dout-ful ме, ne', or nou lou'ed, or did lou'. { terpr. next befor. they

Preter- If, fo-that, perfect except, onlest, thu, ne', or nou hau' tenc'. thowh, althowh he', they

Preterplu-per= { lf, fo-that, plu-per= { exc'ept, onleft, fect tenc'. } thowh, al-thowh he' had

we', ne', or nou, they had lou'ed.

Futurperfect { exc'ept, onless, thu, ne', or nou } lou'
tenc'. If, so-that, I, we'
thu, ne', or nou } he'rtenc'.

This Perfect-futur

may be declyned als

fo with shal or wil

according too
their persnz.

The infinitiue with his to, fignes, & endings, in his preters.

Infinitiu'-mood.

Prefent, & too lou'. { Pre= too lou'= ter- tenc'. } too Pre= too hau' ter- tenc'. } too perf. } too lou'ed.

Preter-plu- too had fruit too lou' perfect. lou'ed. Preter-plu- too had perfect. he'r-after.

A Participle of | lou's | A participle of | lou's the prefent-tenc'. | ing. | the preter-paf. | ed.

· XXX.

A Participl of the preter-activ. | having lowed.

The fecond Conjugațion too declýn the verb-fubstantiu.

Indicatiu'-mood.

The verbefubstantiue declined. Present- I am. thu art. Plur. we' ne', or nou be' or ar. gular. Phe' is.

Preter-tenc. { I was. thu wer. the was. } { we' no nou } { wer. the was. }

Imparatiu'-mood.

Let, gou'erning the first and third persu.

XXXI.

THE DE METER | had: ben. - This THE THE PARTY OF T

In mountain-mon a marying we the Indication me to the conjunctions

where the z is not z threed in the field conjugation. TOTAL PARTY PARTIES E

Titis imper an wil the jan de der-after.

entry is a common to the declyning of - -- - : - 1 -- : 3- yu -uerieet

and the manner of the section of the and the same of their lectured period fingular in the ne en son describerationes excepting, must which we render air. Mar. and Can. of both numbers Ingu. 20 - 1801. But Man or mount Could, Would, Should, Multi and ivac may be vied in all mood?, and both numbers, mains meir were and tym of their Infinitiu-

to a little same مان المحرد : المعاد

William South

fignificatiu' without the fyn or preposițion, Too: Hau' and KIII. Had, being barly thær-ynto jooined in their du tenc'e?: But, owht, reqyreth, too, after it eu'ery-whær: az, I can lou': thu mihtst lou'ed, he' could hau' lou'ed: we' would had lou'ed: ye' should lou' he'r-after: they must lou': they owht too lou'. Mór is fayed in my Grammar at-larg' tụching the eqiu'oc'y in Wil, Wilt, and Would, fom tým Equiuocy in shewing wilingnes, som tým a commaundment, som tým wil, wilt, and a wishing mæntt by them. The adu'erb of wishing (would) iz known by hau'ing no nominatiu'-cás.

would.

Indicatiu'-mood present and dout-ful futur-tenc'.

I may, can, wil.

thu maift, canft, wilt. { we' may. can. he' may, can, wil. } we' may. can. they wil.

Indicatiu'-present and dout-ful futur.

miht, could, would, fhould, must Ι mihtst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, must | lou', &c'.
miht, could, would, should, must thų he,

preter.
preter-perf.
preter-plu-p.

| lou'ed. | Futur-perfect | lou' he'r-perfect | lou' he'r-tenc'. | perfect | after. |

The Optatiu and Subjunctiu mood be of lyk voic az be'fór eu'ery-whær: their adu'erbialz and conjuncțion being jooined with-al.

In lýk maner iz, Owht, declýned by ading, Too, too XIV. hiz Infinitiu'-fignificatiu': az, I owht too lou', too lou'ed, too hau' lou'ed, too had lou'ed, too lou' he'r-after: non of thæz hau'ing the Imparatiu'-mood, nor the Infinitiu', nor participl.

The declyning? of the v'erb?, Too Doo: and Too Hau', properly caled a v'erb possesiu'.

Indicatiu'-mood present-tenc'.

we' ye', or you did. { the other tec'e? ar declyned in al mood? as the first conjug. nóting doonn, too be' in al his other pretrz.

Indicatiu'-mood present-tenc'.

Som change voice in all preters, fom in the preter of the Indicatiue only.

Not that for v'erb? chang' v'oic' in al preter-tenc'e?: az, too-se'k, I sowht, I hau' sowht, I had sowht: sowht: too hau' fowht, hau'ing-sowht: and fom chang' v'oic' but in the first preter of the Indicatiu-mood only: az, of too fe', I saw: I hau' se'n, I had se'n, se'n, too hau' se'n, hau'ing-Of which a fuler gathering-toogether shal be' he'r- xxxv. after mád: be'ing in æzi vc' alredy for eu'ery natiu'-e'nglish persy too be yttered in speich and vzed in figur.

Compounded verbs declined euery-where as their fingle: as haueleuer a choicatiue.

> Haue and had, equi-

Too Hau', be'ing Compounded with, leu'er, but better compounded with, rather: az, too hau'-leu'er, proprly caled a v'erb-choic'atiu', iz declýned az hiz fingl in al mood? and tenc'e?. For al compounded v'erb? folow the declýning of their fingl whether the composition be fett befor or after fuch fingl v'erb.

Hau', and, Had, sett after a v'erb-neuter-yn-perfect, and gou'erning an accusatiu'-cás, hath som tým a spec'ial uocals, note signification or mæning without any possession: az in thæz

phráse/: I can hau nou bætw: we could hau him com: their figuisthey mount hau your father beet nou, bicaus nou would hau' had me gon with nou.

Doo, dooft, & dooth, feruing too the prefent-tene. Did, and didft, feruing too the preter-tene'. Hau', hast, & hath, feruing too the preter-perfect. Had, & hadft, feruing too the preter-plu-perf Shal, I halt, wil, & wilt, feruing too the fut. tenc'.

Signes of tences and verbs-neuters-vn-perfeet are fom time vfed without expreffing their verbe

Thæs & al v'erb/-neuterz-yn-perfect ar fom tým vzed fignificatius without expressing their verb with them: az, how, doo nou think as nou doo. I hau' lærned as nou hau, xxvi thowh I can not fing as you can, & wil doo as much as eu'er nou could.

The communest forming of preter-tence? is by ading, Preters fored, too the fimpl, or, d, by fyncope: but if he læu'-out, e, after, c, ch, f, k, f, p, ph, x, t, or fh, the d, is changed intoo t: az, of too brac', brac'ed, & bract: of too stretch, ftretched, or ftrecht. If the ftrangor ad, ed, too every preter, we ynderstand his mæning as wel, as we' ynder: stand him a stranger by it in som word?.

Me'-think, of the present-tenc': and me'-thowht of the Me-think, & preter-tene, ar Im-Perínalz yndeclýned, not gou'erned nor gouerning any cas: but, Let, vaed imparatiully or permiffiuly governing an accufative-cas, and community an Infinitiu-mood with-at, fe'meth too hau a nominatiu-cás fed. of the fecond perfn ynderstanded: it skileth, it be hooueth, seeming yet and fuch lyk, be of the fingular number and third perfx, none fe'ming too be' gouerned of an Infinitiu-mood, fentenc' or claus of a fentenc following: as, me-think it is wel, let it alon, and let me go, for it fkileth not whether of ys hau' it, ferng it behoou'eth ys both too look too it.

A Participle is a part of spech deryued of a verb, A participle from whoom it taketh his fignification or mæning: and verbe. Exvil being of the Present-tene endeth in, ang, aded too the ing, added to fimpl of the verb: az, of too lou, lou'ing: of too teach, teaching: formeth the

med by, ed, added to the fimple: t, for d, fyncoped after e, ch, f, k, f, p, ph, x, t, or fh.

me-thought, imperfonals Let, imparatinely or permiffinely v-

derined of a the fimple

Their signification appe'r by the týtla folowing, ago. begining first with tým.

Tým: az, now: of-lát: he'r-after: whýl/t: not-pet: neu'er: then: not-at-al: at-last: oft: se'ld: henc'-forth: byand-by: long-a-go: foon: finc': and when, an interrogatiu', other-wýz vzed conjunctiu'ly lýk whýl/t: az, tooday: toomorow: tooniht: afoon: may be' tákn fubstantiu'lýk: az wel az adu'erbially.

Plác: az, he'r: thær: whær: hither: thither: whither: henc': thenc': whenc': yp: down: a-brod: bak: forth: of: a-way.

Order: az, mór-ou'er: farder: farder-mór: finally: at-last: afterward: thær-after.

Asking: az, how why wher-for wher-too Affirming, or granting: as, for-footh: ne: ne-for-footh: mary: ne-mary: nes: nes-mary: fuerly: v'erily: be't, XLI. for-be'-it.

Not, is let after a verbe, but before a participle: other negatiues, and the reft (except asking, and wifhing placed before

the verbe & his nominatiue cafe) are vfed now heere, now there. Denying: or forbiding: az, not: no: no-for-footh: nomary.

Tæzing-on: az, on: on-on: go-too, too't, for-too it, rather interjecționż

Wishing: az, I-pray-God: pray-God: God-grant: would: I-would: would-God: would-too-God: O-that: O-if. Geting-toogether: az, toogether: with-al: too: and, also, vzed last in sentenc'.

Parting: a3, a-funder: a-part: a-fyd: of:

Che'wzing: az, rather: ne-rather: ne-but-rather.

A thing not ended: as, fcarc': fcarc'ly: fcant: fcantly: nih: al-most: not-yet:

Shewing: az, ló.

Chanc': az, perhaps: per-chanc': per-adu'entur: may-chanc', for it may chanc'.

Lýknes: az, fo: thus: az: eu'n-az: lýk-az.

Qualitiues Qality: az, wel: wýzly: strongly: mostly-formed of an end in, ly, adjectiu or participl, and som tým of a substantiu wife, or are

also by-ading, ly, az, namly: manly: or ading, a, in composițion be'for an adjectiu': az. a-brod: a-long: or by, wiz shewing lýknes: az, hartwiz: tábliviz: longwiz: flatwiz: brodwiz: otherwiz. And most ad= jectiu7 vzed adu'erbially. And g'enerally al adu'erb? answering too the qestion, how of som tym shewing lýknes.

adiectives, compounded with a, or vfed aduerbially: al generally anfwering to how?

Qantity: az, ynowh: altoogether: az-much: not-awhit: much: As quantilitl: and other answering too the qestion, how much ~

tiues answer to how much.

Caling: az, ho: how.

LII.

Comparing thing? toogether: az, az-wel: az-wel-az: and other compounded with, az, thowh the later, az, weer fingli vzed or but ynderstanded. For in comparing thing? toogether, az, iz twýc' in the phrás.

Ther may be for aduerby pertaining too other tytly of fignification: az, only: for excluding or shuting-out. And som pertain too diu'ers týtlž be'for mentioned, known by their diu'ers fignificationż.

One aduerbe may haue diuers fignifications.

Diu'ers signification forming comparison. Adu'erb? of Aduerbs forqality ending in, ly, form comparison mostly by- rison. ading, er, and est. The rest by the composition mor, and most: az, of wýzly, wýzlier, wýzliest: of hartwiz, mór-hartwiz, móst-hartwiz: of a-bród, mór-a-bród, móst-a-bród.

ming compa-

The, iz som tým vzed befór aduerb? and aduerbialz of the compáratiu and superlatiu degre: ne som tým hau'ing, of, or among partatiu'ly: az, the better LIII. pe' doo, the mor men wil lou nou. but he'r-in pe' did the yn-wýzliest of them as.

The, before aduerbs of comparatius or Superlatiue degree.

Az, vzed compáringly iz repe'ted agein: az, he iz az good as now, and liveth as wel as now. But shewing lýknes iz vzed alón conjunctiuly: az, I doo az he dooth. And fom tým vzed after the aduerb, So, or adjectiu, Such: az, doo it so, az praiz may com thær-of. Also, he iz fuch a man. az I neu'er faw.

As, repeated. As, alone, conjunctialy. As, after lo, and fuch.

So-as, coniunction, for so-that. Adverbe of place begining with, h, th, wh, compounded. are resolued by, this, that, which, or what.

So-az in composition iz a conjunction conditional: az, I wil doo it, so-az they be' content, rather so-that.

Adu'erb? of Plac' begining with, h, th, wh, being in Composițion with a preposițion, hau communly plác, tým, caux, occasion, mater, thing, claux, or sentenc', ynderstanded by fuch composition, which may be resoluted by, this, that, which, or what, hau'ing such preposition sett be'for them, and on of the fignificatiu mæning (befor ynders standed) now expresed. The beginning with, h, resoluted by this: th, by that: wh, by which, or by what: az, fromhenc': from-thenc': from-whenc': that iz, from this plac', from that plác, from the which plác, from what plác ~ Hither-too, thither-too: that is, too this plac' or tým, too xuv. that plac or tym: also, wheer-ynto, or wheer-for hau ne fayed this > that is: yntoo what end or purpos, or for what cau; hau be sayed this ~ such composition with for, begining with, th. or wh. (not interrogatiuly) is a conjunction vzed som tým illatiuly, som tým cauzally. But thæz cómpositioni ar too be handled mór-at-lárg in a Dictionary.

One voice fem time an sizerte. lom me a conmainten, fem nine a prepoliver and IDITEL 1indier by ध्या प्रस्तिः Some lan-Ares differ in the lim mier rens if theeri for

So, the voic of an aduerb jooyning word?, clause?, or sentence, toogether, i; a Conjunction: but gou'ersing any cas is a preposition. And thæs be the thre special pooint, too be noted, how too know thæ; thre part/ of fpech a-funder, thowh enery voic of thæ; thre part? of speech be not expressed in the example geu'n for them.

Not farder, that fom fignification's expresed in som langag, or langage, by on or by divers part, of spech, ar in an other langag expresed by an other part or part? of spech: net al may neld perfect senc or mæning in the the mean language to viki.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that jooingth word?. dentence", or clause" of fentence, toogether, whoo's differing fignifications appear by their tytis following.

> Copulatin' affirmatin'y: an and: alfo: and-alfo: æk: xiv. and-ækt for-alies alle, both, it som tym vied in the

be'gining be'for an affirmatiu'-copulatiu' ad-jooining az, too, iz vzed in ending.

Copulatiu'? negatiu'ly: az, nor: nether: nor-yet:

Diffunctiu'7: az, or: ether: or-elc'.

Difcretiu7: az, but.

- Cauzalž and illatiu': az, bicauz: fe'ing: fith: finc': that demonstratiu'ly: for-bicauz: fe'ing-that: fith-that: finc'-that: for-that: for, for-why, thær-for, and whær-for, me'r illatiu';, and vzed ad-jooiningly: the rest, fom tým vzed præ-jooiningly, that iz, in the be'gining, cauzally, som tým adjooiningly, that iz, in the mids, illatiu'ly.
- Condiționalž: az, if: if-that: but-if: ynlest: elc': or-elc': so-that: indifferently vzed, exc'ept, elc': or-elc', vzed also disjunctiu'ly.
- Exc'eptiu']: az, exc'ept: exc'epting: but: ſáu': ſáu'ing: be'ſýd: al thæz hau' ſom tým, that, annexed too them, & vzed indifferently, az, exc'ept that I ſe' it, I wil not ſpæk it: alſo I would not ſaięd it, but that I ſaw it.
- Interrogatiu? and dubitatiu?: az, whether: whether-or-no, fom tým separáted. az, I know not whether ne' wil hau' it or no: som tým, or not. Thæz hau'ing alway a disiunctiu ad-jooining them, and som tým with no, or not: az afór-shewed.
 - Adu'ersatiu's: az, thowh: al-thowh: how-be'it: al-be'it: not-withstanding: al thæz hau'ing som tým, that, annexed, and som tým, net, or, other adu'ersatiu' ad-jooined.
 - Redditiu' too the sam: az, net: for-al-that: neu'ertheles: and-net: net-for-al-that: net-neu'ertheles: net-not-with standing. net, being communest redditiu, ether singli or in composițion, se'ld præ-jooining, but adjooining.
 - Electiu'7: az, than: az, dubled: az iz shewed in an adu'erb: or-elc', som tým vzed diminitiu'ly. And, ether, vzed

with a diffunctiu, az, both, iz vzed be'for a copulatiu. And, at-læst: at-the-læst: comunly præ-jooined be'for if: or ad-jooined after an adu'ersatiu.

A v'erb attending on a conjuncțion must of nec'essity hau' an other v'erb be'for or after it in the sam sentenc' or claus of sentenc'.

Copulatives, diffunctives, electives, exceptives. and adverbs of likenes, couple like mood, tence, & cafe, except, &c.

Conjunctionz, Copulatiu', disjunctiu', electiu', and som exceptiu', and adu'erb, of lýknes vzed conjunctiu'ly, ar ad-jooined comunly be'twe'n word, sentenc'e, and clauze, and gou'ern lýk mood, tenc', and cás: except the xlvii. láter tenc' hau' an exprest sýn, or other spe'ch contrary too the sórmer tenc': az, I ræd and wrýt eu'ery day, but play not, nor sle'p without læu': also, I hau' sound a top, a book, sýu' arrowz, and a purc' sul of counterz, but thu shast not hau' them. This last, but, iz a discretiu'. Bóth, vzed sórmóst, and toó, vzed hýndmóst copulatiu'ly, may be' tákn for adu'erb, of gathering toogether: az, ether, so dis-junctiu'ly vzed, may be' saied an adu'erb of che'wzing.

Prepositively before an accufatiue cafe let after the verb. Postpositiuely ruling that, or which, going before. Compofitiuely with this (-'. Appositiuely and aduerbially with this (*) as other aduerbs fo Teuered. Polit politiuely feuered with this J.

A Preposition is a part of speich proprly vsed pres politiuly, that is, gouerxing an acculatiu-cas lett next after it (exc'ept som tým in v'érs it iz sett after hiz cásual word) as, I go too the church: and is fom tym postpositiuly vzed, that iz, when it gou'erseth the relatiu. that, or which, coming befor a v'erb, whooz gou'ersing preposition is sett after such verb: as, this is the man whoom we spak of, or of whoom we spak, and is som tým vzed in compolițion after a verb. but being seu ercd from the verb by the aduerb, not, or by an accufatiucás, may be fayed too be fett in apposițion aduerbially. and then hauing this not * befor it, as other aduerb? fo feuered: but being vied fo in polt-polition, and feuered a; befór-fayed, may hau this nót [, and faied too be fett xLvm in post-posițion seuered: a; bring-in the manż mál, or bring the man'z mal * in, for it is the mal which I browht

the money [in. So that a preposition may be' saied too be' fett, som tým prepositiu'ly, som tým post-positiu'ly, som tým compositiu'ly, som tým appositiu'ly, and som tým postpositiu'ly seu'ered: which first post-position iz som tým vzed in composition with the v'erb, and then the relatiu' gou'erned of the v'erb, for v'erb? compounded in e'nglish gou'ern no other cas than other fings v'erb?, that iz, an accufatiu'-cas. A Preposițion iz of diu'ers v'oic'e, az foloweth next, al-way gou'erning an acculatiu'-cas, otherwiz it iz an adu'erb, az iz be'fór saied in an adu'erb.

A verb compounded gouerneth cafe as fingle verb. Preposition aduerbially fingle.

Up: down: too: intoo: yntoo: yp-too: down-too: at: be'for: ageinst: with: without: within: about: along: abród: al-abród: toward: of: out-of: in: bicauz-of: be'næth, or be'low: after: nih, nih-too: nih-yntoo, or ne'r: be'hýnd: be'twe'n: among: ou'er: ynder: on, or ypon: be'fýd: by: throwh, or thorowh: throwh-out: for: amidft: be'yond: abou': yntil: ynder: fro, or from: and fom tým twoo ar compounded, az, from-out: from-among: from-amidft: from-abou': from-LIX. ynder: from-ypon: from-be'fór: from-be'yond: ou'er-ageinft, E.c. hau'ing communly in fuch composition a signification of both finglz. But being fett in composition beifor a v'erb, dooth som tým lóz hiz propa signification: az, too out-rýd, signifying too rýd faster: too ou'er-com, mæning too maifter, too conqer, too exc'el: tuching: conc'erning: az-tuching: az-conc'erning: az-for, preposiționz asso.

Their proper lignifications fhall be exampled heerafter if God lend life and leifure.

C'ertein preposiționz form a comparatiu' and superlatiu' Comparidegre', az foloweth, which compárisonz ar nown? adjectiu? som tým adu'erbially vzed.

fons from prepolitions are adiectiues or aduerbials.

Of, yp: yper, yper-móst, and yp-móst.

Of, down: downer, downer-most, and down-most.

Of, in: iner, iner-most, and in-most.

Of, be'for: former, formóst.

Of, be'næth: næther, næther-móst.

Of, be'hýnd: hýnder, hýnder-móft, and hýndmóft.

Of, behond: honderer, hondermost. & hondmost.

Of, ynder: yndermôft. Of, nær: nærer, next. Of, nih: niher, next.

Toward deuided by his ruled cafe, o, turned into, 00.

Ward vfed to forme deriuatiue.

Toward, iz som tým diu'ýded by hiz cásual word, o, be'ing chang'ed too, oo: az, we' çám too London ward, or L toward London the monday, and rod too Oxford ward or toward Oxford the sám day. And som preposiționz hau', ward, in derýu'ation after them: az, inward, outward, ofward, and ar adjectiu'? fom tym vzed adu'erbially, and iom tým forming an adu'erb of qality by ading, ly: az, in-wardly, fouth-wardly, thowh we' pronounc' fowtherly. South and other pooint? of the compas forming derýu'atiu' with ward ar vzed so lýkwiz: that iz, toward the pooint so forming derýu'ation. Also, we' say hómward, mæning toward hóm.

Preposition compounded before a fubstantiue, and after an aduerbe. And after a verb keepeth his signification, but before a verbe fom alter the fignification of both.

Preposițion ar som tým compounded be'fór a substantiu' also, but after an adu'erb: az, I wil mák an in-sett thæron too profit my of-fpring he'r-after. And be'ing com pounded after a v'erb doo communly ke'p their propa signification, but compounded beifor a vierb, doo oftn neild too the v'erb som other signification, not prope too such preposition. But tuching the signification's of sings preposiționz, & their composiționz beifor vierb, they ar too be' handled at-lárg' in a Dictionary: our other compositionz doo communly tak signification of both thing? compounded, az by rul iz or may be' ex-plained he'r-after.

ons and appositions of **fubstantiues** together ruled after.

Now we' hau' handled a preposițion in hiz diu'isionz, L. prepositiu'ly, post-positiu'ly, compositiu'ly, appositiu'ly, and Compositi- post-positiu'ly seu'ered, or vzed sings adu'erbially. compounding? of substantiu?, and the apposition's vzed with fubstantiu', and with v'erb, shal be mor-plainly exampled in the placing of word? in fentenc' caled con= ftrucțion after the handling of an Interjecțion, which foloweth.

An Interjection is a part of speich that beitokneth a An Interiecsudden passion of the mynd: the signification or mæning tion is a sudden & vnperof which speich must be ynderstanded by the giestur, feet speech. countenanc, or passion of the spækor, and som tým with regard of the perin /pókn-too, or of the thing /pókn-of: az iz shewed by the týtíž folowing, or such lýk.

Sorow: az, alas: hów.

Fær: az, oh: O-Lord.

Wonder: az, whouh: good-Lórd.

Difdain: az, waw.

Shuning: az, henc': away: fy.

Praizing: az, oh: exc'elent.

Scorning: az, oh, ho, ho.

Crying-out: az, O-good-Lórd.

Curfing: az, wo, wo: what-a-mifche'f curfing: az, how: whoop: how-fir-a.

Silenc': az, pæc': hufh: tft.

Thretning: az, wel wel: go too go too.

Stoping: az, hó: phtrowh.

Fórc'ing: az, gep: on: hop: het, aá-horínz.

Fraying: az, huh: fhowh.

And so of al other voice? yn-perfectly yttered, net Sentence infignifying fom fudden passion of the mynd, in what maner teriectively foeu'er the sám be' yttered: az O-abominábl act: away with him: mixt in fentenc' thus:

vfed.

Fy-fy-for-sham, what world is this ~ Good-Lord, what shal we' say ~ Wo, wo, too them: alas the whýl alas and wel away.

Soeu'er, hau'ing no fignification of it felf, but by Soeuer infinitely fome composition after an other word, signifieth infinitly, and time feuered az it wær without exc'epțion: and iz som tým seu'ered from his

LII.

composition thus: who-soeuer say nay, and whatfoeu'er mater it be', and how-foeu'er it be' doonn cuningly, I wil accomplish what-soeu'er commandment ne' wil ge'u' Or, what man foeu'er fay nay, and what mater LIII. foeu'er it be', and how cuningly foeu'er it be' doonn, I wil accomplish what commandment foeu'er pe' wil ge'u' me'.

s-, mis-, very, & ı, explaifor signification.

Un-, dis-, and mis-, ar fett in composition befor word?: yn-, and dis-, ge'u'ing a fignification contrary too the fingl word, that iz, negativily, or contrary too the fingl: but mis-, granting the fignification of the fingl, but-net in other maner than is fignified in the fingl, and otherwiz than it owht too be': az, yn-onest, dis-onest, ynbrýdí, and yn-arm, dis-truft, dis-alow, mis-truft, mis-alow, mis-ták, mis-chanc': mis-be'le'f. And ab-, az, ab-vc', ab-vz. V'ery, and eu'n, signify al-way affirmatiu'ly az it weer with ernestnes, mostly in composition: az, v'ery-good, v'ery-wel: a v'ery-v'arlat: eu'n-now.

> A bre'f re-capitulation or rehærc'al of the fórmer trætic', tuching the ety= molog' and construction for e'nglish spe'ch.

slifh hath ort rules.

Az English hath few and short rulz for declyning of word?, fo it hath few rulz for jooining of word? in LIV. fentenc' or in construction, being gretly aided in both thæz pooint?, in that that the v'erb hath communly hiz no= The three minatiu'-cas exprest, lýkwiz the adjectiu' hiz substantiu', and the relatiu' can not be' without an antec'edent: and when diu'ers substantiu'? or clauze? go be'for the relatiu', whær-by the antec'edent miht be' dout-ful, we' va com= munly too expres the riht antec'edent * agein with the relatiu'. Our preposiționz and composiționz be'ing plentifully vzed doo aid ys much also, both for the tenc' of the

cords are , bicause gouernor .oftly exprest.

reposition d compo-

v'erb, and cas of the lubstantiu, whoo not be'ing nomi= sition explainatiu'-cás too a v'erb, v'ocatiu', proprietary, nor gainor, nor vzed absolutly (az iz befór plainly shewed in the týts of cáse) móstly attendeth on hiz gou'ernor going next be'fór it in plain conftruction without v'ers, and answereth too the qestion, whoom or what om mad with and after fuch gou'ernor caled his appendant. The speich being also as grætly aided (for the distinction of voic, and perfect fignification or mæning of word?) by the diuers dis u'isionz or part? in the v'oic', for which we' hau' now feu'n and thirty diu'ers & distinct letterz, and seu'n diph thong?: az the latin & fom other langag'e? (be'ing drýu'n Lv. thær-yntoo throwh lak of so many diu'i sionz in v'oic' az e'nglish hath) ar aided by their diu'ers and many sillablz in most word?: our e'nglish word? (not be'ing formatiu'?) ar communly but of on fillabl, net capabl of any thing, that any other langag' may bær or ytter: which concludeth that our spe'ch iz far-shorter than other of many sillable, we' yttering som týmž fýu' or six word? with fýu' or six fillablz, when other ar dryu'n too diu'ers fillablz, in almost eu'ery word exc'ept a few preposiționz, ne in som of thoz fýu' or six word? too vz fýu' or six sillablž, and som tým mo in fom-on word, net our langag az fencibl az theirz, and sooner conceiued in sence too the er by the regnz afór-faied, thowh (hither-too) ytterly defáced of the credit du yntoo it, for lak of tru ortography and Grammar, now performed too the greet credit and perpetual stey of the best ve' of the sam spe'ch for-eu'er, a perfect dictionary being mád a reir-ward heir-yntoo. And az declýning? of word, and the most rulz for construction ar handled-Rules for toogether be'for: so he'r folow-next the sam rulz for con= struction with the rest vzed in our einglish phrase, and that in v'ers, both for breu'ity & the delihtabl æz of the memory, as foloweth: after which enfueth a bre'f coferenc' LVI. of the latin cás expresed by our einglish preposițion, which iz a greet æz too our nation that wil lærn latin construc=

ning english. The gouernor knowen by, who, which, or what? made before the verbe: but made atter adjective or relatiue: and after an appendant to find the gouerned case. English significations exprest by diuifions in voice and latine by diuers fillables. Therefore english may expres by one fillable that for which other vse diuers fillables, and english the breefer, yet as fenfible.

Defaced for lak of true ortography and Grammar.

construction in verse for memories ſake.

A coference with latin foloweth.

țion, and a lýk æž too the lærned strang'or țoo attain spe'dily yntoo e'nglish.

Bre'f nót? in v'ers for parc'ing e'nglish in many pooint? agre'ing with latin az foloweth.

Marke the parts of fpeech, fpecially fignes and equivocy.

Note the verb and his nominative.

Afking, bidding, or had fet their nominative after them.

Likewife, it and there.

Infinitiue, fentence, or clause, is in steade of a nominatiue.

Adiectiue
hath fubstantiue, or vsed
fubstantiuelike or aduerbially.

Relatiue hath an antecedent. How thefe do concord or agre.

First mark the part? of spe'ch of word? in eu'ery sentenc',

Nóting fýnž and eqiu'ocal? too ynderstand their senc'.

Then nót æch v'erbj nominatiu', sett móst be'fór the v'erb,

Except the verb ask qestion, or be the biding mood.

Or had, refolu'd intoo plain phrás, conjunction, if, may get.

For then the cas nominatiu' be'for the v'erb iz fett,

Аз iz when it or thér doo com be'fór the v'erb riht-fit.

Som tým a v'erb/ Infinitiu', fom fentenc' or fom claus

Is too the v'erb nominatiu', and third pers dooth caus.

Let adjectiu' hau' fubstantiu': let antec'edent be'

Found-out for eu'ry relatiu': let such too rulz agre':

For v'erb/ number and perin must agre yntoo hiz cas:

Az relatiu', in g'ender toó, vzth antec'edent grác'.

Adjectiu' cás, g'ender, nymber, myft hiz fybstantiu' plæz,

LVI

And, oft, iz vzd fubstantiu'lýk, adu'erb? of it fýnd æz.

Many cáfe? nominatiu', many lubstantiu'? se'n,

Or antec'edent? fingular, with conjunction be'twe'n,

Copling fuch, cauz their ruled word al-way plural too be,

Whoo in perfn and gender must with most-worthy agre:

Wher first person is worthiest, the second is the next.

The masculin, then feminin g'ender lookth too be' best:

Sáu' in fụch thing?, az hau' no lýf, the neuter tákth-away al strýf.

This last (for person and gender) seru'th latin rul mor-rýf.

Other cafe? folow their rul: exc'ept they attend on

An other word, and answer too whoom \sim or what \sim mád ypon

The next word b'efór-appendant, on whoom such cas is attendant:

Sáu'ing al-way, whoo, which, or that, when they relatiu'? be',

Az yshorź go be'fór their lórd, and ruled diu'ersly,

According too the rulz for cas mad for word? attendant,

But preposition and gerund? fe'ld yshor/hip doo grant:

When nominatiu' ftrang' cometh twixt relatiu' and v'erb,

The relatiu' must be' such cas at the v'erb wil afford:

Many nominatives, fubftantives, or antecedents.

Verbe adiectiue, and relative plural.

Then first person, &c. masculine gender, &c. worthiest, except in things without life as this serueth the latin most.

The case of the substantiue.

The case of the relatives, who, which, or what, being as gentilmen vshors.

Preposition and gerunds feeld grant vshorship.

The relatiue nominatiue

III.

case to the verbe.

Propriety ruled as his relatiue proprietary: likewife his fubftantiue being exprest.

The relative ruled by preposition, by composition, or post-position.

That, demonstratiue, relatiue, and conjunction som time vnderstood.

The fubitantiue of partatiue, interrogatiue, and numeratiue vnderltood.

Words coupling like cafes. Ye like moods and

tenees also.

If nomination be not theer, the relation his steed dooth beer.

Propriety of relatiu'proprietary must

Folow the rulz of relatiu, for cas, if al be just.

So must relatiu? substantiu with relatiu express.

The relatiu' fom tým iz ruld by preposițion

In figur fett after a verb, ether in composition,

Or feu'erd hath this not [too shew it sett in post-position.

That may be' námd eqiu'ocal.
oft a demonstratiu':

Som tým conjuncțion cauzal:

fom tým a relatiu,

Changed for which: that conjunction is oft left-out in the fentenc'. læuing the verb alón.

The fubstantiu of partatiu v3d with, of, or among.

Is ynderstanded by the word attending, of, a-long:

Interrogatiu and numeratiu doo folow the lyk fong.

Verb-substantiu cráuth after it such cás as dooth befor it go.

g)e thowh a passiu participl verb-substantiu doo then folow.

So copling and dis-jooining word, electiu, and exceptiu, too.

Aduerb, of lýknes, alfo byt copl lýk cás, and móst-týmž too jooin mood, and tence, lýk-alfo.

LIX.

V'erb? of asking and tæching wil rul accusatiu-cáse? twoo,
The ón suffror, the other thing,
our spe'ch dooth so alow.
The ending, ing, for particips,
or vzd g'erundially,

Poth gou'ern lýk cás az their v'erb, that dooth their senc' supply.

V'oic'-actiu' intoo passiu'-v'oic' may be' resolu'd, and so V'oic' passiu' intoo actiu'-v'oic'

may be' refolu'd too.

The fuffror, now nominatiu, at-first followd the verb,

Whooz ruling cas waz the dooor, but now the passiu'-word,

Cráu'th, of, or by, be'fór the ſám, æch langag' ſo affórd.

A partic'ipí refolu'd may be' yntoo the v'erb, lýkwiz

Our spe'ch aloweth best the phrás, that ne'ldeth the best gýz.

The substanc' and the qality of thing is first in phrás,

When, of, is left-out in our spe'ch, and the thing last in plac',

Both fett in composition now: but vc' resolu' by, for,

And qality fom tým by, with, when compound? ne' abor.

Part, parc'el, or perteining-too cráu' the thing jooind be'for,

Substanc' iz know by adjectiu', derýu'd from substantiu' stór:

Az for exampl he'r I shew, how he' may such compounding? know.

Verbs gouerning a double accufatiue.

Participle, & gerundiall gouerning as their verbe.

Refoluing of active into passive and è contra.

Participle refolued by his verbe & è contra.

Compounding of fubfiantiues fhewing fubftance, quality, vfe, part, or pertaining to.

Examples for fubstan-

LXI.

tiues compounded.

On an erth-bank ne'r medow-ground,

I faw a hors-comb ly,

Which I browht intoo a hors-mil,
that a stón-wal stood nih,

And fynding thær an elmen plank,
I fowht for a wood-bets

And woodn wedg'ef, but found nawht,
sáu'ing a laten-kets.

Compositions and substanciative adjective resolved by prepositions of, for, or with.

Appolition
is when diuers words
of one part
of speech
come together vnder
one rule: yea
fome time
fixt with
preposition,
composition,
conjunction,
and proprietarily.

Examples for apposition intermingled with preposition, composition, conjunction, and proprietaries.

On a bank of erth or erth bank, ne'r ground for medow, I saw a comb for a hors ly, which I browht intoo a mil with hors, that stood nih a stónen was, or was of stón, and fynding thær an elm-plank, or plank of elm, I sowht-for a bets for wood, and wedg'e? of wood, but sound no-thing, sawing a kets of laten.

Ther is also in our spech an Apposition, a term appliabl, when divers verbs of on mood, tenc, number, and persue or divers substantive of on case or other words lambda of on-self part of spech folow on an other in sentence without a copulative or disjunctive, such substantive belongs ing sometym too on-self thing: but having copulative or disjunctive befor the later may pertein too divers things: and such words may be sayed too stand in apposition, by cause they are as under on rul. Also divers substantive may be in a sentence toogether, not governing nor governed until as be express, some being set in apposition. Some in composition, some with preposition, the last governed some tyme by a conjunction, and some tyme is propertietary, as in this examps.

The riht-ŏnorábl the Lórd Roberd Dudley, Erl of Lec'ester, Baron of Denbih, kniht of the móst-ŏnorábl order of the garter and of S. Michael, maister of hir Majestyż hors, ón of hir Hihnes móst-ŏnorábl priu y Counc'l, Chanc'elor of the Uniu'ersity of Oxford, and Lieu-tenant g'eneral of al the e'nglish garisonż in Flanderż, soldyorż corag'e, wyżdomż, aptnes, and

ftrength? ar imployed, be'ftowed and vzed v'aliantly, wýzly, comly, and strongly, too yp-hóld, maintain, and defend the onor, dignity, estat, comodity, and profit of Exiliation them-felu', their contry, and posterity. With pards cráu'ed, if I hau' ered in mis-plác'ing or mis-táking any word vzed he'r, only for exampl az afor-sayed.

And he'r-in not that too expres any proprietary or His, refused apperteinant by the possession, hig, se'meth too me' v'eryynfit: for then lawiorz in feofment?, habendumż, warrantiż, E, other clause? for grant?, miht argu strongly that such word perteined not too the feoffe, warrante, or other grante. And so generally of other proprietariz, now being figured plainly with the declynatiu not (hiz, being vzed according too his prope ve') he the propeietary v'oic' and figur is vzed fom tým also appendantly befor the propriety attendant apperteiningly: as, the walz bredth, and my stau? length be' al-on.

for exprest proprietary-

Adu'erb? of plac' compounded with any preposition, De' may resolu' by this, that, which,

or what, now fett alon

After plác', tým, maner, cauz, thing, clays, or fentenc' first mæntt:

H, cráu'ing this, th, cráu'ing that, wh, which or what hath fent.

An answer must agre' in cas, and tenc' with qestion:

Exc'ept the cas and tenc' be' such. that rulz ge'u' plain exc'epțion.

Az-tuching an yn-perfect v'oic', æch langag hath hiz phrás:

By countenanc' and g'estùr such hiz mæning al-way haz.

H, th, wh, beginning aduerbs of place, refoluable by, this that, which, or what.

An answer is ruled by the question.

Interiectiue phrafes.

LXIV.

Two fhort rowels founded as one. Every language hath vacurall to be forest

hangilante kanggarang kanggarang kanggarang Panggarang

einings Frankling Lingus n.e. 2007

5000 1 THE

So voic in vers foundth short vowelz diphthonglyk, being twain.

And as-for english versifying, our metr and our rym

Wil set-forth any-on denye,
with mater, tun, and tym.

Sufficient for mirth or wo,
for ernell or gim slift.

For grain or wanten, his or bein.

According no sed mynd concein englid an dep du plac.

And looghed be writing if why it ty yante a linear many greet. Therefor I bear finishly mos

emeration and they for him.

केंग्रन क्रांक्टरी एक एक्टर ए स्थान केंग्रिक असूर एक्टर क्रिक एक्टर केंग्रिक

न्त्रित सक्य अववव्या स्थापे विश्व**विश्वा**टें राज्याच्या अयोजनस्थित

क्षा क्षेत्र क

FUL DAIN DIE DES UNANTERS

S last to the in themes

A short conference of english prepsoitis on in not vad in latin for on mæning.

Ták he'd of, Of, for g'enitiu': exc'ept it folow v'oic' passiu': or mæn az, fro, for ablatiu', whær preposiţion latin iz ryu' or passiu' mákth dooor datiu':

In stæd of that-sám g'enitiu', ne'd, rulth only an ablatiu': as worthy, and his contr-adjectiu'.

Praiz or dis praiz and mezùr wil mák choic' of thæz twoo-cásez stil. plentios, v'oid, ful, and empty, t' accuz, condemn, warn, purg', or try, of crým, cauz, thing, or lýk mæn nih.

He'd, too, or, for, gainorž, lýkwiz and when lýknes and profit rýz, which cauz datiu' in latin gýz.

But, for, with pric' iz ablatiu', whooz lon adjectiu' iz g'enitiu': for, shewing cauz, crau'th ablatiu'.

Mark, with, be'for instrument, and maner of dooing ablatiu': the last hath throwh, or by, as oft when caus is shewed, for, is mor-ryu', so, with, after ende'wd, content.

And, by, whoom comparatiu hath fent or, than, english, in latin mæntt.

Ing, partic'ipl compound with, by, throwh, with, or in, g'erundially, makth g'erund, do, latin supply.

Preposiționż e'nglish rul plác', ló e'nglish preposiționż grác', which in latin gou'ern no cás. Of, I hewing latin genitiue: except.

Of, fhewing datiue, doer.

Of, fhewing ablatiue.

Of, choosing genitiue, or ablatiue.

To, or for, fhewing datiue.

For, in ablatiue (with price) fom in genitiue.

With, thorough, for, by, than, fhew ablatiue.

By, with, thorough, in, copounded gerundially.

Place ruled in either language.

Som falt? may be' in this im-pression: the Compósor be'ing so much accustomed in the sórmer vc'; and the Autor so perfect in the sentenc', that an other ageinted with this vc' may sooner synd som falt?.

Referred to the verses before.

Qd. W. Bullokar.

Finis.

William Bullokarž Pamphlet for Grammar:

Or rather too be' saied his Abbreu'iation of his Grammar for E'nglish, extracted out-of his Grammar at-larg" This being sufficient for the spe'di lærning how too parc. E'nglish spe'ch for the perfecter wryting thær-of, and vsing of the best phrase? thær-in, and the æsier entranc' intoo the secret? of Grammar for other langag'e?, and the spe'dier ynderstanding of other langag'e? ruled or not ruled by Grammar: v'ery-profitabl for the E'nglish nation that desyreth too lærn any strang' langag': and v'ery-aid-sultoo the strang'or too lærn e'nglish perfectly and spe'dily: for that E'nglish hath short rul (thær-for soon lærned) yet hau'ing sufficient rulz thær-in too mak the way much æsier for the lærning of any other langag' ynknown be's

fór too the lærnor. He' hath also caused too be' im-printed with tru ortography and Grammar-nót? other book? suffic'ient for the exerc'is and vc' of this Grammar.

Ge'u' God the praiz, that tæcheth al-waiz When truth tryeth, erroor flieth.

Im-printed at London by Edmund Bollifant.

1586.

Ther be' in English spe'ch seu'n and thirty distinct sings diu'isionž of the v'oic, and seu'x mixt diu'isionž caled diphthong?. So ther ar in the whol, fower and forty distinct or seu'eral diu'ision's in the v'oic', of thar langag, which ar figured or marked by letterz, as foloweth.

a. b. c'. c. ch. d. e. e'. f. g'. g. h. i. l. l. m. m. n. n. o. The xxxvii. oo. p. q. r. f. fh. t. th. th. v. y. v'. w. wh. x. n. z. Too thæz ar aded, k, of the vc' of, c: allo, ph, of the vc' of, f: and a, by it-self: and also, & by it-self for the word, and.

fingle letters.

Their Capitalz and other paierz folow, whær-of fom be the mo in number for the æzier vzing of fórmer im-presionz, and help in eqiu'oc'y: but first I wil deu'yd the v'owelz and half-v'owelz, from the confonant, with their tym: and then partly how thæz v'owelz and half-v'owelz may be' vzed toogether in diphthong, az thre' of them so sounded toogether mák a triphthong: in which triphthong thér iz al-way on half-v'owel if ther be not twoo.

Eiht v'owelz: a. e. e'. i. o. oo. v. y.

V'owelz of short tým: a. e. i. o. y. whoo hau'ing long vowels time. tým ar acc'ented thus: á. é. or æ. caled e. diphthong, ý, ó, and for, y. long, we' vy the diphthong ou.

V'owelz of long tým: e'. oo. v. whær-in nót that e'. æ'. and oo. ar neu'er founded short exc'ept when a con= fonant folowing is dubled in a formatiu, founding e'. or æ'. az, e. and founding, oo. az, oo or, o. too ke'p formatin? perfect in figur, thow chang'ed in v'oic', and when, u. is

lounded short, atoo cc'ent it thus, ù. æzily perc'eiu'ed by ræding autorž so im-printed: nour-own v'oic' gýding nou thær-in.

Fower halfe vowels.

Half-v'owelz: 1. m. n. r. vzed also lýk the consonant?, l. m. n. r. in forwatiu? when a confonant goeth next befor any of them, and a vowel aded after them ending the former: for in word? not formed of other, such halfv'owel standeth last, and is speld alon by it-self, exc'ept it folow a v'owel too mák a diphthong.

The feu'x diphthong?: ai. au. ei. eu. oi. ow. ooi. for we' vy w. in diphthong both for his ne'r náming lýk a v'owel, and bicaus of his old vc'.

Triphthong; an elu-tre: a calu wynd: a holu-wand, or holuen wand.

The fingle letters with their capitals and other patiers betweene the

A a: B b: C e: C c: Ch ch: D d: E e æ: E e' m: F f: G g J j: G g: H h: I i y: K k: L l: L' 1: M m: x: N n: x: O o: oo: P p: Ph ph f: Q q: R r r: R: Sfs :: Sh fh: Tt: Th th: Th th th: Uvu: Uyu q double prik. 190 90: U v u: W w: Wh wh: X x: 9) n: Z 3: 65 by it-lelf.

--•• ----

Alphabetum Anglicum.

	ł	vir	galerus	corrumpere
A a	a breuis	man	hat	mar
1		iub a	odi sse	equ a
A' ä a-	a longa	mân	hät	ma-r
	apis	lectus	iubere	latus
Bbb	be	bed	bid	fid
		cerasum	vultus	fcindere
Ссс	c o	ceri	cër	cop
	_	columba	charu s	malus
Ddd	d o	dou	dër	bad
		tu	ibı	balneare
ΔđΔĐ	Δе	⊿ou	⊿ër	bađ
_		ductus	natus	infernus
Ее	e breuis	led	bred	hel
774 64		plumbum	panis	fanare
E' ë ë e-	e longa	lëd	brêd	he-l
+		genus	nafcı	calcaneum
Ϊë	ë Anglica		br ë d	hel
D C C		lima	tibia alemannica	certamen
Fff	ef	fil	fil	It rïf
5- S- 00	_	vile	quinque	certare
$v \nabla x$	e⊅	p ï-l	fi-7	I trï v
		elegans 	gigne re	lignum
$\mathbf{G} \mathbf{g}$	ge	gaï	get	log
*** **** · · ·	***	graculus	gagates	hospitio excipere
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PALAESTRA.

Untersuchungen und Texte aus der deutschen und englischen Philologie.

Herausgegeben

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